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ABSTRACT

Black and white maps, graphs and tables that may be reproduced are presented in this volume focusing on the United States. Some of the features of the United States depicted are: size, population, agriculture and resources, manufactures, trade, citizenship, employment, income, poverty, the federal budget, energy, health, education, crime, and the environment. The volume is designed to be used by classroom teachers and curriculum developers as a compendium of teaching resources. (DB)

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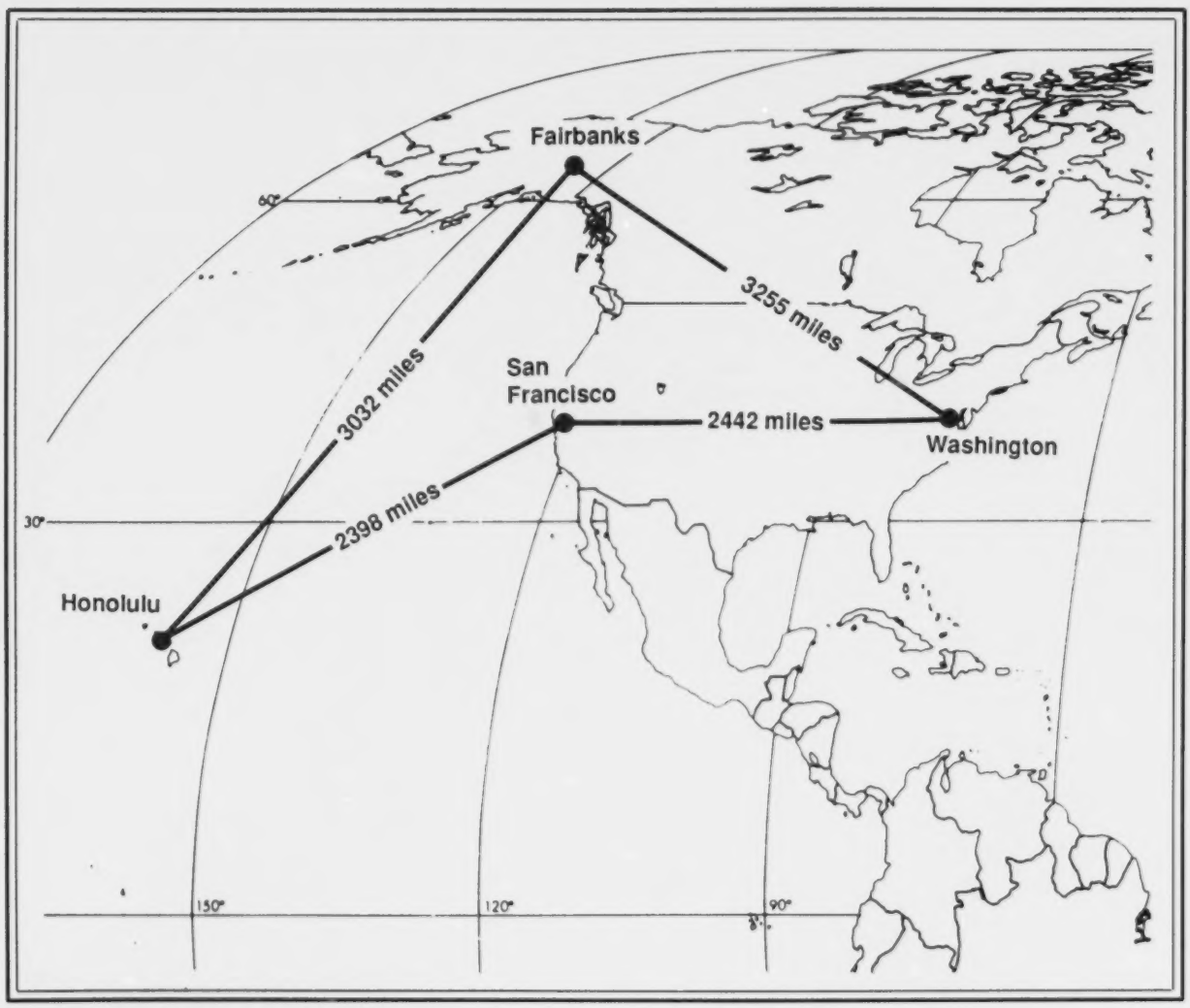

The projection of this map is the Eckert IV Equal Area Projection. It maintains correct areas for all countries, albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

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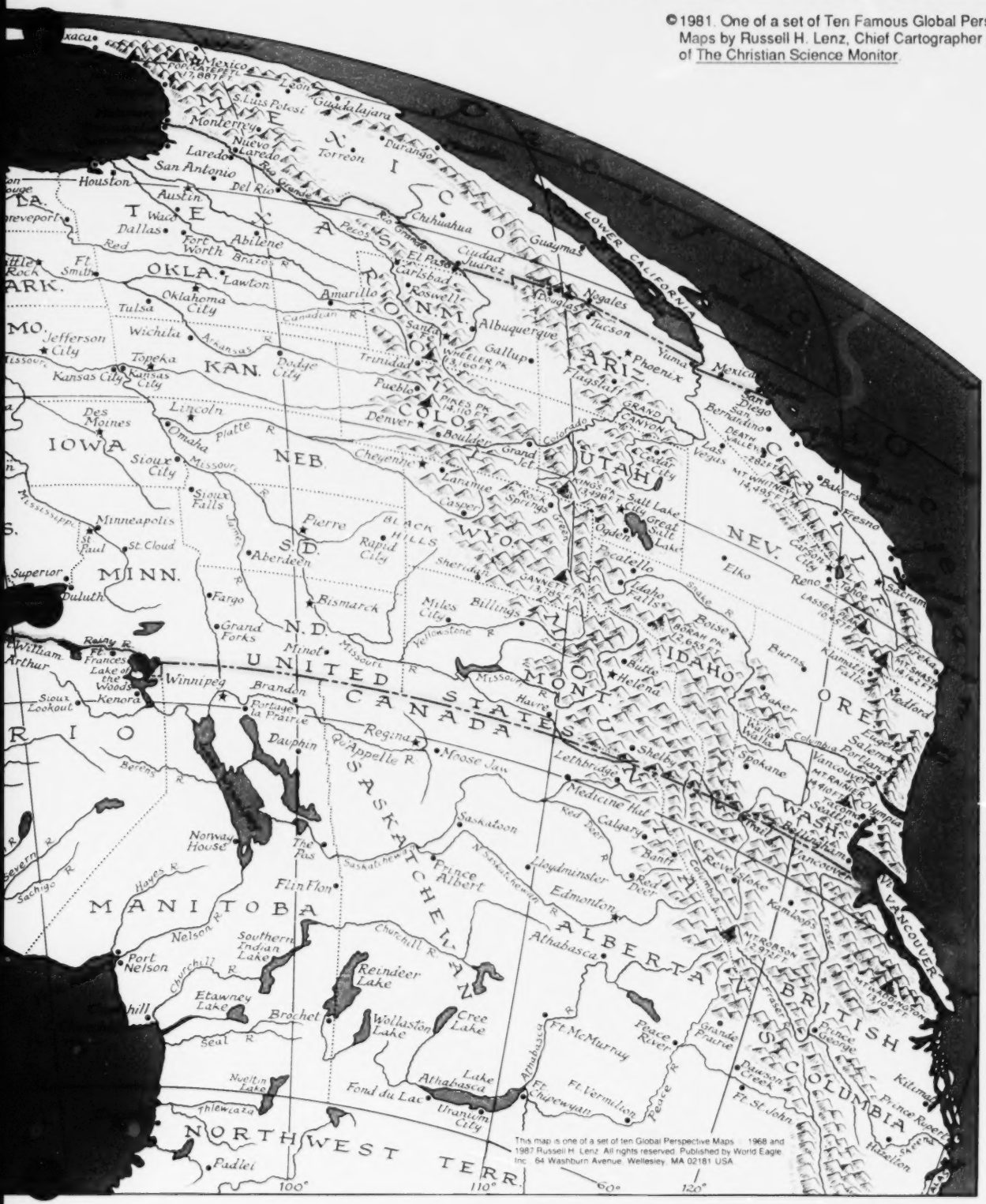
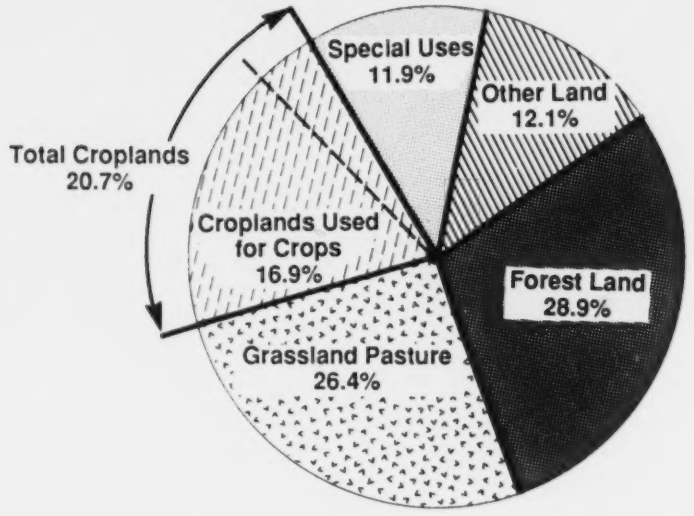

MEXICO
Monterrey
Nuevo Laredo
Laredo
San Antonio
Houston
Austin
TEXAS
Dallas
Fort Worth
Abilene
OKLA.
Lawton
Oklahoma City
Tulsa
Wichita
Topeka
Kansas City
KAN.
Dodge City
Amarillo
Albuquerque
Gallup
Phoenix
Yuma
Tucson
Nogales
Chihuahua
Ciudad Juarez
El Paso
Carlsbad
Roswell
Guaymas
LOWER CALIFORNIA
ARIZ.
Flagstaff
GRAND CANYON
Las Vegas
San Diego
Bakersfield
Fresno
Reno
Elko
NEV.
Salt Lake City
Great Salt Lake
Ogden
UTAH
Cedar City
Denver
Boulder
Grand Jct.
COLO.
Pueblo
Trinidad
Cheyenne
Laramie
Casper
WYO.
Rock Springs
Pocatello
Idaho Falls
Butte
Helena
IDAHO
Boise
Burns
Klamath Falls
Medford
Eugene
Salem
Portland
Vancouver
Seattle
Olympia
WASH.
Spokane
Walla Walla
Baker
Billings
Miles City
Havre
MONT.
Shelby
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Calgary
Red Deer
Banff
Revelstoke
Kamloops
Vancouver
Victoria
Prince George
Prince Rupert
Kitimat
Hazelton
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Dawson Creek
Ft. St. John
Grande Prairie
Peace River
Ft. McMurray
Athabasca
Edmonton
Lloydminster
Saskatoon
Prince Albert
Moose Jaw
Regina
Swift Current
SASKATCHEWAN
ALBERTA
Yellowstone R.
Missouri R.
Sheridan
Gillette
Rapid City
BLACK HILLS
Aberdeen
Pierre
S.D.
Sioux Falls
Sioux City
Omaha
Lincoln
Des Moines
NEB.
IOWA
Minneapolis
St. Paul
St. Cloud
MINN.
Duluth
Superior
Fargo
Grand Forks
Bismarck
Minot
N.D.
Rainy R.
Ft. Frances
Lake of the Woods
Kenora
Sioux Lookout
Winnipeg
Brandon
Portage la Prairie
Dauphin
Riding Mtn.
Duck Mtn.
Norway House
The Pas
Flin Flon
MANITOBA
Hayes R.
Nelson R.
Port Nelson
Churchill
Southern Indian Lake
Reindeer Lake
Wollaston Lake
Cree Lake
Lake Athabasca
Fond du Lac
Uranium City
Etawney Lake
Brochet
Seal R.
Nueltin Lake
Thlewiaza
Padlei
Ft. Chipewyan
Ft. Vermilion
Peace R.
Athabasca R.
Churchill R.
Saskatchewan R.
N. Saskatchewan R.
Red Deer R.
Bow R.
Columbia R.
Fraser R.
Yellowstone R.
Missouri R.
Platte R.
Arkansas R.
Canadian R.
Red R.
Brazos R.
Pecos R.
Rio Grande
Colorado R.
Snake R.
Sacramento
Mt. Shasta 14,162 Ft.
Mt. Rainier 14,410 Ft.
Mt. Robson 12,972 Ft.
Mt. Waddington 13,104 Ft.
Mt. Whitney 14,495 Ft.
Death Valley -282 Ft.
Lassen Pk. 10,457 Ft.
Wheeler Pk. 13,160 Ft.
Pikes Pk. 14,110 Ft.
Kings Pk. 13,498 Ft.
Gannett Pk. 13,785 Ft.
Borah Pk. 12,655 Ft.
UNITED STATES
CANADA
Lower California
Mexico
Torreon
Durango
Guadalajara
S. Luis Potosi
Tuxpan
Veracruz
Mexico City
Popocatepetl 17,887 Ft.
Ixtaccihuatl
Acapulco
Gulf of California
Pacific Ocean
Gulf of Mexico
Hudson Bay
Lake Superior
Lake of the Woods
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Great Salt Lake
Lake Tahoe
Lake Athabasca
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Athabasca

HERE ARE THE LATEST ESTIMATES OF WHAT THE LAND OF THE U.S. IS USED FOR



Total Land Area of the U.S.: 2,265,000,000 Acres

Land Utilization, by Type: 1959 to 1982

[See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series J 50–66, J 71, and J 76, for similar data]

TYPE	LAND (mil. acres)					PERCENT				
	1959	1969	1974	1978	1982	1959	1969	1974	1978	1982
Total land area [1]	2,271	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,265	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LAND USE										
Cropland used for crops [2]	359	333	361	369	383	15.8	14.7	16.0	16.3	16.9
Idle cropland	33	51	21	26	21	1.5	2.3	.9	1.1	.9
Cropland used only for pasture	66	88	83	76	65	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.9
Grassland pasture [3]	633	604	598	587	597	27.9	26.7	26.4	25.9	26.4
Forest land [4]	728	723	718	703	655	32.1	31.9	31.7	31.1	28.9
Special uses	146	172	182	158	[5] 270	6.4	7.6	8.0	7.0	[5] 11.9
Urban areas [6]	24	31	35	([7])	([7])	1.1	1.4	1.5	([7])	([7])
Transportation areas [8]	25	26	26	27	27	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Recreation areas [9]	44	49	52	57	[5] 116	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	[5] 5.1
Wildlife areas [10]	17	32	36	41	[5] 95	.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	[5] 4.2
National defense and industrial [11]	26	26	25	25	24	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Farmsteads, farm roads, and lanes	10	8	8	8	8	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Other land [12]	306	293	301	[7] 345	[5] [7] 274	13.5	12.9	13.2	[7] 15.2	[5] [7] 12.1
LAND OWNERSHIP										
Private land [13]	1,332	1,317	1,316	1,315	1,329	58.7	58.2	58.1	58.1	58.7
Indian lands [14]	53	50	51	52	51	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Public land, total	886	897	897	897	885	39.0	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.1
Federal	765	763	761	742	730	33.7	33.7	33.6	32.8	32.2
State and local	121	134	136	155	155	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.8	6.8

[1] Changes in total land area are due to variable methods and materials used in periodic remeasurements, and to the construction of artificial reservoirs. [2] Cropland harvested, crop failure, and cultivated summer fallow. [3] Grassland and other nonforest pasture and range. [4] Excludes reserved forest land in parks and other special uses of land. Includes forest grazing land. [5] Changes in use between 1978 and 1982 are primarily the result of reclassification and change in use of 107 million acres of Alaskan lands to parks (+55 million acres), wilderness areas (+53 million acres), and other special uses (−1 million acres). [6] Estimated area in urbanized areas and places of 2,500 or more population outside urbanized areas. [7] Data for urban areas included in other land. [8] Represents rural highway, road, and railroad rights-of-way, and airports. [9] Area in National and State parks and related recreation areas, including area in national wilderness and primitive areas. [10] Acreage administered by Federal and State agencies primarily for wildlife protection and propagation. [11] Areas administered by the Dept. of Defense for military purposes and by the Department of Energy. [12] Miscellaneous areas such as marshes, open swamps, bare rock area, deserts, and tundra, and various other uses not inventoried. [13] Land owned by individuals, partnerships, and corporations. [14] Managed in trust by Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Major Uses of Land in the United States: 1982*, AER 535, June 1985, and earlier reports in the series.

World Eagle chart. Table from 1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Table 333.

NAME THEM !

1 Alaska, 2 Hawaii, 3 Washington, 4 Oregon, 5 California, 6 Nevada, 7 Idaho, 8 Montana, 9 Wyoming, 10 Utah, 11 Arizona, 12 Colorado, 13 New Mexico, 14 North Dakota, 15 South Dakota, 16 Nebraska, 17 Kansas, 18 Oklahoma, 19 Texas, 20 Minnesota, 21 Iowa, 22 Missouri, 23 Arkansas, 24 Louisiana, 25 Wisconsin, 26 Illinois, 27 Michigan, 28 Indiana, 29 Ohio, 30 Kentucky, 31 Tennessee, 32 Mississippi, 33 Alabama, 34 Maine, 35 New Hampshire, 36 Vermont, 37 New York, 38 Massachusetts, 39 Rhode Island, 40 Connecticut, 41 New Jersey, 42 Pennsylvania, 43 Delaware, 44 Maryland 45 District of Columbia, 46 Virginia, 47 West Virginia, 48 North Carolina, 48 South Carolina, 50 Georgia, 51 Florida

12

THE UNITED STATES TODAY
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BLANK OUTLINE MAP OF THE U.S. IN THREE DIFFERENT SIZES

13 .

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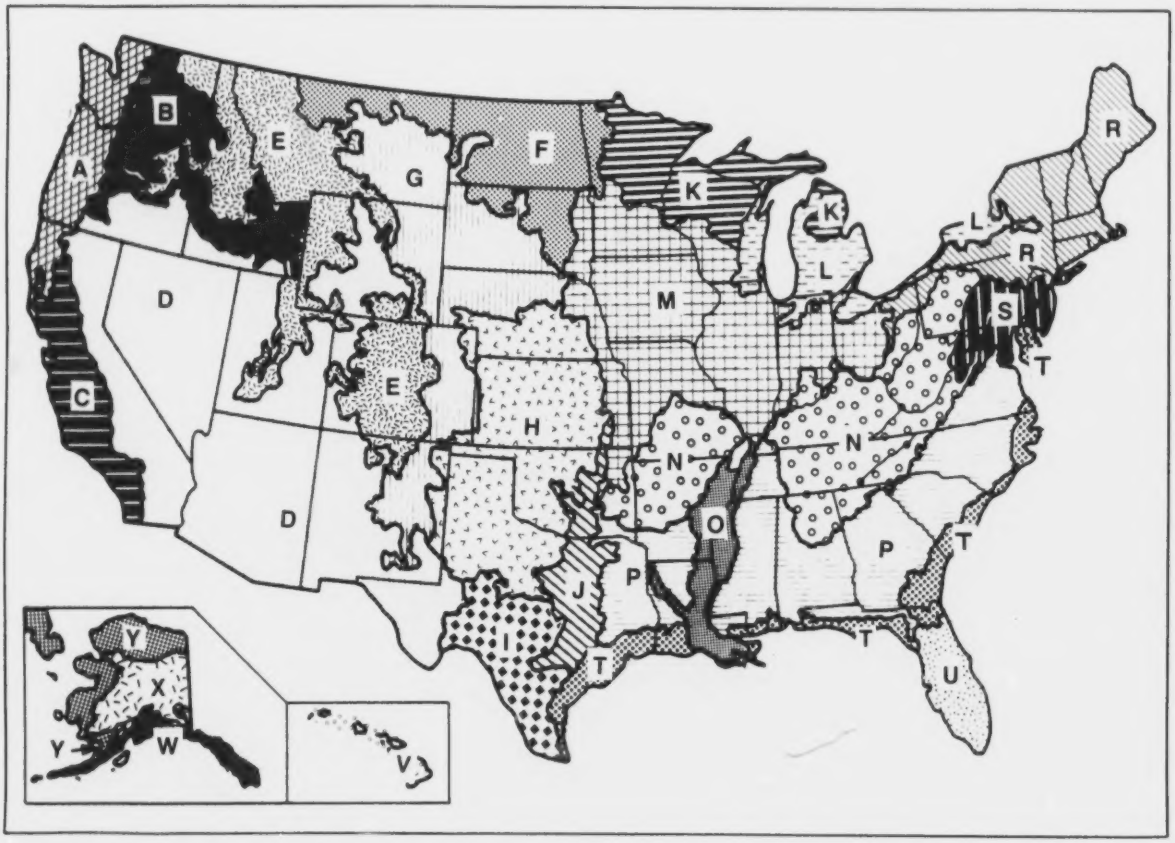
OUTLINE MAP OF THE U.S. WITH STATES IDENTIFIED

24 LAND RESOURCE REGIONS OF THE U.S.

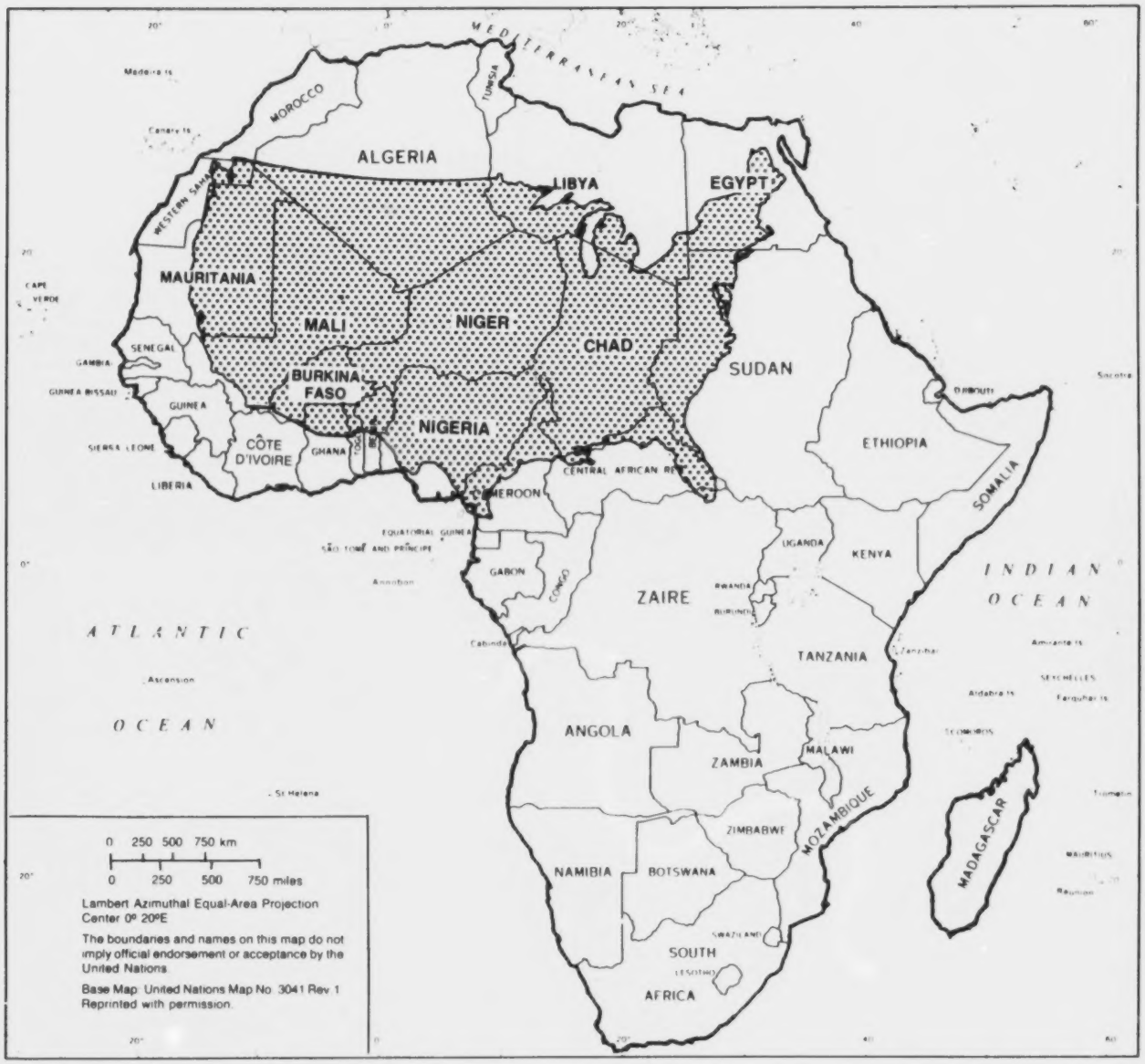
-- as identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture --



- **A** Northwestern Forest, Forage, and Specialty Crop Region
- **B** Northwestern Wheat and Range Region
- **C** California Subtropical Fruit, Truck, and Specialty Crop Region
- **D** Western Range and Irrigated Region
- **E** Rocky Mountain Range and Forest Region
- **F** Northern Great Plains Spring Wheat Region
- **G** Western Great Plains Range and Irrigated Region
- **H** Central Great Plains Winter Wheat and Range Region
- **I** Southwest Plateaus and Plains Range and Cotton Region
- **J** Southwestern Prairies Cotton and Forage Region
- **K** Northern Lake States Forest and Forage Region
- **L** Lake States Fruit, Truck, and Dairy Region
- **M** Central Feed Grains and Livestock Region
- **N** East and Central Farming and Forest Region
- **O** Mississippi Delta Cotton and Feed Grains Region
- **P** South Atlantic and Gulf Slope Cash Crops, Forest, and Livestock Region
- **R** Northeastern Forage and Forest Region
- **S** Northern Atlantic Slope Diversified Farming Region
- **T** Atlantic and Gulf Coast Lowland Forest and Crop Region
- **U** Florida Subtropical Fruit, Truck Crop, and Range Region
- **V** Hawaii Region
- **W** Southern Alaska Region
- **X** Interior Alaska Region
- **Y** Arctic and Western Alaska Region

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Soil Conservation Service. "Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States -- Map." U.S. Department of Agriculture. Soil Conservation Services. Agricultural Handbook 296. 1981. As reprinted in Office of Technology Assessment Technologies to Benefit Agriculture and Wildlife (workshop proceedings), May 1985. P. 12. (Reprinted from WORLD EAGLE, March 1986, p.23.)

WITH LOTS OF ROOM LEFT OVER: THE CONTINENTAL 48 WITHIN AFRICA



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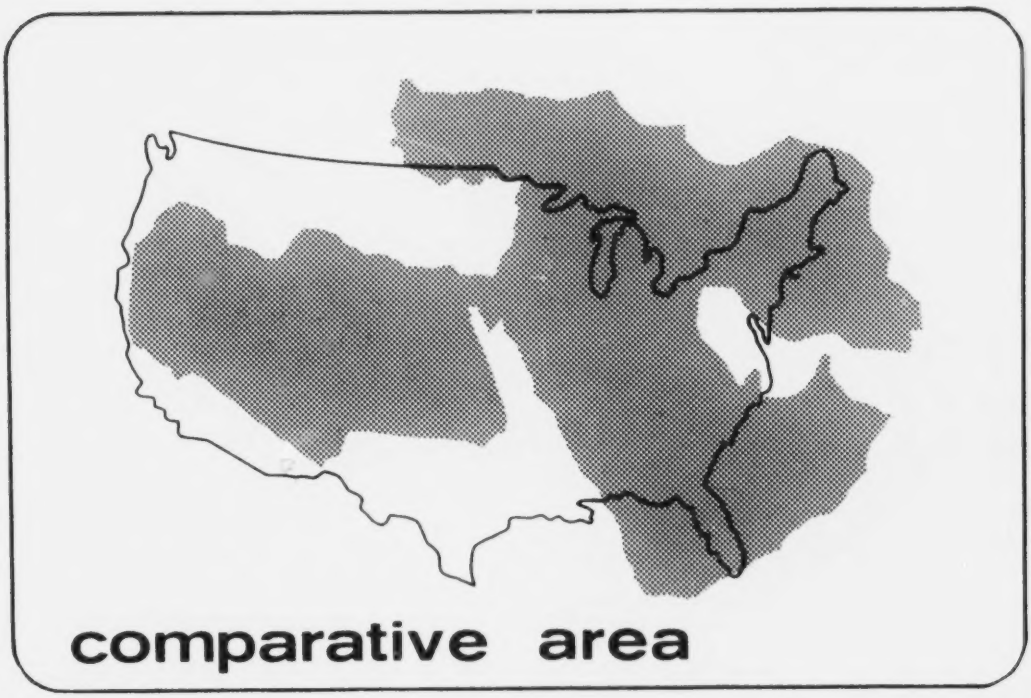
THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE LOWER 48



USA	
Area of the Lower48	3,021,295 sq mi (7,825,154 sq km)
Area of all 50 States	3,618,770 sq mi (9,372,614 sq km)
Population of all 50 States	248,800,000

The Middle East (as shown)

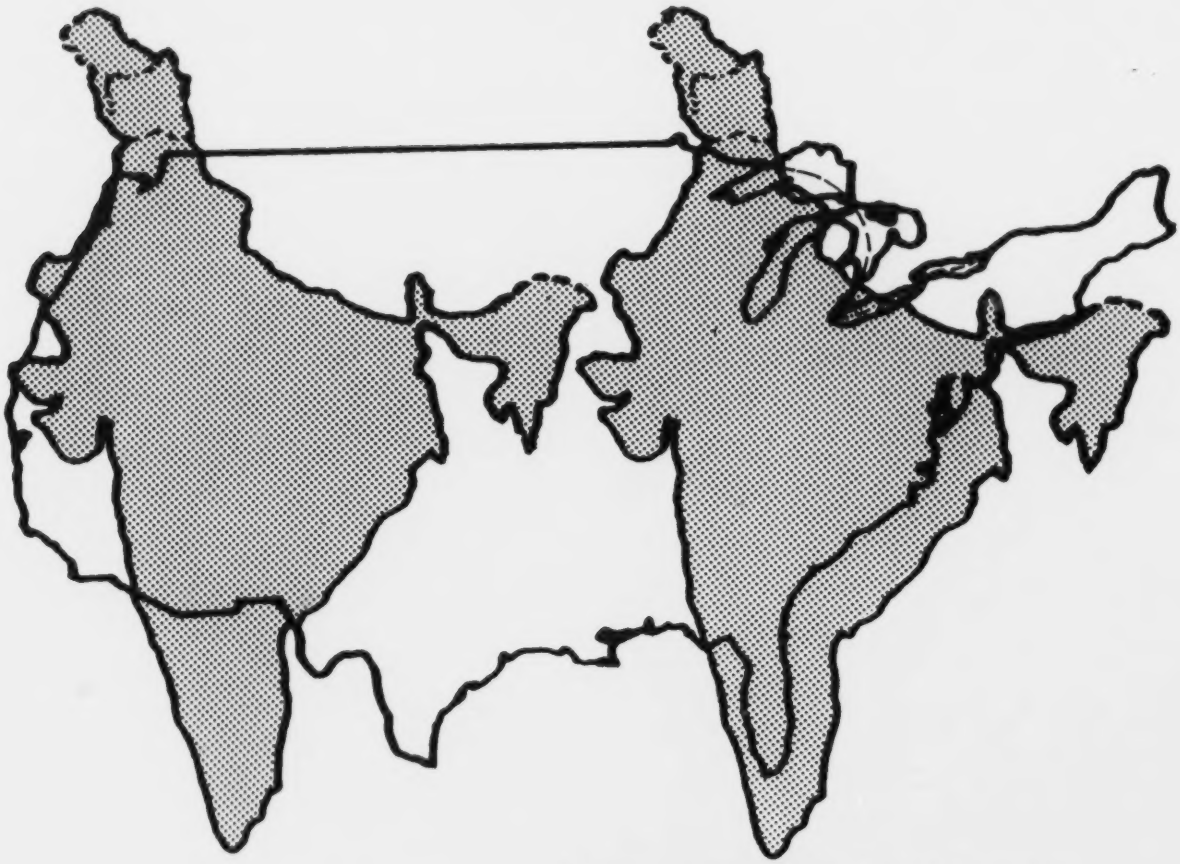
Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Area	3,461,964 sq mi (8,966,487 sq km)
Population	240,400,000

Not Shown: Afghanistan, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia.

Map based on illustration in United States Central Intelligence Agency's Issues in the Middle East: Atlas. 1973.
Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet.
Area figures from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1989. Pp. 408 and 649-737.

THE LOWER 48 COULD COMFORTABLY HOLD TWO INDIAS



The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

		Area	
		sq mi	sq km
India		1,266,595	3,280,481
U.S. 48 States	Land	2,962,030	7,671,658
	Water	59,264	153,494
	Total	3,021,295	7,825,154
U.S. All 50	Land	3,539,289	9,166,759
	Water	79,481	205,856
	Total	3,618,770	9,372,614

Data from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1989. Pp. 408 and 683.

NEW YORK-TO-SAN FRANCISCO IS ALMOST THE EAST-WEST SIZE OF INDONESIA

The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

		Area	
		sq mi	sq km
Indonesia		735,268	1,904,344
U.S. 48 States	Land	2,962,030	7,671,658
	Water	59,264	153,494
	Total	3,021,295	7,825,154
U.S. All 50	Land	3,539,289	9,166,759
	Water	79,481	205,856
	Total	3,618,770	9,372,614

Data from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1989. Pp. 408 and 684.

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AUSTRALIA IS ALMOST AS LARGE AS THE LOWER 48 OF THE U.S.

The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

		Area	
		sq mi	sq km
Australia		2,966,200	7,682,458
U.S. 48 States	Land	2,962,030	7,671,658
	Water	59,264	153,494
	Total	3,021,295	7,825,154
U.S. All 50	Land	3,539,289	9,166,759
	Water	79,481	205,856
	Total	3,618,770	9,372,614

Data from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1989. Pp. 408 and 652.

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ALL OF EUROPE COULD FIT COMFORTABLY WITHIN THE 48 CONTERMINOUS STATES

The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

		Area	
		sq mi	sq km
Europe (excluding USSR)		1,879,810	4,868,708
U.S. 48 States	Land	2,962,030	7,671,658
	Water	59,264	153,494
	Total	3,021,295	7,825,154
U.S. All 50	Land	3,539,289	9,166,759
	Water	79,481	205,856
	Total	3,618,770	9,372,614

Data for the U.S. from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1989. P. 408.

Data for Europe from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet.

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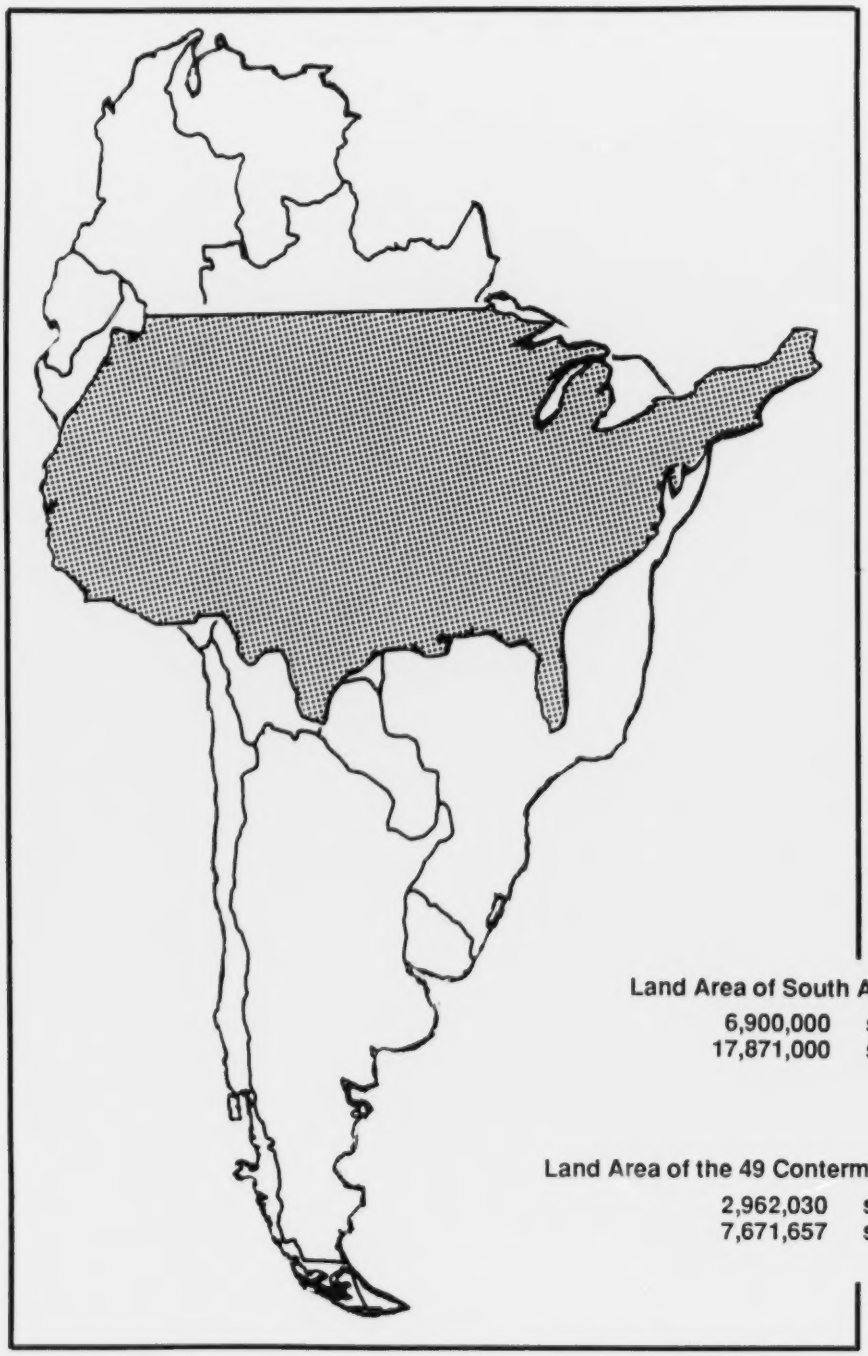
THE LOWER 48 COULD FIT COMFORTABLY WITHIN SOUTH AMERICA



Land Area of South America

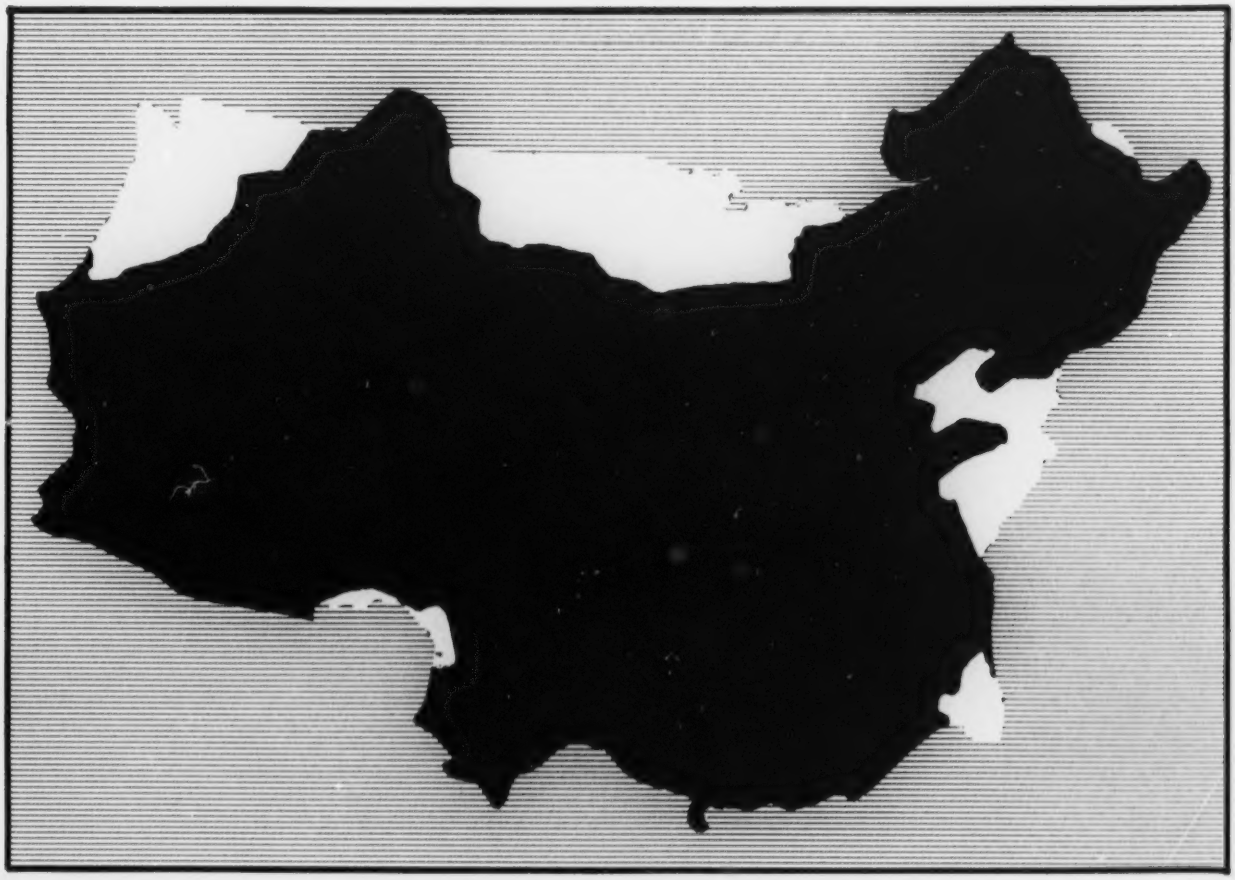
6,900,000 sq mi
17,871,000 sq km

Land Area of the 49 Conterminous States

2,962,030 sq mi
7,671,657 sq km

Data from The 1989 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

CHINA IS LARGER THAN THE LOWER 48 -- AND, IN FACT, LARGER THAN ALL 50 STATES OF THE U.S.



Only China, Canada and USSR are larger than the U.S.

Canada	3,851,790 sq mi 9,976,136 sq km
USSR	8,649,496 sq mi 22,402,196 sq km

		Area	
		sq mi	sq km
China		3,705,390	9,596,960
U.S. 48 States	Land	2,962,030	7,671,658
	Water	59,264	153,494
	Total	3,021,295	7,825,154
U.S. All 50	Land	3,539,289	9,166,759
	Water	79,481	205,856
	Total	3,618,770	9,372,614

Data from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1989. Pp. 408, 661,663, and 725.

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AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IN THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Source: World Atlas of Agriculture. Authorized reproduction by Instituto Geografico De Agostini. Novara.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF THE FROST-FREE SEASON IN THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Source: World Atlas of Agriculture. Authorized reproduction by Instituto Geografico De Agostini. Novara.

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U.S. WEATHER ZONES

Using averages computed over 45 years, the American Institute of Architects (AIA) has designated seven Climate Zones for the U.S. Departments of Energy and of Housing and Urban Development. In the report containing this map, Zones 4 and 5 have been combined, and Zones 6 and 7 have been combined.

CDD = Cooling Degree-Days. A quantity used to estimate demand on building cooling systems. Normally, cooling is not required in a building when the outdoor average daily temperature is below 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Cooling degree-days are determined by subtracting the base of 65 from the daily average temperature. For example, a day with an average temperature of 85 degrees has 20 cooling degree-days (86-65 = 20), while one with an average temperature of 65 degrees or lower has no cooling degree-days. (The average daily temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures for a 24-hour period.) Cooling degree-days are thus computed for each day, then summed over any desired number of days in the season.

HDD = Heating Degree-Days. A quantity used to estimate demand on building heating systems. Normally, heating is not required in a building when the outdoor average daily temperature is above 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Heating degree-days are determined by subtracting the average daily temperature below 65 degrees from the base 65. For example, a day with an average temperature of 50 degrees has 15 heating degree-days (65-50 = 15), while one with an average temperature of 65 or higher has none. (The average daily temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.) Heating degree-days are thus computed for each day, then summed over any desired number of days in the season.

Source: Energy Information Administration.
Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1983.
Published July 1985. Pp. 170, 171, 182, 184.

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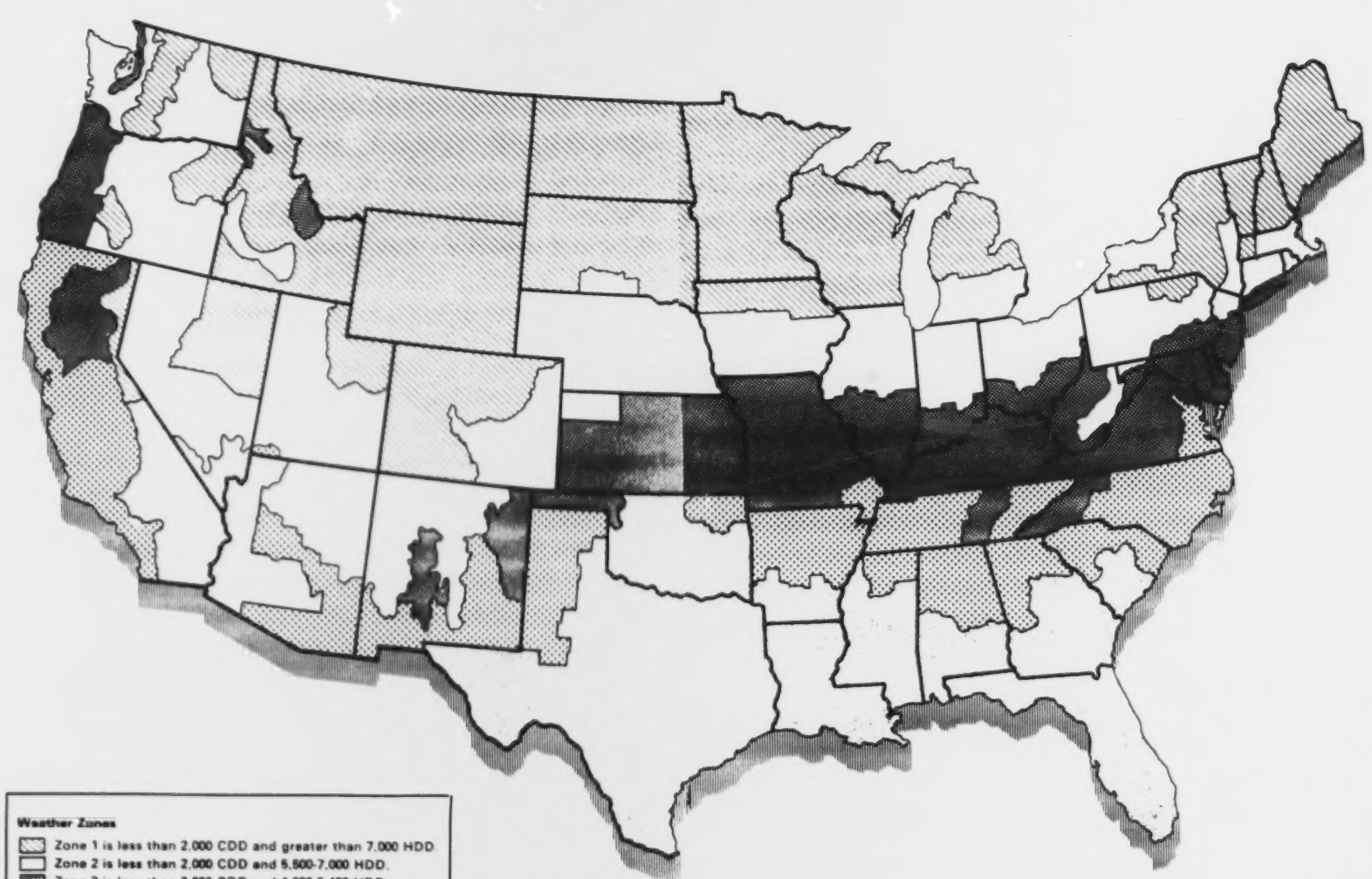
U.S. WEATHER ZONES


Weather Zones
Zone 1 is less than 2,000 CDD and greater than 7,000 HDD
Zone 2 is less than 2,000 CDD and 5,500-7,000 HDD.
Zone 3 is less than 2,000 CDD and 4,000-5,499 HDD
Zone 4 is less than 2,000 CDD and less than 4,000 HDD
Zone 5 is greater than 2,000 CDD and less than 4,000 HDD

Source: Energy Information Administration.
Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1983.
Published July 1985. Pp. 170-171.

-- To Be Read Aloud --

Down All The Rivers From The Rockies To The Alleghenies

From as far west as Idaho down from the glacier peaks of the Rockies, from as far east as Pennsylvania down from the Turkey ridges of the Alleghenies, down from Minnesota twenty-five hundred miles, the Mississippi River runs to the Gulf, carrying every drop of water that flows down two-thirds of the continent, carrying every brook and rill, rivulet and creek, carrying all the rivers that run down two-thirds of the continent, the Mississippi runs to the Gulf of Mexico.

Down the Yellowstone, the Milk, the White, the Cheyenne, the Cannonball, the Musselshell, the James and the Sioux. Down the Judith, the Grand, the Osage and the Platte, the Skunk, the Salt, the Black and Minnesota. Down the Rock, the [illegible]nois, and the Kankakee, the Allegheny, the Monongahela, the Kanawha and Muskingum. Down the Miami, the Wabash, the Licking and the Green, the Cumberland, the Kentucky, and the Tennessee. Down the Ouachita, the Wichita, the Red, and Yazoo.

Down the Missouri, three thousand miles from the Rockies. Down the Ohio, a thousand miles from the Alleghenies. Down the Arkansas, fifteen hundred miles from the Great Divide. Down the Red, a thousand miles from Texas. Down the Great Valley, twenty-five hundred miles from Minnesota. Carrying every rivulet and brook, creek and rill, carrying all the rivers that run down two-thirds of the Continent, the Mississippi runs to the Gulf.

The text above is the opening narrative of a 29-minute film, The River, produced in 1937 by the U.S. Government. "The story is one of man against nature. The setting: Tennessee. The task: to control the Mississippi and its flooding." Written and directed by Pare Lorentz. Narrated by Thomas Chalmers. [We assume the mileage figures reflect river meanderings, not crow flights.]

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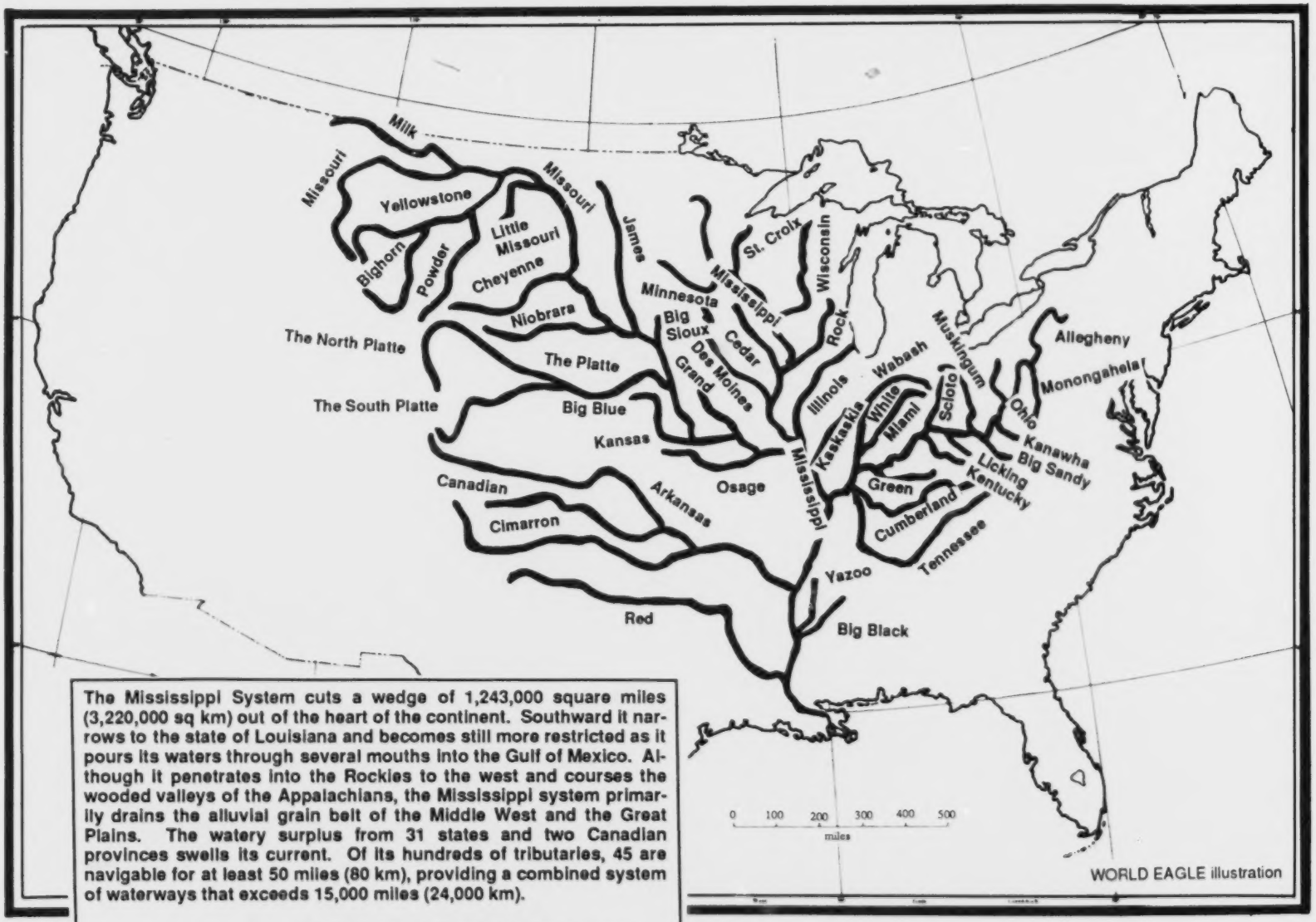
SOME OF THE MAJOR RIVERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI SYSTEM



The Mississippi System cuts a wedge of 1,243,000 square miles (3,220,000 sq km) out of the heart of the continent. Southward it narrows to the state of Louisiana and becomes still more restricted as it pours its waters through several mouths into the Gulf of Mexico. Although it penetrates into the Rockies to the west and courses the wooded valleys of the Appalachians, the Mississippi system primarily drains the alluvial grain belt of the Middle West and the Great Plains. The watery surplus from 31 states and two Canadian provinces swells its current. Of its hundreds of tributaries, 45 are navigable for at least 50 miles (80 km), providing a combined system of waterways that exceeds 15,000 miles (24,000 km).

Excerpted from Encyclopedia Americana, International Edition. c 1984. Vol. 19, p. 248, col. 2.

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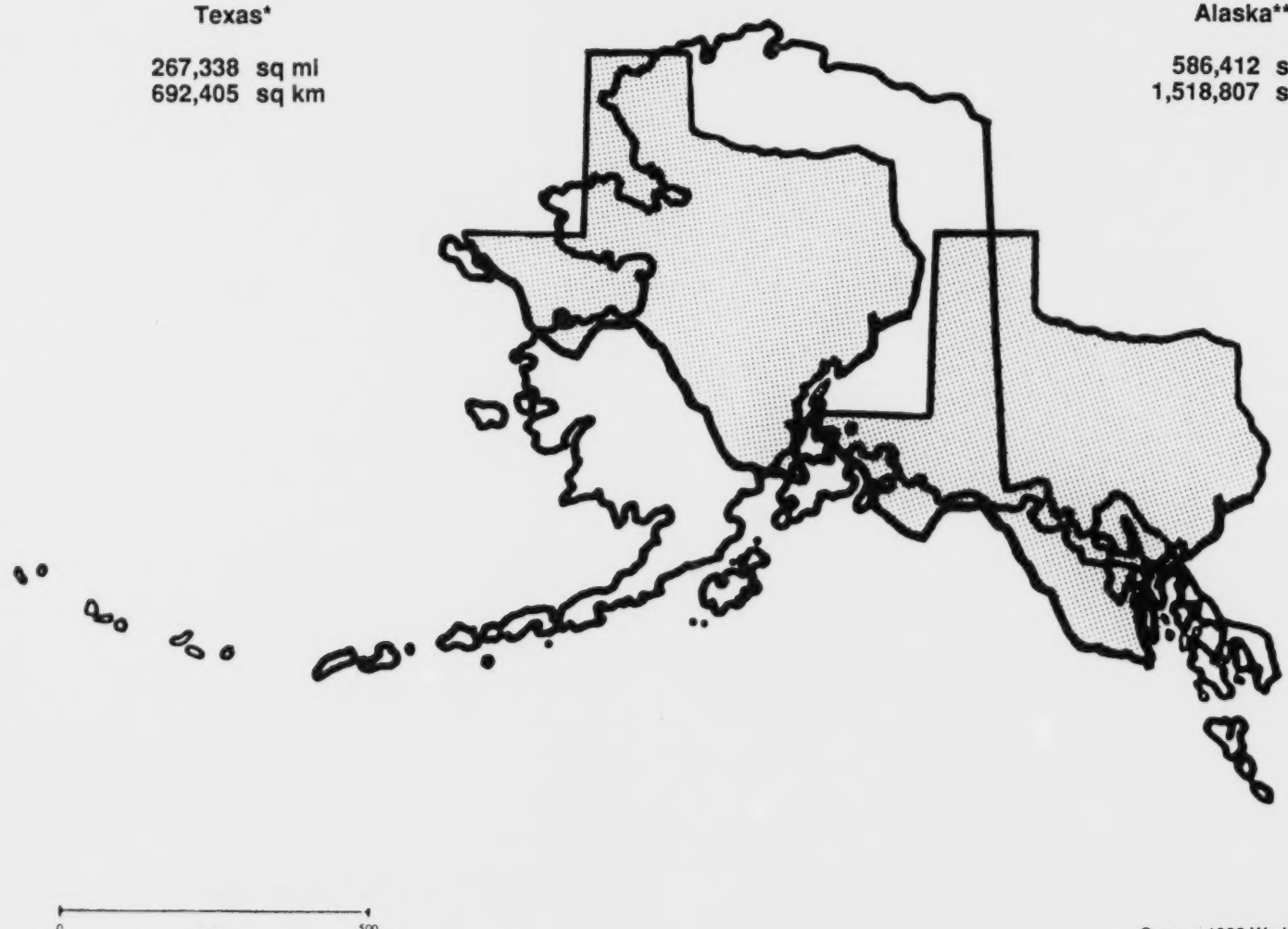
2 TEXASES WITHIN ALASKA

Texas*

267,338 sq mi
692,405 sq km

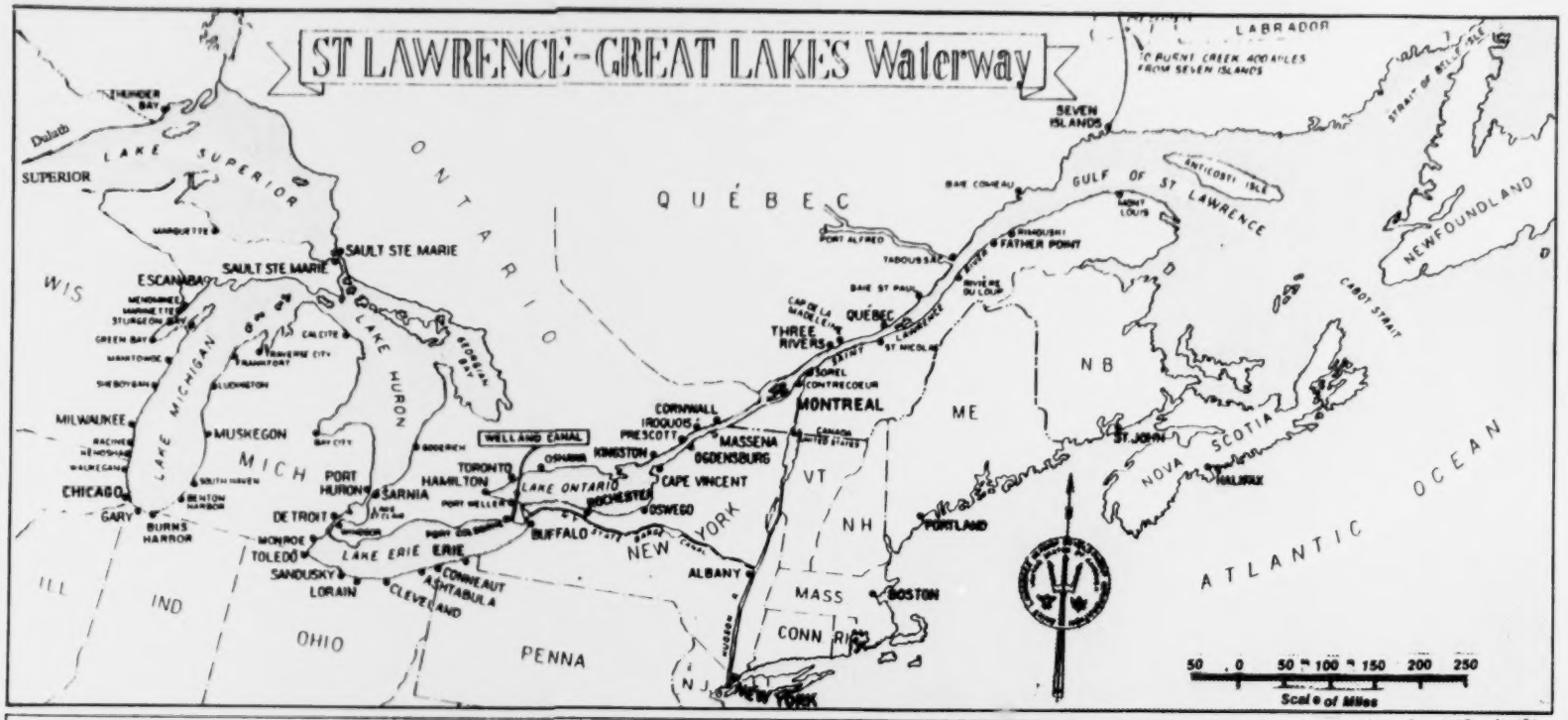
Alaska**

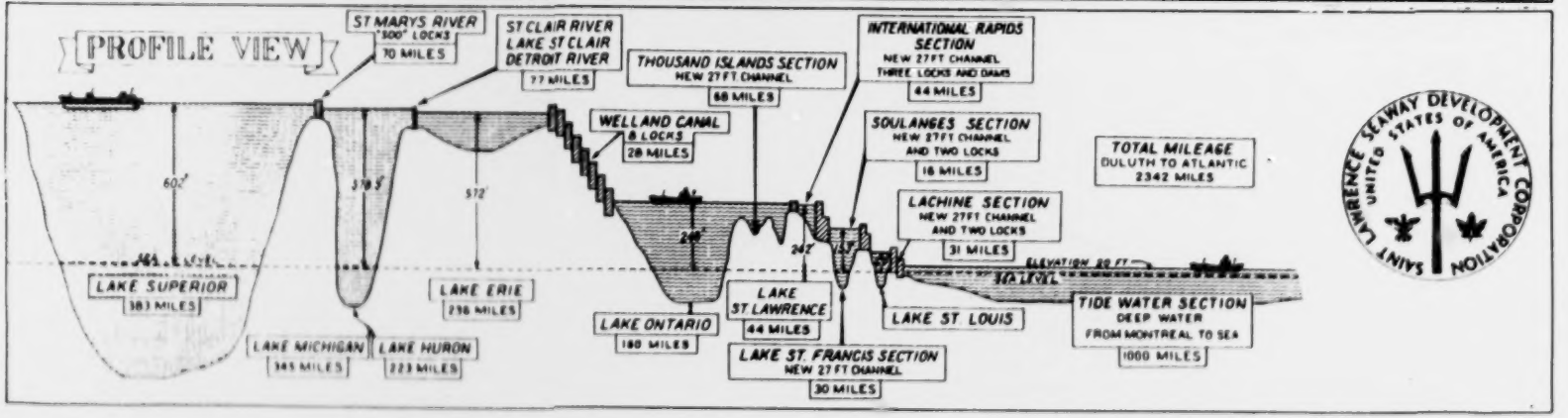
586,412 sq mi
1,518,807 sq km



Source: 1988 World Almanac
* P. 622 Total Area, not Land Area
** P. 601 Total Area, not Land Area

ST. LAWRENCE--GREAT LAKES WATERWAY





Source: Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. 1986. Reprinted from World Eagle, November 1986. P.19.

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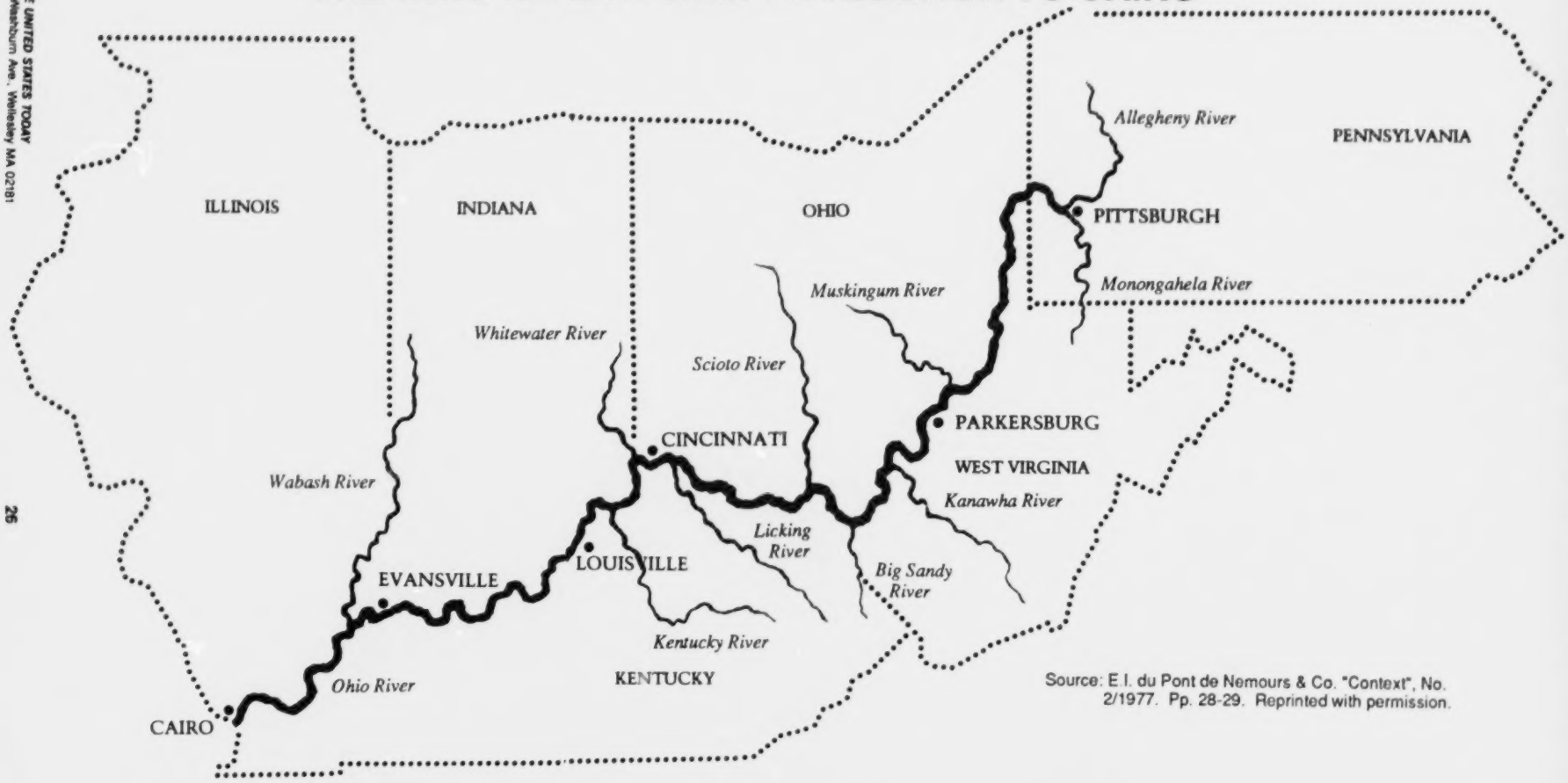
THE OHIO RIVER: FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO



Source: E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. "Context", No. 2/1977. Pp. 28-29. Reprinted with permission.

The Ohio River, the major eastern tributary of the Mississippi River, 981 miles long, formed by the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers at the famous "Golden Triangle" in downtown Pittsburgh PA, and flowing generally southwest to enter the Mississippi at Cairo IL. Its drainage basin, including all tributaries is about 204,000 square miles. The Ohio averages a flow of a little more than three miles an hour, and discharges 250,000 cubic feet of water per second into the lower Mississippi -- more than either the Missouri or the upper Mississippi. At its Pittsburgh source, the Ohio is 1,021 feet above sea level; at its Cairo terminus, 322 feet. At Louisville KY, are the so-called "Falls of the Ohio" -- really limestone rapids -- where the river drops 23.9 feet in 2-1/4 miles. A canal around this obstruction ensures navigability.

Source: The Encyclopedia Americana, International Edition. 1984. Vol. 20, p. 671, col.1.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

One of a series of eight rivers detailed by the U.S. Geological Survey and reprinted in issues of WORLD EAGLE during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

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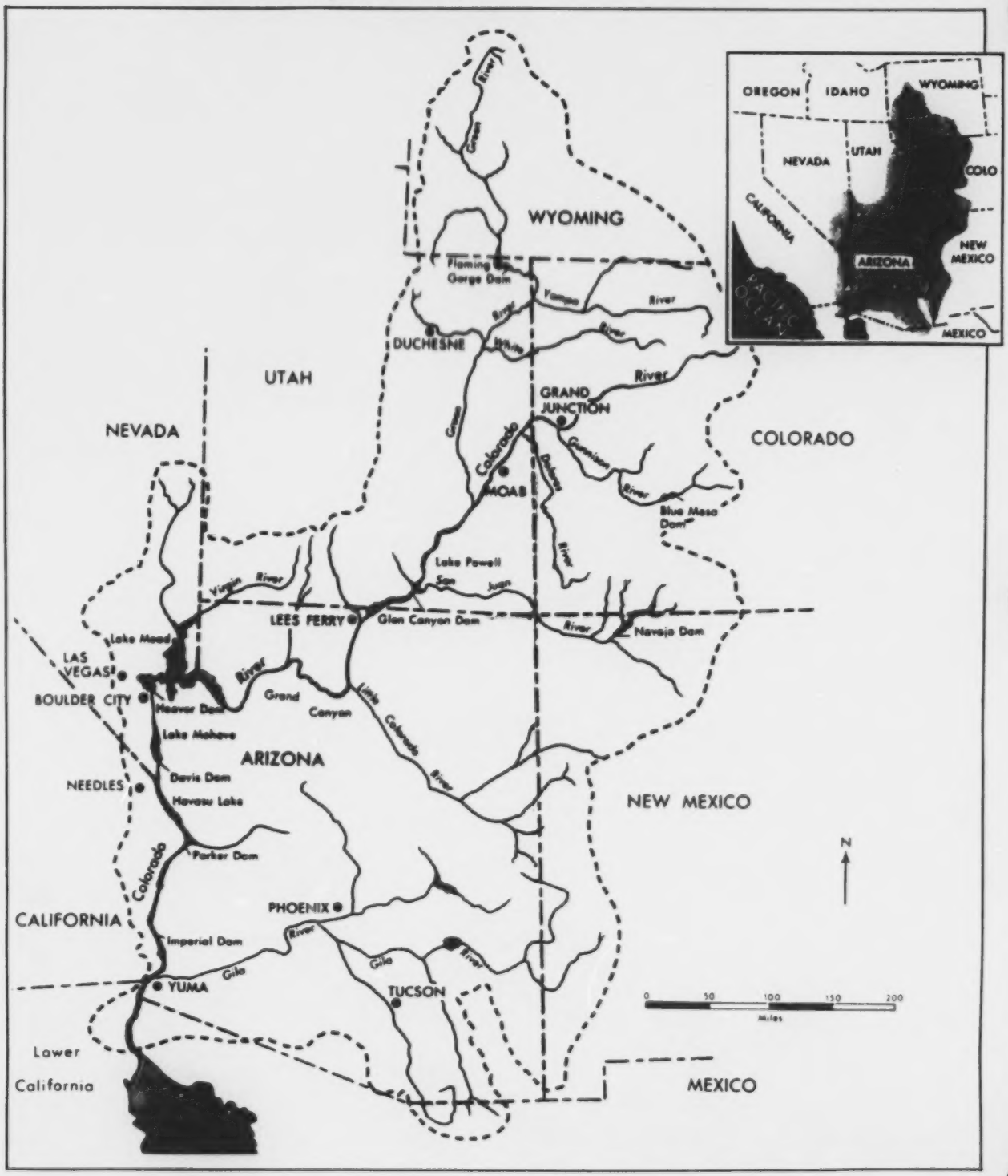
THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN

One of a series of eight rivers detailed by the U.S. Geological Survey and reprinted in issues of WORLD EAGLE during 1988-89 and 1989-90.



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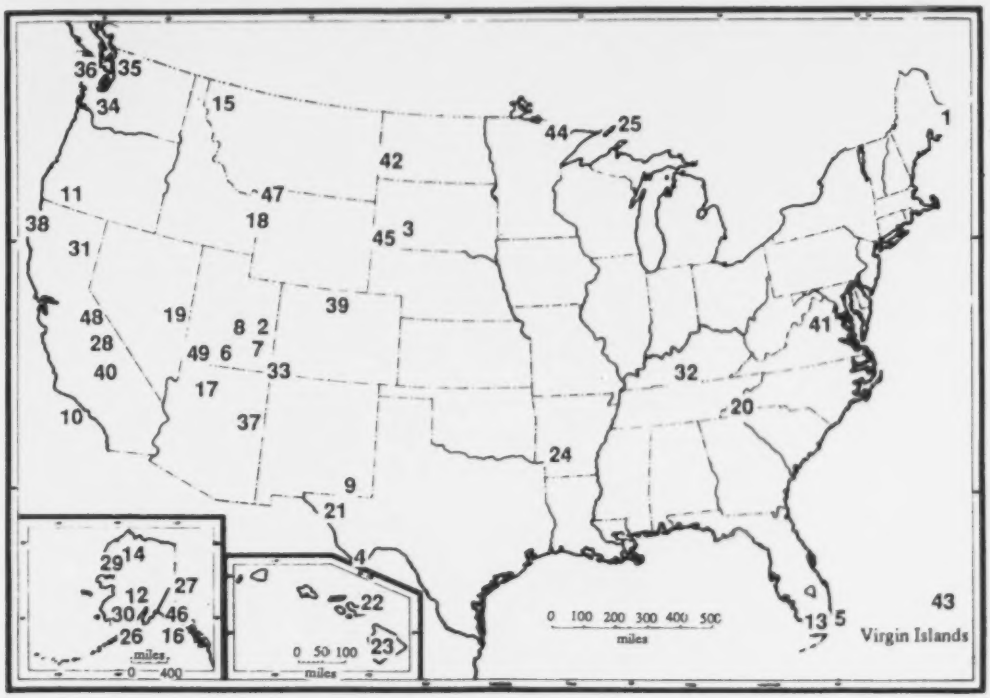
NATIONAL PARKS OF THE UNITED STATES



1. Acadia
2. Arches
3. Badlands
4. Big Bend
5. Biscayne
6. Bryce Canyon
7. Canyonlands
8. Capitol Reef
9. Carlsbad Caverns
10. Channel Islands
11. Crater Lake
12. Denali (was Mount McKinley)
13. Everglades
14. Gates of the Arctic
15. Glacier
16. Glacier Bay
17. Grand Canyon
18. Grand Teton
19. Great Basin
20. Great Smoky Mts.
21. Guadalupe Mts.
22. Haleakala
23. Hawaii Volcanoes
24. Hot Springs
25. Isle Royale
26. Katmai
27. Kenai Fjords
28. Kings Canyon
29. Kobuk Valley
30. Lake Clark
31. Lassen Volcanic
32. Mammoth Cave
33. Mesa Verde
34. Mount Rainier
35. North Cascades
36. Olympic
37. Petrified Forest
38. Redwood
39. Rocky Mountain
40. Sequoia
41. Shenandoah
42. Theodore Roosevelt
43. Virgin Islands
44. Voyageurs
45. Wind Cave
46. Wrangell-St. Elias
47. Yellowstone
48. Yosemite
49. Zion

Source: 1989 The World Almanac and Book of Facts. Pp. 413-414.

A National Park is an area where the natural environment is protected for human enjoyment. It is the world's most important form of nature preservation. There are about 1,200 national parks in more than 100 countries.

To be designated a national park according to the United Nations and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources a reserve must, first, exist in a relatively natural condition. An occasional road, or even a hotel, is acceptable, but the land must generally be unmodified by the works of man.

The roots of the national-park idea branch in two main directions. One leads back to the public garden or common ground. As early as 3,000 years ago, human settlements in Asia and India took pride in such places. Greek and Persian communities featured gardens for public enjoyment. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon, for example, were one of the wonders of the ancient world. The Boston (Mass.) Common, established in 1634, marked the transmission of the idea of public open space to the New World . . . The other trail backward from national parks leads to the royal hunting preserves.

Adapted from Encyclopedia Americana, International Edition, ©1984. Vol. 19, pp. 766 & 773.

U.S. STATE POPULATIONS, BY THE CENSUS BUREAU'S FOUR REGIONS AND NINE DIVISIONS

State Populations given are Projections of the July 1, 1990 U.S. Population by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1017, Projections of the Population of States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010. Published October 1988. Table E.

WEST 52,260,000

PACIFIC 38,266,000

AK	576,000
CA	29,126,000
HI	1,141,000
OR	2,766,000
WA	4,657,000

MOUNTAIN 13,994,000

AZ	3,752,000
CO	3,434,000
ID	1,017,000
MT	805,000
NM	1,632,000
NV	1,076,000
UT	1,776,000
WY	502,000

MIDWEST 59,776,000

WEST NORTH CENTRAL . . . 17,722,000

IA	2,758,000
KS	2,492,000
MN	4,324,000
MO	5,192,000
NE	1,588,000
ND	660,000
SD	708,000

EAST NORTH CENTRAL . . . 42,054,000

IL	11,612,000
IN	5,550,000
MI	9,293,000
OH	10,791,000
WI	4,808,000

NORTHEAST 50,576,000

MIDDLE ATLANTIC 37,499,000

NJ	7,899,000
NY	17,773,000
PA	11,827,000

NEW ENGLAND 13,077,000

CT	3,279,000
MA	5,880,000
ME	1,212,000
NH	1,142,000
RI	1,002,000
VT	562,000

SOUTH 87,276,000

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL . . . 27,937,000

AR	2,427,000
LA	4,513,000
OK	3,285,000
TX	17,712,000

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL . . . 15,597,000

AL	4,181,000
KY	3,745,000
MS	2,699,000
TN	4,972,000

SOUTH ATLANTIC 43,742,000

DE	666,000
DC	614,000
FL	12,818,000
GA	6,663,000
MD	4,729,000
NC	6,690,000
SC	3,549,000
VA	6,157,000
WV	1,856,000

TOTAL this Page: 249,888,000

TOTAL Projected Population, July 1, 1990: 249,891,000

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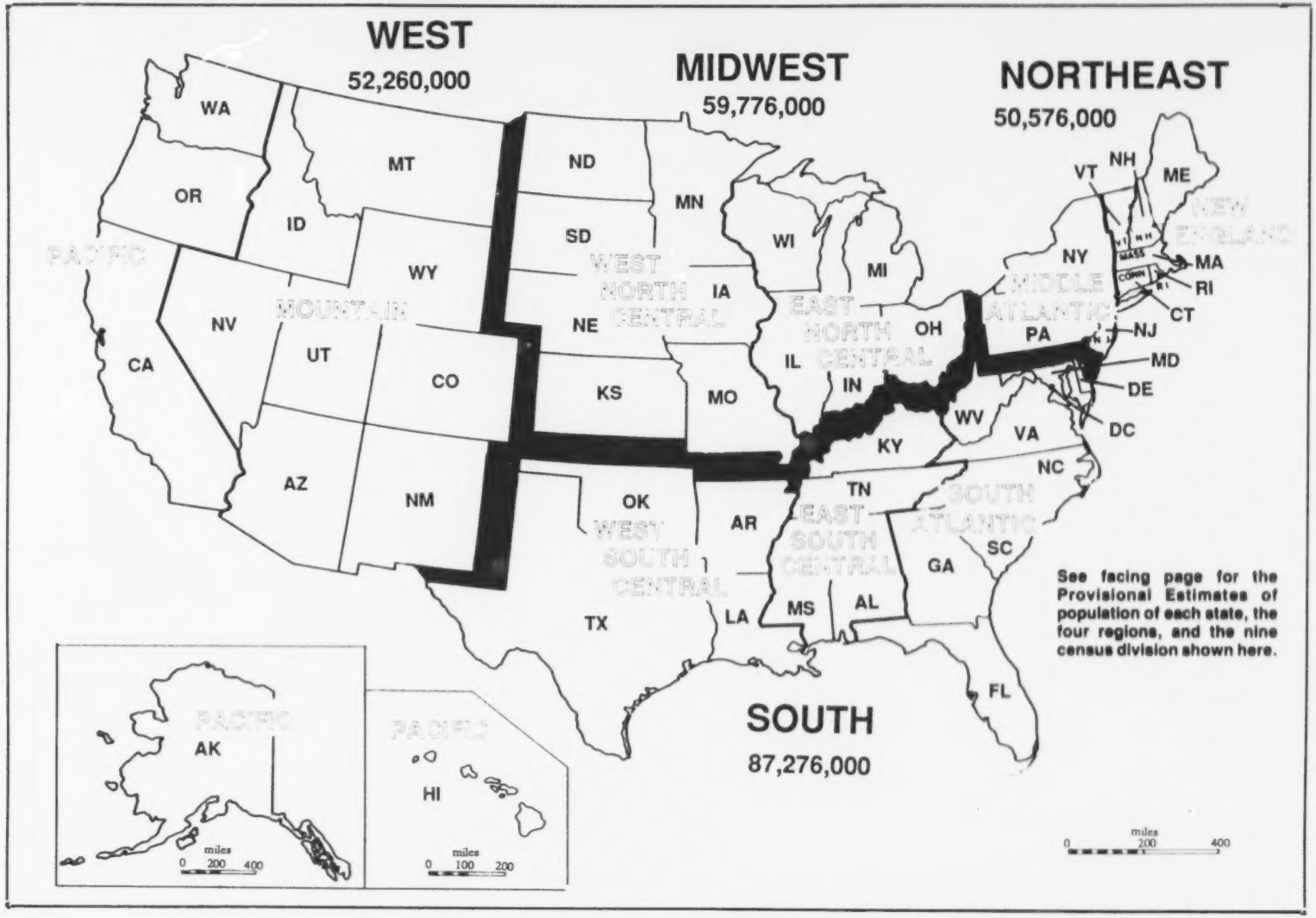
TOTAL U.S. POPULATION PROJECTED AT 249,891,000 FOR JULY 1, 1990



See facing page for the Provisional Estimates of population of each state, the four regions, and the nine census division shown here.

World Eagle map. Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1017. Projections of the Population of States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010. Published October 1988. Table E.

THE ODDS ARE YOU LIVE WITHIN 50 MILES OF A MAJOR COAST*

* Bureau of the Census estimates that in 1987 52.9% of the U.S. resident population was living within 50 miles of the coastlines of the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf of Mexico, and the five Great Lakes. Data excludes Alaska and Hawaii. Covers 611 counties and independent cities which are entirely or substantially within 50 miles of U.S. coastal shorelines. Great Lakes region includes St. Lawrence River.

World Eagle illustration. Data from 1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 34.

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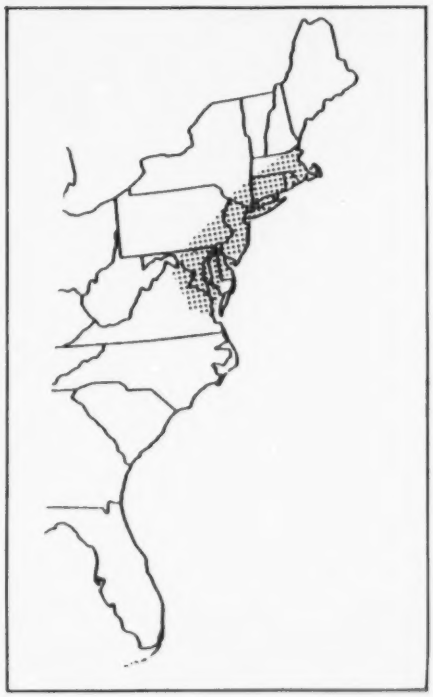
BOSTON-WASHINGTON CORRIDOR PACKS ONE-FOURTH OF U.S. METRO POPULATION INTO 1.2 PERCENT OF THE NATION'S LAND AREA

25 contiguous Metropolitan Statistical Areas, frequently termed the Northeastern Megalopolis, account for only 40,862 square miles.



About one of every four residents of the nation's metropolitan areas lives in the northeastern megalopolis stretching from Boston to Washington, Census Bureau statistics show.

Data for 1987 from a forthcoming report by the Commerce Department agency show that 42.5 million people were living in the corridor, one-sixth of the total U.S. population. They lived in 25 contiguous Metropolitan Statistical Areas that account for only 1.2 percent of the nation's land area (40,862 square miles).

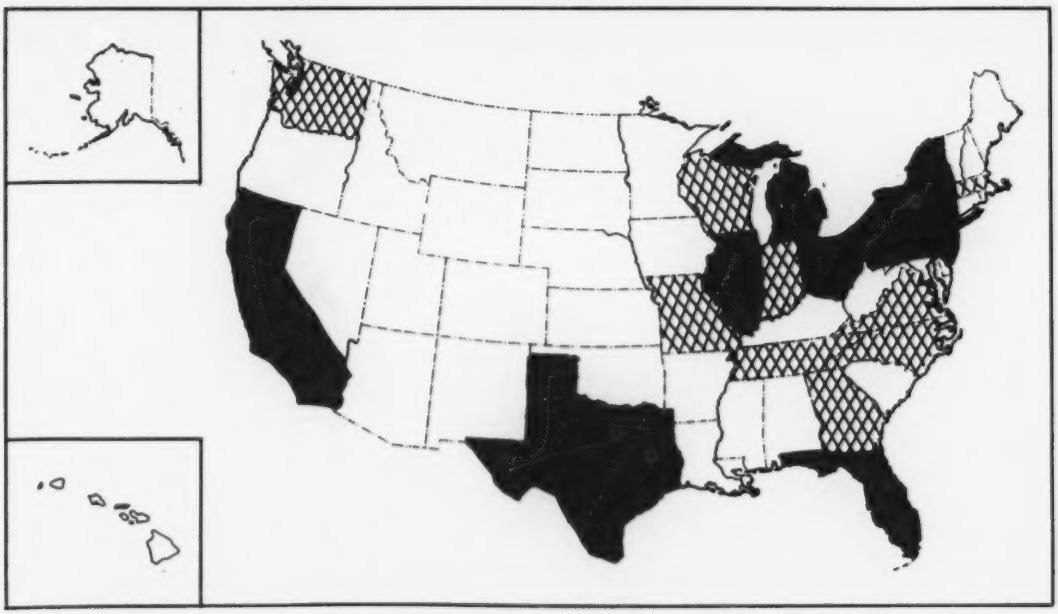
The four major commuting clusters within the megalopolis, based on 1980 commuting data, are New York-Philadelphia (27.8 million total population in 1987), Boston-Providence (6.2 million), Washington-Baltimore (6.1 million), and Harrisburg-York (1 million). Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, with 731,000 population, is one of three smaller metropolitan areas with lesser commuting to the other areas in the megalopolis.

Outside the northeastern megalopolis, 13 other metropolitan area groups of more than 1 million population have significant commuting ties, the Census Bureau says. The largest are Los Angeles-San Diego (15.8 million in 1987), Chicago-Milwaukee (9.[illegible] million), Detroit-Toledo (5.7 million), and Miami-West Palm Beach (4.0 million).

Some contiguous metropolitan areas do not have a high commuting interchange, according to the bureau. There are 16 areas of a million or more population which are not closely associated with any other metropolitan area, the largest of which is San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose (6.0 million).

Source of Data: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Release CB89-95, June 7, 1989.

OVER HALF OF THE U.S. POPULATION LIVES IN THE 9 MOST POPULOUS STATES (51.6%). 71.9% LIVE IN THE 18 MOST POPULOUS STATES



CA	28,314,000	WA	4,648,000	UT	1,690,000
NY	17,909,000	MD	4,622,000	NE	1,602,000
TX	16,841,000	LA	4,408,000	NM	1,507,000
FL	12,335,000	MN	4,307,000	ME	1,205,000
PA	12,001,000	AL	4,102,000	HI	1,098,000
IL	11,614,000	KY	3,727,000	NH	1,085,000
OH	10,855,000	AZ	3,489,000	NV	1,054,000
MI	9,240,000	SC	3,470,000	ID	1,003,000
NJ	7,721,000	CO	3,301,000	RI	993,000
NC	6,489,000	OK	3,242,000	MT	805,000
GA	6,342,000	CT	3,233,000	SD	713,000
VA	6,015,000	IA	2,834,000	ND	667,000
MA	5,889,000	OR	2,767,000	DE	660,000
IN	5,556,000	MS	2,620,000	VT	557,000
MO	5,141,000	KS	2,495,000	AK	524,000
TN	4,895,000	AR	2,395,000	WY	479,000
WI	4,855,000	WV	1,876,000	DC	617,000

Estimate of Total U.S. Resident Population
For July 1, 1988
245,807,000

Source: World Eagle map and table. Data from Bureau of the Census. Release CB89-47. March 29, 1989.

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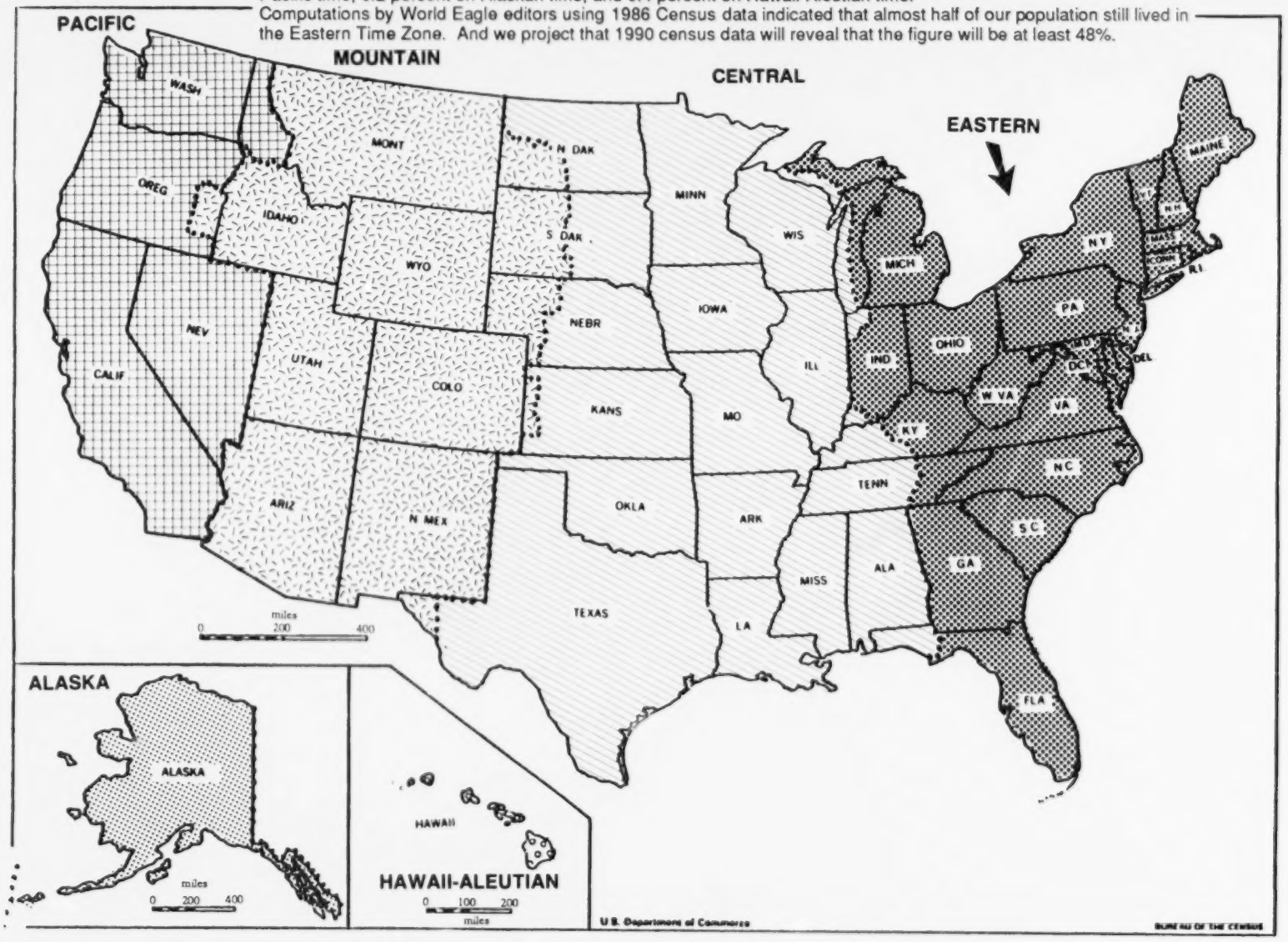
ALMOST HALF OF THE U.S. LIVES ON EASTERN TIME

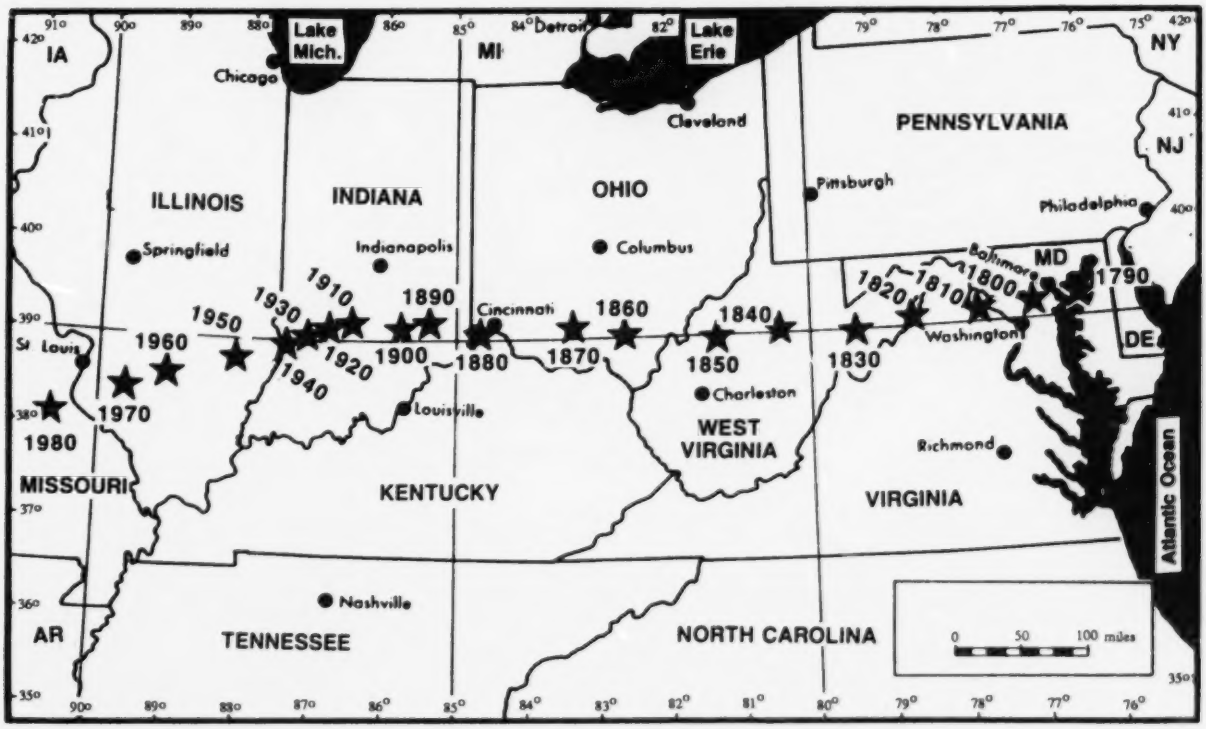
Using 1980 census counts and a time zone map, the U.S. Bureau of the Census announced in 1984 that 50.5 percent of the population lived on eastern time, 30.1 percent on central time, 5.0 percent on mountain time, 13.9 percent on Pacific time, 0.2 percent on Alaskan time, and 0.4 percent on Hawaii-Aleutian time.

Computations by World Eagle editors using 1986 Census data indicated that almost half of our population still lived in the Eastern Time Zone. And we project that 1990 census data will reveal that the figure will be at least 48%.



THE CENTER OF POPULATION FOR THE U.S. IS SOUTH AND WEST OF ST. LOUIS

The "Center of Population" is that point at which the country would balance perfectly if it were a flat surface and every person on it had an equal weight.



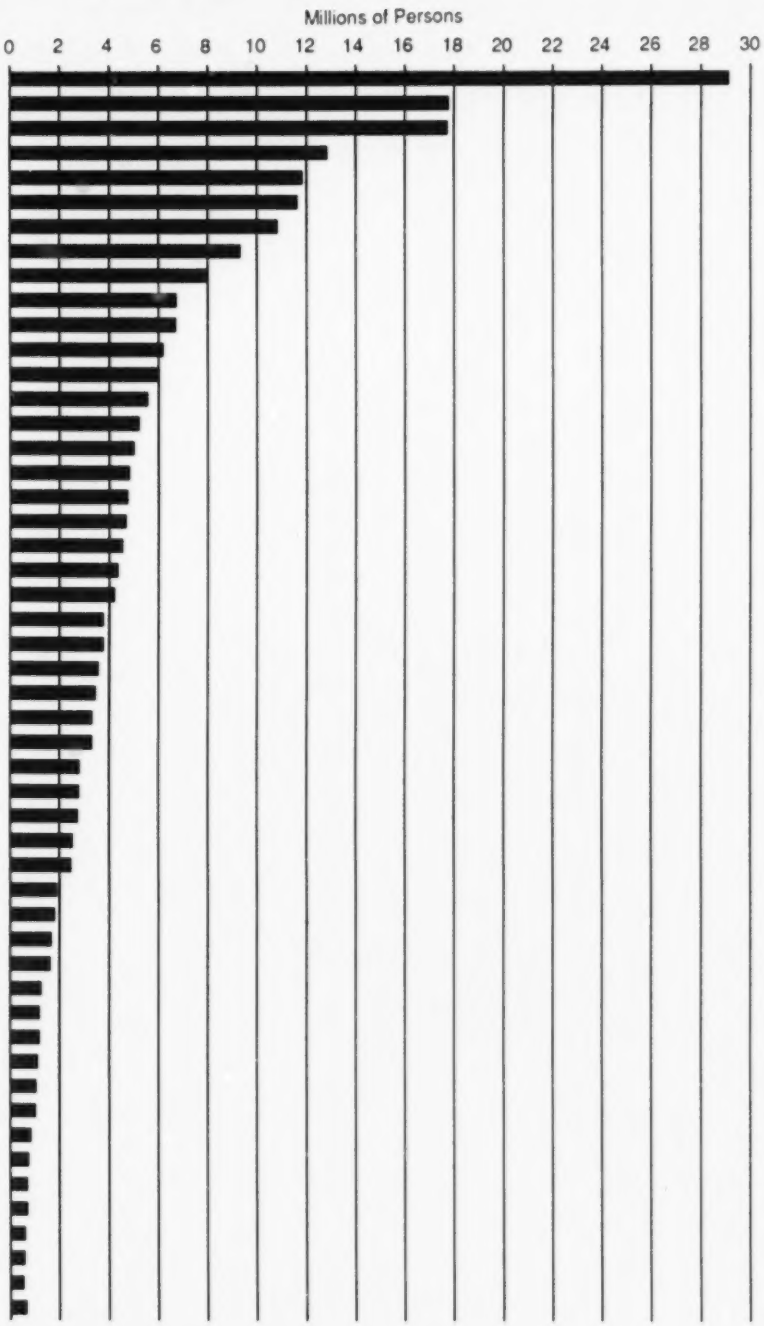
Centers of population, 1790 to 1980. The Center for 1990, to be revealed by that year's census, is expected to be further west and south of the 1980 center which was in Jefferson County, Missouri.

Source: 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States. P. 8.

THE 50 STATES RANKED BY POPULATION: PROJECTIONS FOR 1990

U.S. Resident Population

Rank	State	Population	Percent of U.S.
1	CA	29,126,000	11.7
2	NY	17,773,000	7.1
3	TX	17,712,000	7.1
4	FL	12,818,000	5.1
5	PA	11,827,000	4.7
6	IL	11,612,000	4.6
7	OH	10,791,000	4.3
8	MI	9,293,000	3.7
9	NJ	7,899,000	3.2
10	NC	6,690,000	2.7
11	GA	6,663,000	2.7
12	VA	6,157,000	2.5
13	MA	5,880,000	2.4
14	IN	5,550,000	2.2
15	MO	5,192,000	2.1
16	TN	4,972,000	2.0
17	WI	4,808,000	1.9
18	MD	4,729,000	1.9
19	WA	4,657,000	1.9
20	LA	4,513,000	1.8
21	MN	4,324,000	1.7
22	AL	4,181,000	1.7
23	AZ	3,752,000	1.5
24	KY	3,745,000	1.5
25	SC	3,549,000	1.4
26	CO	3,434,000	1.4
27	OK	3,285,000	1.3
28	CT	3,279,000	1.3
29	OR	2,766,000	1.1
30	IA	2,758,000	1.1
31	MS	2,699,000	1.1
32	KS	2,492,000	1.0
33	AR	2,427,000	0.97
34	WV	1,856,000	0.74
35	UT	1,776,000	0.71
36	NM	1,632,000	0.65
37	NE	1,588,000	0.64
38	ME	1,212,000	0.49
39	NH	1,142,000	0.46
40	HI	1,141,000	0.46
41	NV	1,076,000	0.43
42	ID	1,017,000	0.41
43	RI	1,002,000	0.40
44	MT	805,000	0.32
45	SD	708,000	0.28
46	DE	666,000	0.27
47	ND	660,000	0.26
48	AK	576,000	0.23
49	VT	562,000	0.22
50	WY	502,000	0.20
--	DC	614,000	0.25



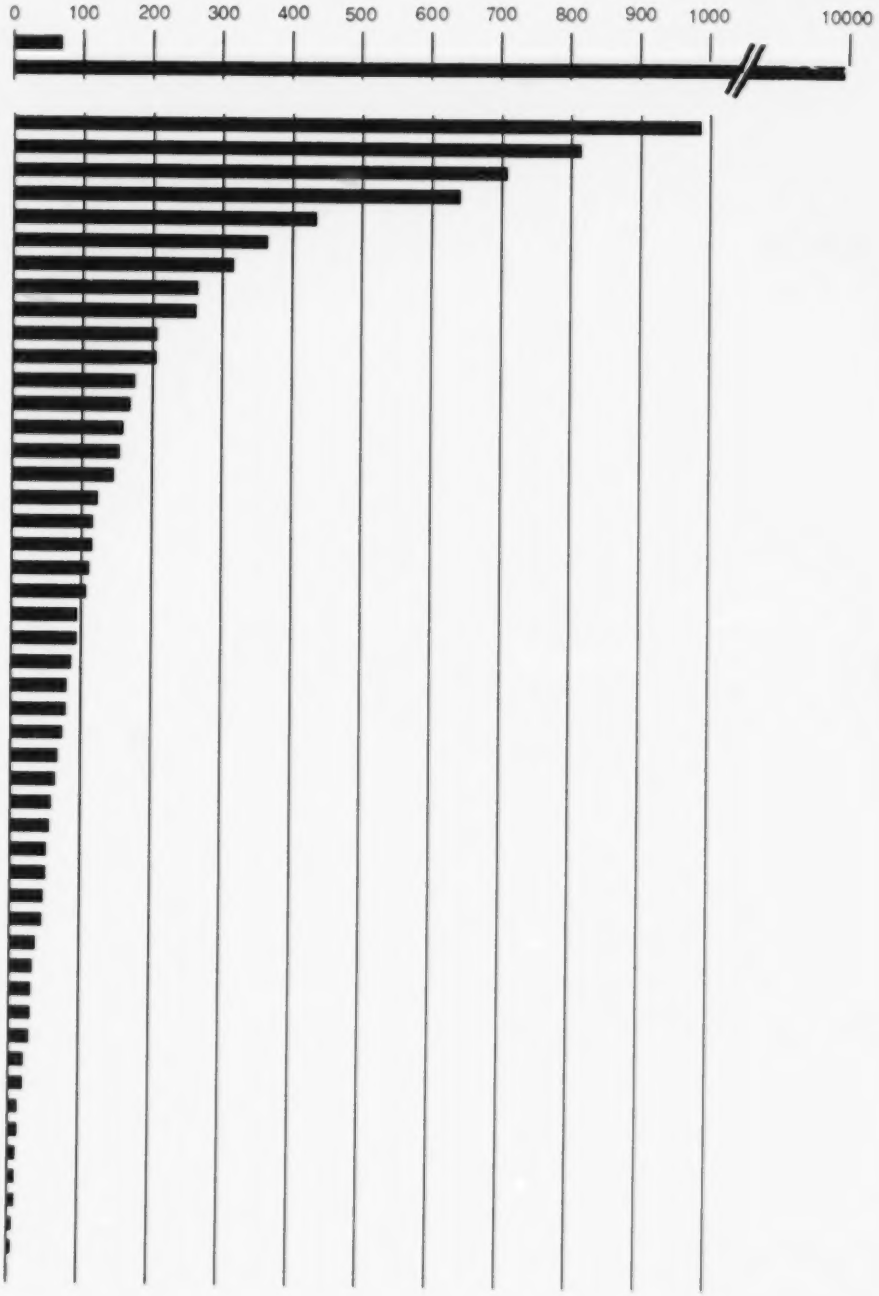
Total Population This Page: 249,888,000

Total Projected Population, July 1, 1990: 249,891,000

World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1017, Projections of the Population of States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010. Published October 1988. Table E.

THE 50 STATES RANKED BY DENSITY OF POPULATION

Rank	State	Persons per sq mi
	USA	68.3
	DC	9,343.0
1	NJ	985.2
2	RI	813.5
3	MA	706.8
4	CT	639.9
5	MD	433.6
6	NY	363.0
7	DE	314.9
8	PA	263.4
9	OH	260.9
10	IL	205.6
11	FL	205.0
12	CA	174.3
13	HI	167.4
14	MI	157.2
15	IN	152.9
16	VA	144.8
17	NC	121.8
18	TN	115.2
19	NH	113.9
20	SC	110.0
21	GA	105.6
22	LA	93.4
23	KY	92.2
24	WI	85.6
25	AL	79.0
26	WV	78.3
27	MO	73.2
28	WA	66.6
29	TX	62.9
30	VT	57.0
31	MS	55.0
32	IA	50.4
33	MN	50.3
34	OK	46.8
35	AR	44.9
36	ME	35.7
37	CO	31.7
38	KS	30.1
39	AZ	29.7
40	OR	28.1
41	NE	20.6
42	UT	19.8
43	NM	12.3
44	ID	11.9
45	ND	9.5
46	SD	9.2
47	NV	9.1
48	MT	5.5
49	WY	5.0
50	AK	0.91



World Eagle chart. Data from The 1989 World Almanac and Book of Facts. Pp. 600-624

CAN YOU NAME THESE 30 CITIES?

Write the appropriate "city number" next to each dot. Add the letter P if the city is a port

"City Number"		"City Number"	
1.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	16.	New Orleans, Louisiana
2.	San Francisco, California	17.	Miami, Florida
3.	Hilo, Hawaii	18.	New York, New York
4.	Nashville, Tennessee	19.	St. Louis, Missouri
5.	Phoenix, Arizona	20.	Atlanta, Georgia
6.	Norfolk, Virginia	21.	Fairbanks, Alaska
7.	Helena, Montana	22.	Columbus, Ohio
8.	Kansas City, Kansas	23.	Denver, Colorado
9.	Washington, DC	24.	Detroit, Michigan
10.	Minneapolis, Minnesota	25.	Chicago, Illinois
11.	Las Vegas, Nevada	26.	Honolulu, Hawaii
12.	Charleston, South Carolina	27.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
13.	Los Angeles, California	28.	Juneau, Alaska
14.	Seattle, Washington	29.	Boston, Massachusetts
15.	Dallas, Texas	30.	Salt Lake City, Utah

Variation of idea by Milbrey Zelley in her Geography of the United States, Media Materials, Inc. 1988. P. 11.

THE TOP 100 U.S. CITIES, 1986

As of September 25, 1989, these 1986 population figures for U.S. cities were the latest available.

New York, NY	7,262,700
Los Angeles, CA	3,259,340
Chicago, IL	3,009,530
Houston, TX	1,728,910
Philadelphia, PA	1,642,900
Detroit, MI	1,086,220
San Diego, CA	1,015,190
Dallas, TX	1,003,520
San Antonio, TX	914,350
Phoenix, AZ	894,070
Baltimore, MD	752,800
San Francisco, CA	749,000
Indianapolis, IN	719,820
San Jose, CA	712,080
Memphis, TN	652,640
Washington, DC	626,000
Jacksonville, FL	609,860
Milwaukee, WI	605,090
Boston, MA	573,600
Columbus, OH	566,030
New Orleans, LA	554,500
Cleveland, OH	535,830
Denver, CO	505,000
El Paso, TX	491,800
Seattle, WA	486,200
Nashville-Davidson, TN	473,670
Austin, TX	466,550
Oklahoma City, OK	446,120
Kansas City, MO	441,170
Fort Worth, TX	429,550
St. Louis, MO	426,300
Atlanta, GA	421,910
Long Beach, CA	396,280
Portland, OR	387,870
Pittsburgh, PA	387,490
Miami, FL	373,940
Tulsa, OK	373,750
Honolulu, Hawaii	372,330
Cincinnati, OH	369,750
Albuquerque, NM	366,750
Tucson, AZ	358,850
Oakland, CA	356,960
Minneapolis, MN	356,840
Charlotte, NC	352,070
Omaha, NE	349,270
Toledo, OH	340,680
Virginia Beach, VA	333,400
Buffalo, NY	324,820
Sacramento, CA	323,550
Newark, NJ	316,240

Newark, NJ	316,240
Wichita, KS	288,870
Louisville, KY	286,470
Fresno, CA	284,660
Tampa, FL	277,580
Birmingham, AL	277,510
Norfolk, VA	274,800
Colorado Springs, CO	272,660
Corpus Christi, TX	263,900
St. Paul, MN	263,680
Wichita, KS	288,870
Louisville, KY	286,470
Fresno, CA	284,660
Tampa, FL	277,580
Birmingham, AL	277,510
Norfolk, VA	274,800
Colorado Springs, CO	272,660
Corpus Christi, TX	263,900
St. Paul, MN	263,680
Mesa, AZ	251,430
Arlington, TX	249,770
Baton Rouge, LA	241,130
Anaheim, CA	240,730
St. Petersburg, FL	239,410
Santa Ana, CA	236,780
Rochester, NY	235,970
Anchorage, AK	235,000
Akron, OH	222,060
Shreveport, LA	220,380
Jersey City, NJ	219,480
Aurora, CO	217,990
Richmond, VA	217,700
Lexington-Fayette, KY	212,900
Jackson, MS	208,420
Mobile, AL	203,260
Riverside, CA	196,750
Montgomery, AL	194,290
Des Moines, IA	192,060
Las Vegas, NV	191,510
Grand Rapids, MI	186,530
Lubbock, TX	186,400
Yonkers, NY	186,080
Huntington Beach, CA	183,620
Stockton, CA	183,430
Lincoln, NE	183,050
Little Rock, AR	181,030
Raleigh, NC	180,430
Columbus, GA	180,180
Dayton, OH	178,920
Greensboro, NC	176,650

Rank of Cities of a Million or More Population

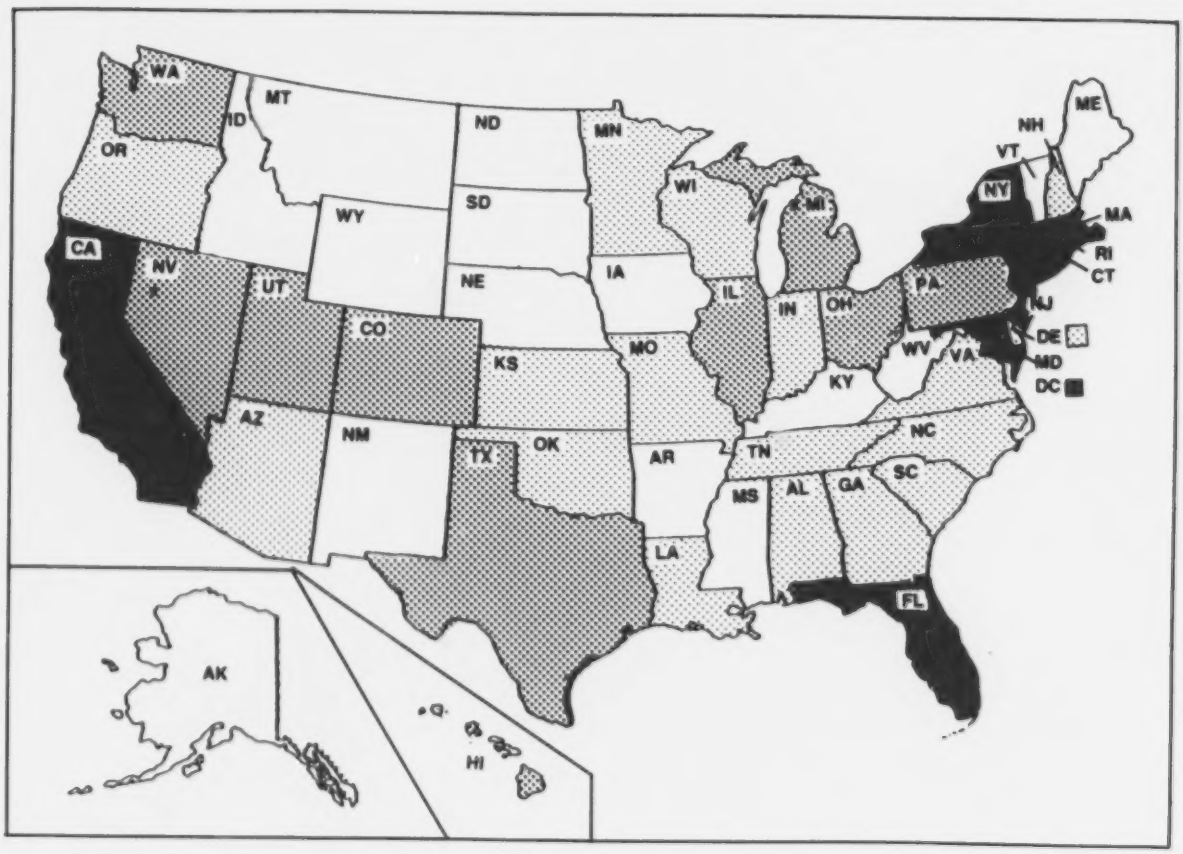
	1986	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920
New York	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Los Angeles	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	-
Chicago	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Houston	4	5	6	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Detroit	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	-
San Diego	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Release CB87-165, October 16, 1987 and Revision November 4, 1987.

More Than Three-Quarters Of Us Live In What The Bureau Of The Census Terms Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Percent of U.S. Population in Metropolitan Areas: By States, 1986

Highest Percentages Are In: CA CT DC FL MD MA NJ NY and RI



Above the U.S. average:

90.6 percent to 100.0

75.4 to 84.6 percent

Below the U.S. average:

52.0 to 71.5 percent

19.4 to 47.6 percent

U.S. average: 76.6 percent

High: New Jersey & DC: 100.0 percent

Low: Idaho: 19.4 percent

World Eagle map. Data from 1988 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Table 33.

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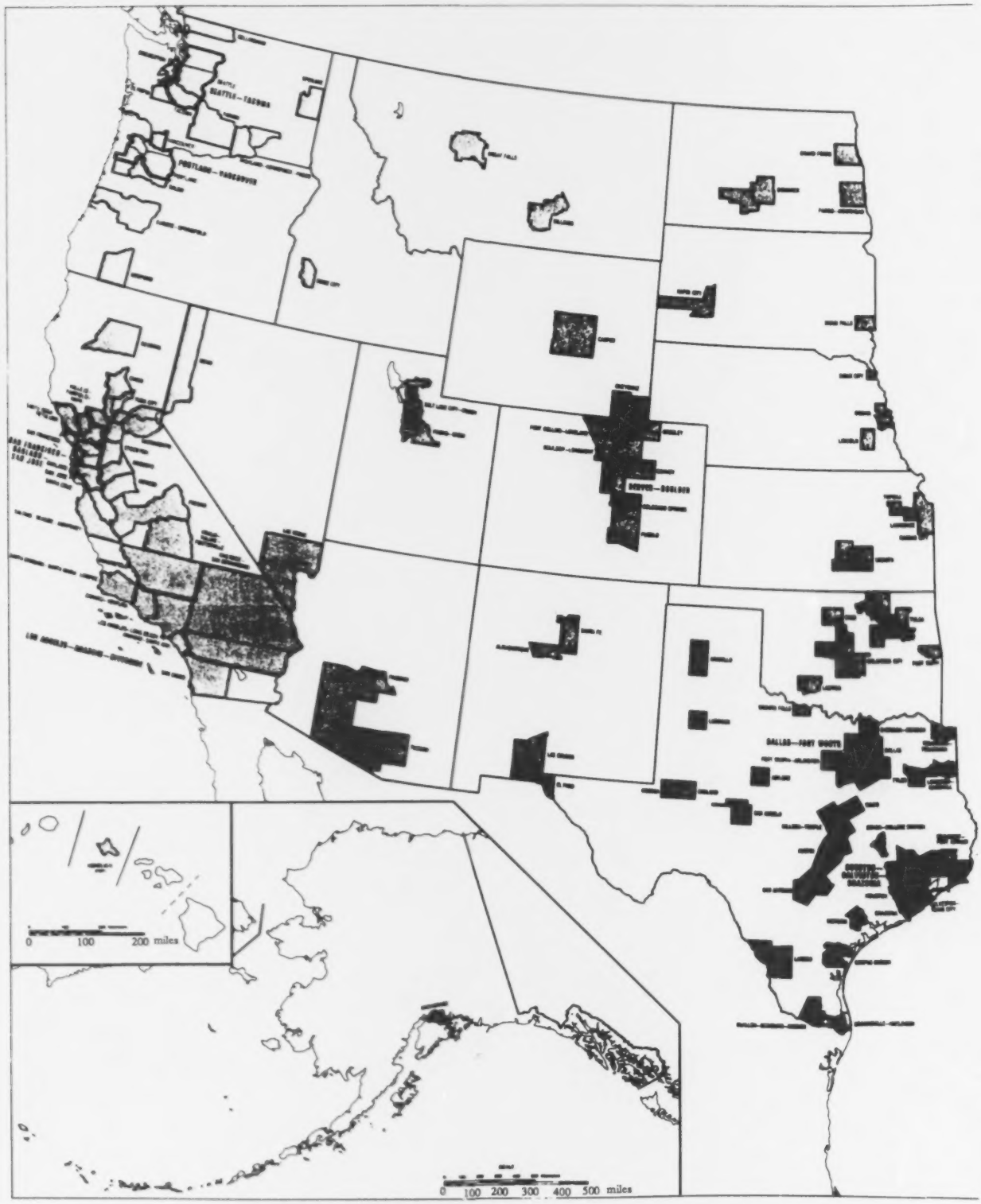
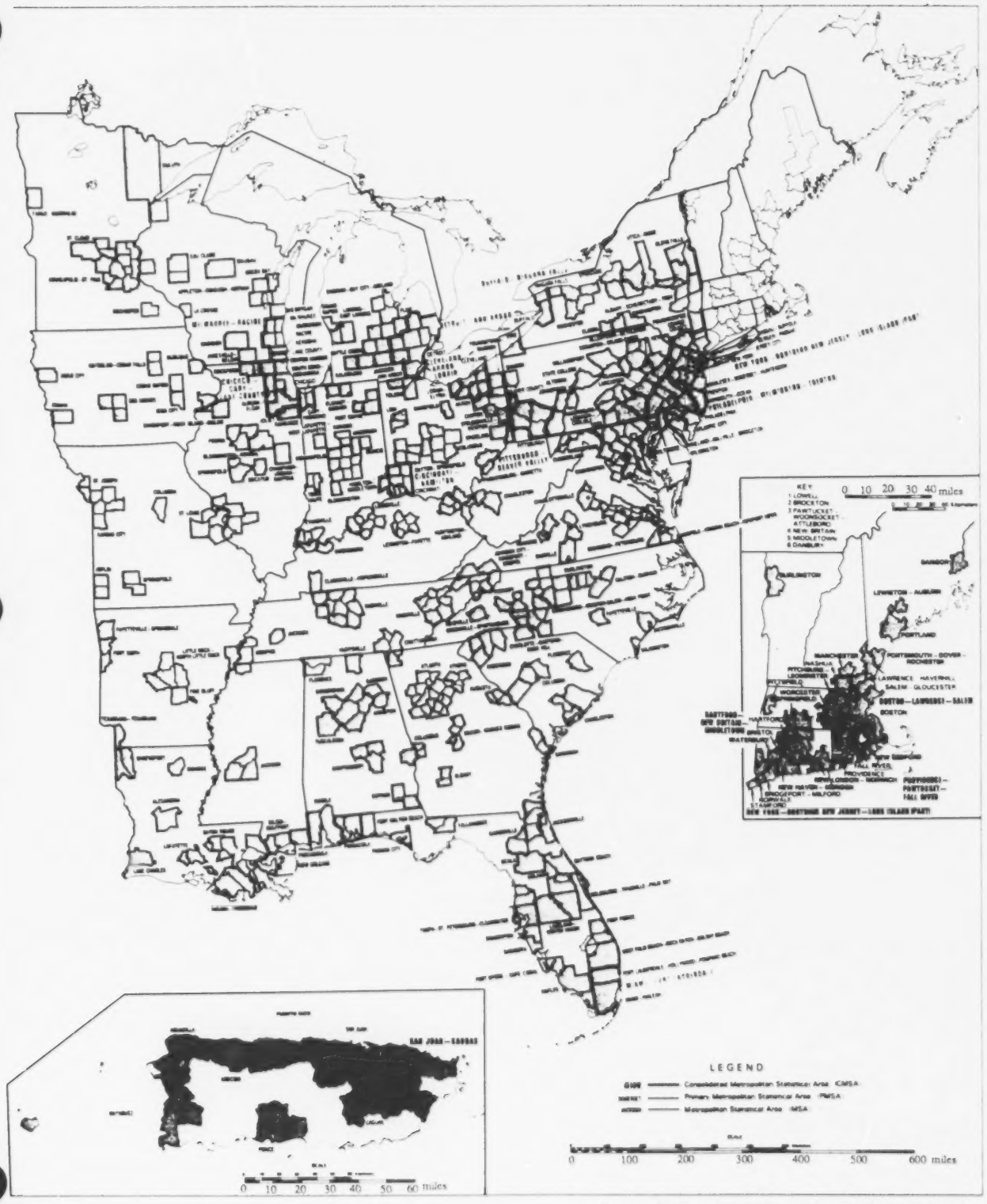
MAP OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

-- (CMSA's, PMSA's, and MSA's) --



For definitions of CMSA, PMSA, and MSA see headnote on page 44.



Source: Bureau of the Census. Current Construction Reports C40-88-13. Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits: Annual 1988. Pp. 6 and 7.

The Bureau Of The Census Has Designated 283 Metropolitan Areas. Here Are The 37 Metro Areas Of One Million Or More Population, As Estimated For July 1, 1988

49% of Us Live in These 37 Metropolitan Areas
77% of Us Live in The Total of 283 Metro Areas

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSA's) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA's): The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of social and economic integration with that nucleus. CMSA's are large metropolitan complexes within which individual components, designated as PMSA's, have been defined. MSA's CMSA's, and PMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget as a standard for Federal agencies in the preparation and publication of statistics relating to metropolitan areas. The new terms MSA, CMSA, and PMSA went into effect June 30, 1983, replacing the previous terms SMSA (standard metropolitan statistical area) and SCSA (standard consolidated statistical area). The entire territory of the United States is classified as metropolitan (inside MSA's or CMSA's) or non-metropolitan (outside MSA's or CMSA's). MSA's, CMSA's, and PMSA's are defined in terms of entire counties except in New England, where the definitions are in terms of cities and towns. To summarize data for New England that are available only by counties, New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA's) have been defined as a convenience for data users. From time to time, new metropolitan areas are created and the boundaries of others change. As a result, data for metropolitan areas over time may not be comparable and the analysis of historical trends must be made cautiously. For descriptive details, tables showing changes in metropolitan area definitions, and a listing of area titles and components of each metropolitan area, see Appendix II.

1.	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT	18,120,200
2.	Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA	13,769,700
3.	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI	8,180,900
4.	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	6,041,800
5.	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD	5,963,300
6.	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI	4,620,200
7.	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH	4,109,900
8.	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	3,766,100
9.	Washington, DC-MD-VA	3,734,200
10.	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	3,641,500
11.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	3,000,500
12.	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH	2,789,000
13.	Atlanta, GA	2,736,600
14.	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,466,700
15.	Seattle-Tacoma, WA	2,420,800
16.	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	2,387,500
17.	San Diego, CA	2,370,400
18.	Baltimore, MD	2,342,500
19.	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA	2,284,100
20.	Phoenix, AZ Clearwater, FL	2,029,500
21.	Tampa-St. Petersburg-	1,995,100
22.	Denver-Boulder, CO	1,858,000
23.	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN	1,728,500
24.	Kansas City, MO-KS	1,575,400
25.	Milwaukee-Racine, WI	1,571,700
26.	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	1,414,200
27.	Sacramento, CA Newport News, VA	1,385,200
28.	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-	1,380,200
29.	Columbus, OH	1,344,300
30.	San Antonio, TX	1,323,200
31.	New Orleans, LA	1,306,900
32.	Indianapolis, IN	1,236,600
33.	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	1,175,600
34.	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA	1,125,400
35.	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	1,112,000
36.	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT	1,067,600
37.	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	1,065,000

The fastest growing metro areas, regardless of size:

	1988 Population	Percent Growth
Naples, FL	138,500	+61.1%
Ocala, FL	189,800	+55.0%
Fort Pierce, FL	231,800	+53.3%
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	309,100	+50.6%
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	388,300	+42.3%
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL	818,500	+41.9%%
Austin, TX	748,500	+39.5%
Orlando, FL	971,200	+38.8%
Fort Walton Beach, FL	150,600	+37.0%
Las Cruces, NM	132,000	+37.0%

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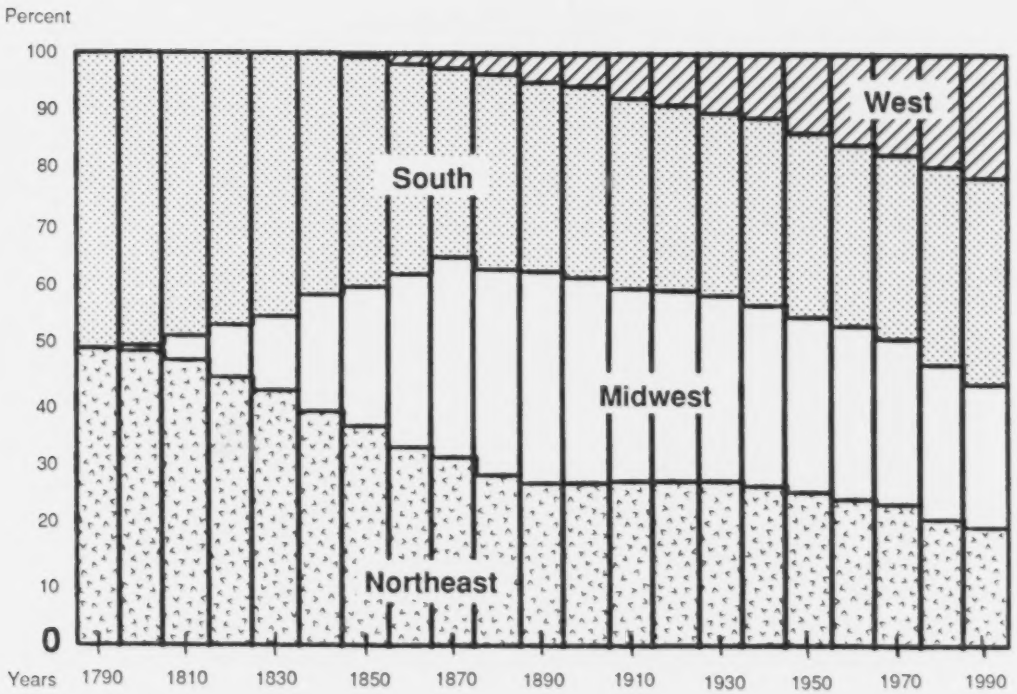
World Eagle tables. Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census. Release CB89-145, September 8, 1989.

FROM HALF IN THE NORTHEAST AND HALF IN THE SOUTH, HERE'S HOW OUR POPULATION HAS CHANGED SINCE 1790



Note: The depictions for 1990 reflect Bureau of the Census projections, not census enumeration totals.

Source: One or more of the following U.S. Bureau of the Census publications: Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1988; Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970; 1980 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Chapter A: U.S. Summary; 1980 Census of Housing, Vol. 1, Chapter A: U.S. Summary; Current Population Reports, P-25 #1017.

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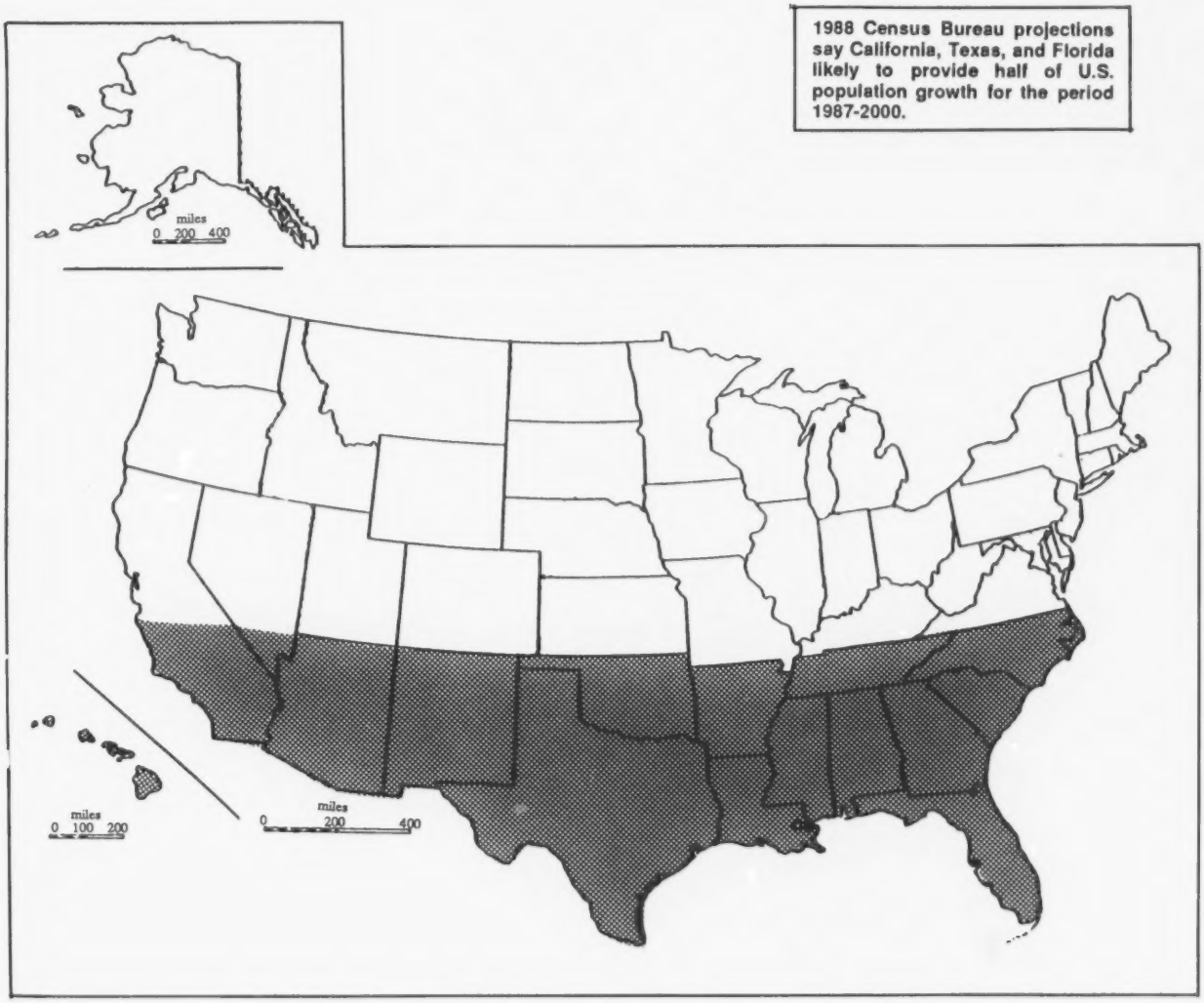
SUNBELT HAD TWO-THIRDS OF U.S. POPULATION GROWTH IN 1980-1987

The Census Bureau reports that the region has been growing four times faster than the rest of the country. It had 90 million people on July 1, 1987, an increase of 11.3 million, or 14.4 percent, from 1980. The U.S. population estimate as of July 1, 1987 was 243,396,000.

1988 Census Bureau projections say California, Texas, and Florida likely to provide half of U.S. population growth for the period 1987-2000.



The report defined the sunbelt as including North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Hawaii, and the southern portions of Nevada and California.

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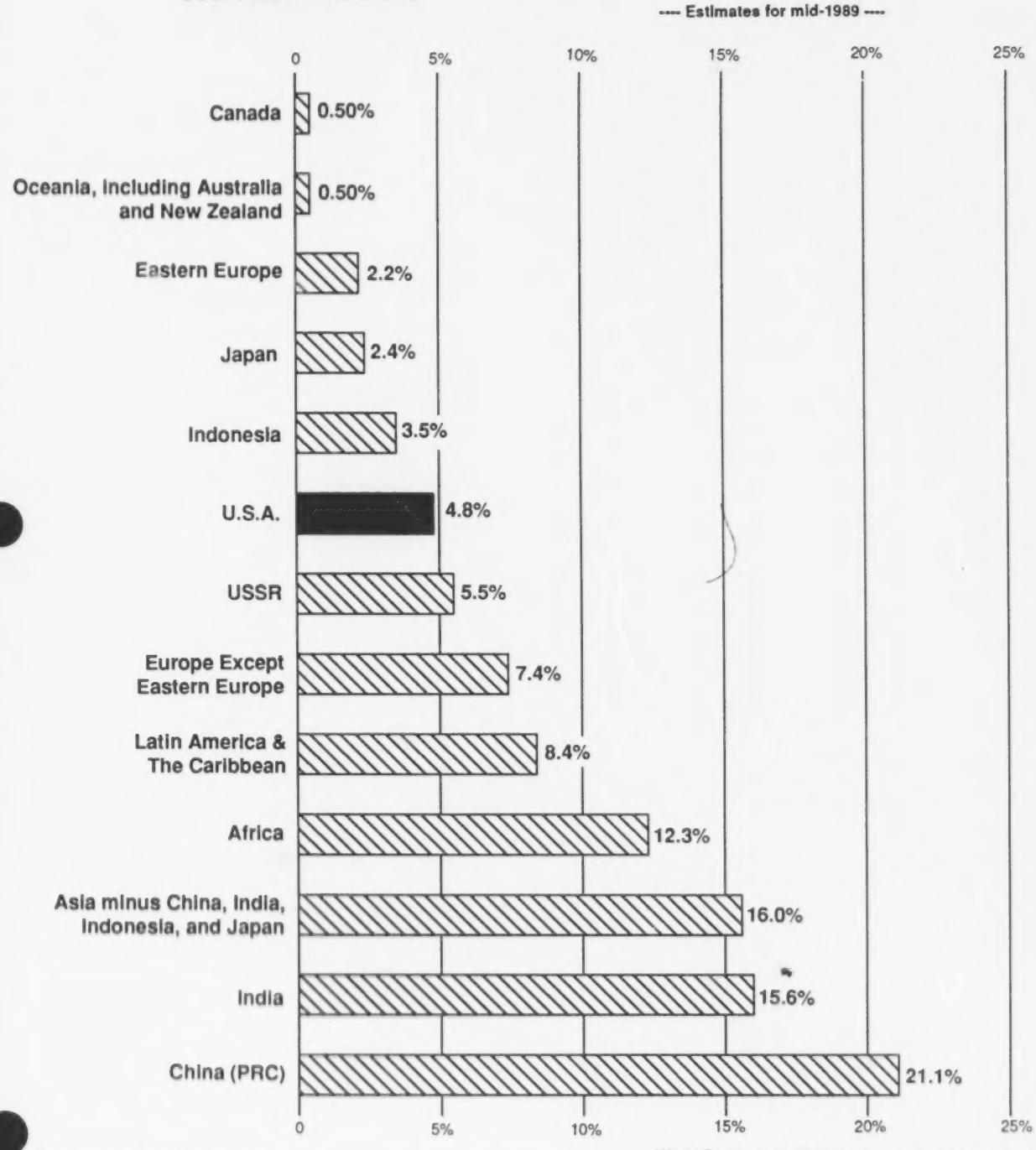
ALTHOUGH THE 4TH MOST POPULOUS COUNTRY IN THE WORLD, THE U.S. HAS LESS THAN 5% OF THE WORLD'S ESTIMATED POPULATION

And Its Share Will Continue To Lessen Because Its Average Rate Of Natural Increase Is Lower Than Many Of The More Populous Countries In The World



Does not sum to 100 because of rounding of constituent parts.

World Eagle graph. Percentages derived from population estimates for mid-1989 in 1989 World Population Data Sheet by Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

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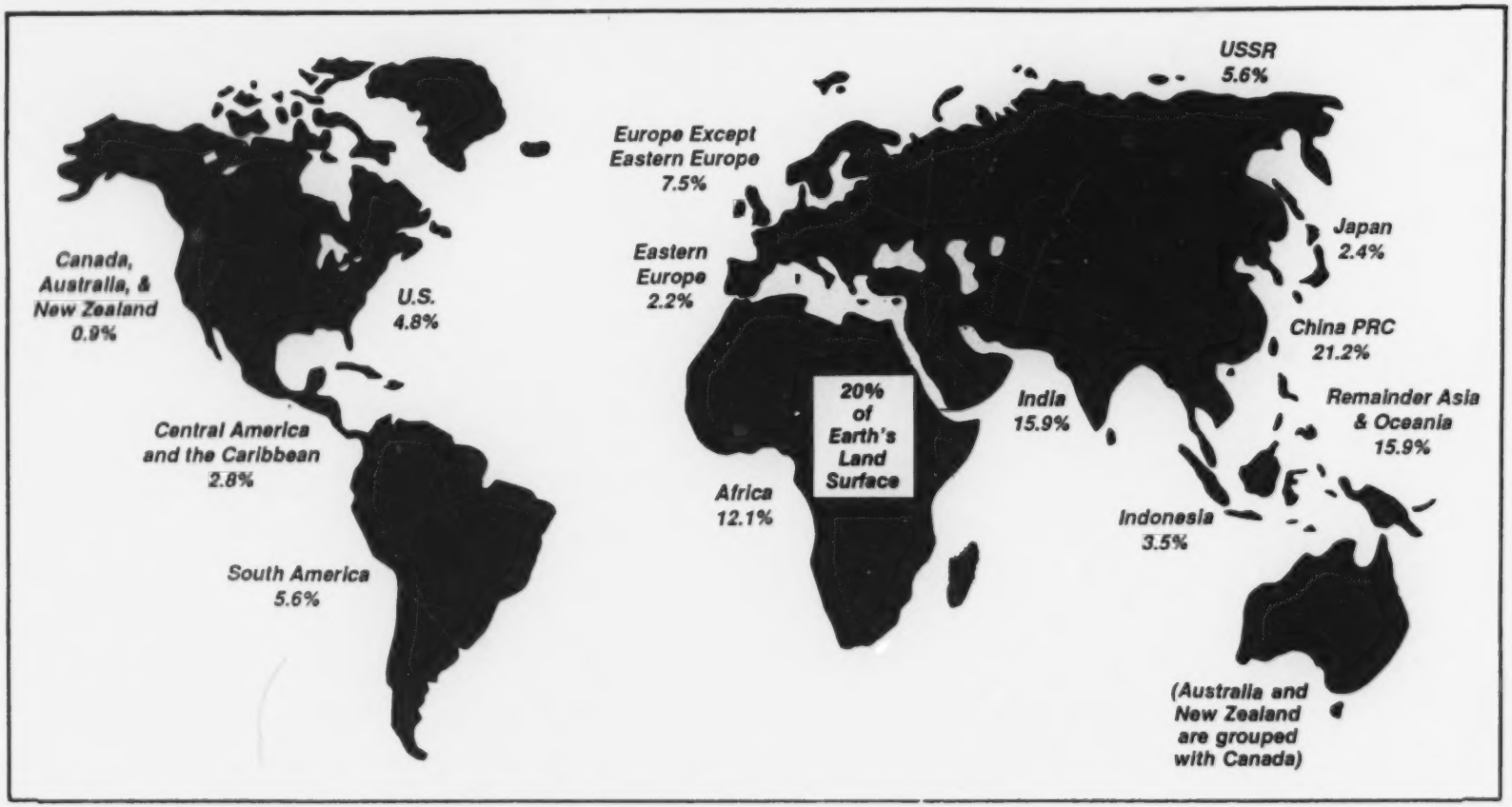
HERE'S WHERE THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD LIVE

Estimate of World's Mid-1989 Population: 5,234,000,000

China has more than four times as many people as the U.S. India more than three times as many. USSR about 40 million more. Each of France, Germany (FRG), Italy, and the United Kingdom not quite one-fourth the population of the U.S.



Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of internal rounding.

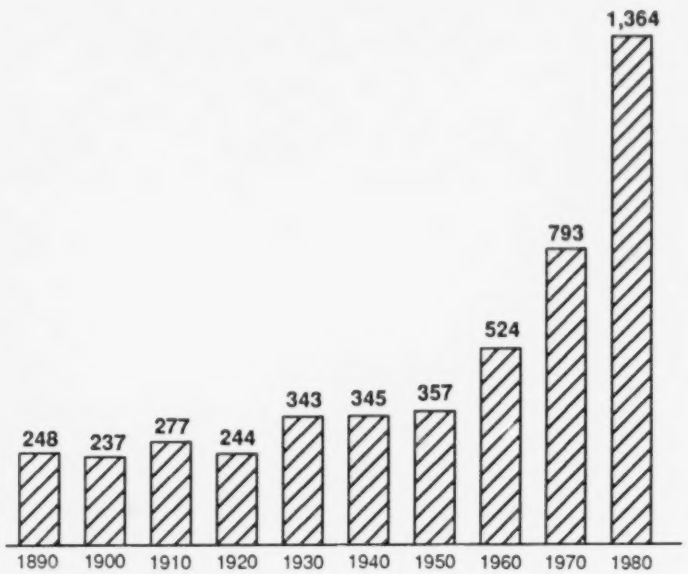
World Eagle illustration. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet.

ASPECTS OF OUR AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION

Estimates of the number of American Indians have been made since the founding of the Nation, but it was not until 1860 that the Federal Government counted this group. At that time, Indians were counted if they had left their reservations and lived among other Americans. The 1890 census was the first to obtain a complete census of American Indians.

- In the first half of this century, the Indian population grew slowly from 237,000 in 1900 to 357,000 in 1950.
- The period from 1950 to 1980 was a time of rapid growth for Indians. The population increased by more than one million, numbering nearly 1.4 million in 1980.
- About one-half of the Indian population lived in the West in 1980, 27 percent in the South, 18 percent in the Midwest, and 6 percent in the Northeast. Between 1970 and 1980, the southern region was the only one to increase noticeably in the proportion of American Indians, rising from 25 percent to 27 percent .

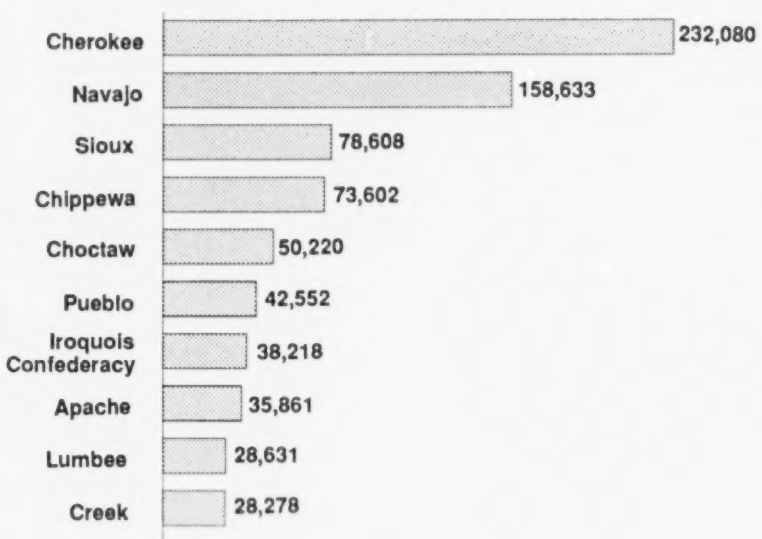
American Indian Population: 1890 to 1980
(Numbers in thousands)



About 500 American Indian tribes and bands were identified in the 1980 census. The census showed that the population size of these tribes varied greatly.

- In 1980, the only tribes with more than 100,000 persons were the Cherokee (232,080) and Navajo (158,633). Approximately 16 percent of all Indians reported as Cherokee and 11 percent as Navajo.
- The Sioux (78,608), Chippewa (73,602) and Choctaw (50,220) had populations of at least 50,000 persons; the Sioux and Chippewa tribes each comprised 5 percent of the Indian population, while the Choctaw accounted for 4 percent. The Pueblo, Iroquois Confederacy, Apache, Lumbee, and Creek all had 25,000 or more persons.
- The 1980 census showed that six tribes had a population between 10,000 and 25,000 persons. Most tribes—90 percent—had populations of less than 10,000.

Ten Largest American Indian Tribes: 1980



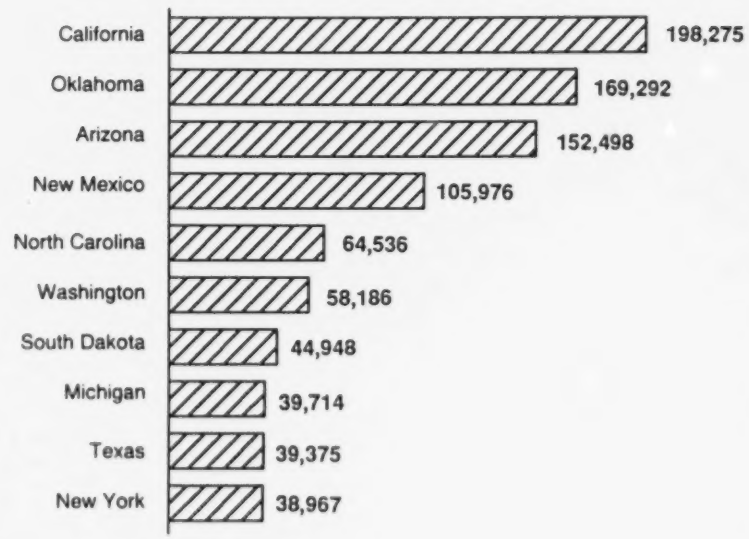
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. We, The First Americans. 1989. P 3.

MORE ON OUR AMERICAN INDIANS

Ten States With the Largest Number of American Indians: 1980

According to the 1980 census, most American Indians lived west of the Mississippi River.

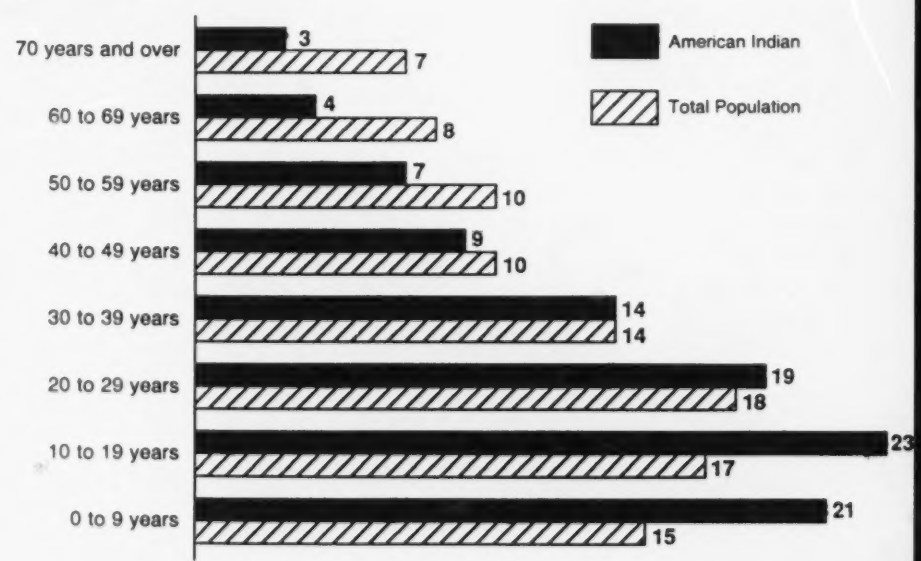
- Two in three Indians lived in the 10 States with the largest Indian populations. Of these States, only North Carolina, Michigan, and New York are east of the Mississippi River.
- In 1980, more than half of the Indian population lived in just five States: California (198,275), Oklahoma (169,292), Arizona (152,498), New Mexico (105,976), and North Carolina (64,536).
- California was the State with the largest Indian population in 1980, climbing from third position in 1970. Between 1970 and 1980, Oklahoma dropped from first to second place, Arizona fell from second to third, and New Mexico stayed fourth.



Percent Distribution of American Indians, by Age: 1980

The American Indian population is young. The age distribution of the American Indian population differed substantially from that of the total population in 1980.

- Forty-four percent of the Indian population was under 20 years of age, compared with 32 percent of the Nation's total population.
- About 8 percent of all Indians were 60 years old or over in 1980, about half of the proportion (16 percent) for the total population.
- The median age of the Indian population was 22.9 years, considerably younger than the U.S. median age of 30.0 years. (The median age is the age where half the population is older and half younger.) The younger Indian population is partially the result of higher fertility rates.



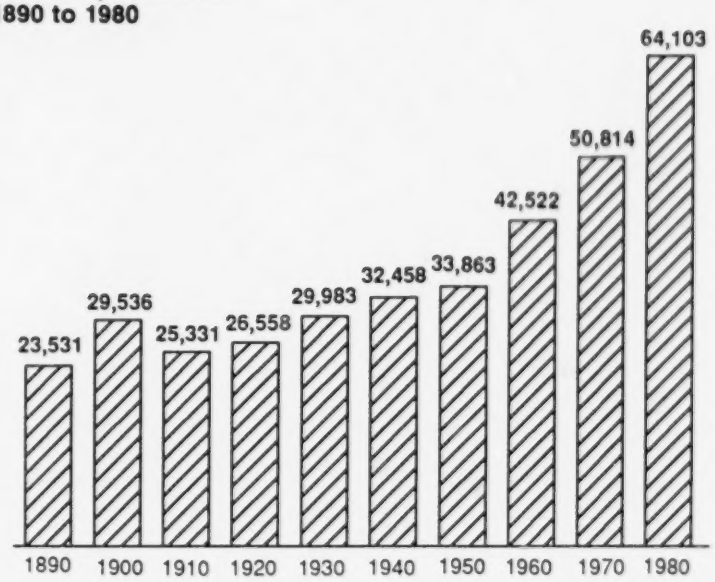
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. We, The First Americans. 1989. P.4.

OUR ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION IN ALASKA

Alaska Native Population in Alaska: 1890 to 1980

Since 1880, the U.S. Census Bureau has counted Alaska Natives in the decennial censuses.

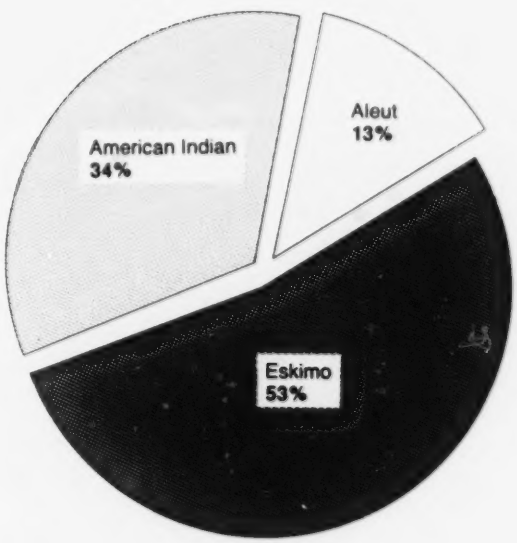
- The growth of the Alaska Native population was relatively slow from 1890 to 1950. During that time, the population increased by only about 10,000 persons, from 23,531 to 33,863.
- The period from 1950 to 1980 was a time of rapid growth for Alaska Natives. The population rose by more than 30,000 persons and numbered 64,103 in 1980.



Distribution of the 64,000 Alaska Natives in Alaska: 1980

The Alaska Native population comprises Eskimos, American Indians, and Aleuts.

- In 1980, more than half of all Alaska Natives were Eskimos, about one third were American Indians, and slightly more than one-tenth were Aleut.
- The two main Eskimo groups, Inupiat and Yupik, are distinguished by their language and geography. The former live in the north and northwest parts of Alaska and speak Inupiaq, the latter live in the south and southwest and speak Yupik.
- The m[illegible]n American Indian tribes are the Alaskan Athabaskan in the central part of the state, and the Tlingit, Tsimshian, and Haida in the southeast.
- The Aleuts live mainly in the Aleutian Islands.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. We, The First Americans. 1989. P.16.

ASPECTS OF OUR ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER AMERICANS

The 1980 census counted 3,466,874 Asians. The largest groups ranked by size were:

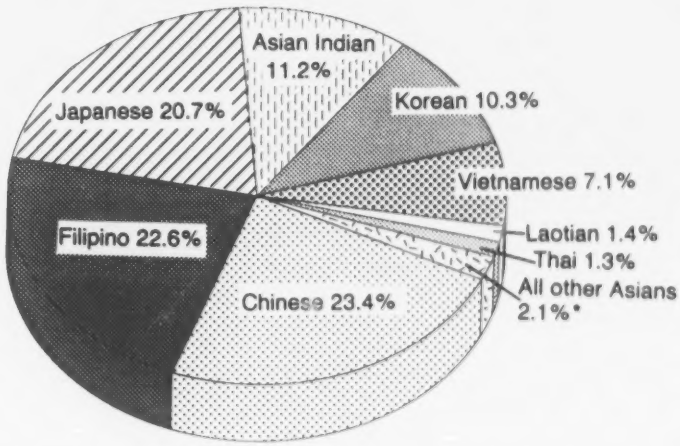
Group	Number
Chinese	812,178
Filipino	781,894
Japanese	716,331
Asian Indian	387,223
Korean	357,393
Vietnamese	245,025
Laotian	47,683
Thai	45,279
Cambodian (Kampuchean)	16,044
Pakistani	15,792
Indonesian	9,618
Hmong	5,204

The census also counted 259,566 Pacific Islanders. This group includes the Pacific Islands cultural groups of Polynesians, who had the largest population, followed by Micronesians and Melanesians. The following are their largest groups:

Group	Number
Polynesian	220,278
Hawaiian	172,346
Samoan	39,520
Tongan	6,226
Micronesian	35,508
Guamanian	30,695
Melanesian	3,311
Fijian	2,834

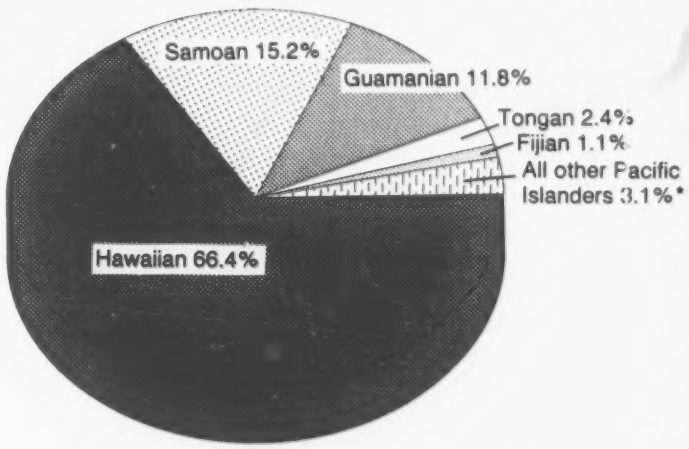
All Asian and Pacific Islander groups are important, making continuing contributions to the diversity of the United States. The tables at the end of this report show selected characteristics for all Asian groups with more than 5,000 persons and all Pacific Islander groups with more than 2,500 persons. The following discussion, however, will focus on only the largest Asian groups, (Chinese, Fillipinos, Japanese, Asian Indians, Koreans, and Vietnamese) and the largest Pacific Islander groups (Hawaiians, Samoans, and Guamanians).

Distribution of the 3.5 Million Asians in the United States: 1980



*The "All other Asians" includes groups such as Cambodian (Kampuchean), Pakistani, Indonesian, Hmong, Nepali, Bhutanese and persons reported as "Asian" or "Asiatic."

Distribution of the 260,000 Pacific Islanders in the United States: 1980



*The "All other Pacific Islanders" includes groups such as Tahitian, Marshallese, Trukese, and persons reported as "Pacific Islander."

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. We, The Asian and Pacific Islander Americans. 1988. P.2.

MORE ON OUR ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER AMERICANS

Many Asians and Pacific Islanders are recent immigrants. In 1980, 6 percent of the total U.S. population was born in foreign countries, compared with 59 percent of the Asians and Pacific Islanders. About 62 percent of the Asians were born in foreign countries, whereas relatively few (12 percent) of the Pacific Islanders were foreign born. And of course, Hawaiians are native to this land.

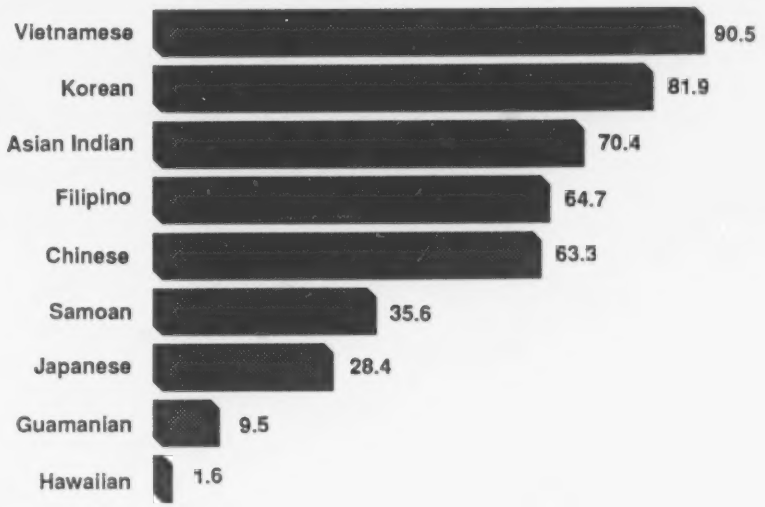
Where We Live

Fifty-eight percent of the Asian and Pacific Islander population lived in the West in 1980, compared with 19 percent of the total population. Among the six largest Asian groups--Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Korean, and Vietnamese--the heaviest population concentrations were in the West for each group with the exception of the Asian Indian population who resided primarily in the Northeast. About 80 percent of the Japanese population lived in the West, compared with 19 percent of Asian Indians. The overwhelming majority of Pacific Islanders lived in the West.

Approximately 70 percent of Asians and Pacific Islanders lived in just five States -- California, Hawaii, New York, Illinois, and Texas. The Asian population was concentrated in California, New York, and Hawaii but the concentration varied by detailed Asian groups. The overwhelming majority of Pacific Islanders resided in the States of Hawaii and California.

About 90 percent of the Asian and Pacific Islander population lived in urban areas in 1980, about equally divided between central cities and their suburbs. Over 45 percent lived in just five metropolitan areas in 1980--Los Angeles-Long Beach, San Francisco-Oakland, New York, Chicago, and Honolulu.

Percent Born in Foreign Countries: 1980



States with Largest Percent of Asian and Pacific Islander Populations: 1980

	Total	California	Hawaii	New York	Illinois	Texas
Total U.S. population	100.0	10.4	0.4	7.8	5.0	6.3
Asians and Pacific Islanders	100.0	35.2	15.9	8.9	4.6	3.6
Chinese	100.0	40.1	6.9	18.1	3.6	3.3
Filipino	100.0	45.8	16.9	4.6	5.7	2.0
Japanese	100.0	37.5	33.5	3.5	2.6	1.7
Asian Indian	100.0	15.4	0.2	17.5	9.7	6.0
Korean	100.0	28.7	4.9	9.3	6.8	3.9
Vietnamese	100.0	34.8	1.4	2.4	2.6	11.3
Hawaiian	100.0	14.1	68.6	1.1	0.6	1.4
Samoan	100.0	45.8	36.3	0.4	0.2	1.0
Guamanian	100.0	55.4	5.3	3.3	1.2	4.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. We, The Asian and Pacific Islander Americans. 1988. P.3.

THE CENSUS BUREAU'S 1985 COUNT AS TO WHERE BLACKS AND HISPANICS LIVE IN THE U.S.

On June 21, 1989 the U.S. Bureau of the Census issued its first detailed update of the nation's black and Hispanic population since the 1980 census.

New York has the most black residents while California has the most Hispanics and the fastest-growing black population, the Census Bureau estimated.

Hispanics jumped from 14.3 million in 1980 to 17.5 million in 1985. Hispanics accounted for nearly one-fourth of the nation's population growth in the first half of the decade.

State Populations of Blacks and Hispanics

Blacks

State	1985	State	1985	State	1985
New York	2,733,100	Tennessee	765,500	Nevada	61,300
California	2,074,300	Missouri	545,100	Nebraska	52,500
Texas	1,909,500	District of Columbia	436,700	Iowa	45,200
Illinois	1,774,800	Indiana	436,100	Oregon	41,100
Georgia	1,600,400	Arkansas	391,900	Rhode Island	33,600
Florida	1,565,100	Kentucky	263,900	New Mexico	28,700
North Carolina	1,392,300	Massachusetts	258,000	Hawaii	23,200
Louisiana	1,348,400	Connecticut	243,800	Alaska	17,600
Michigan	1,242,900	Oklahoma	227,600	Utah	11,800
Ohio	1,136,400	Wisconsin	204,200	New Hampshire	4,900
Pennsylvania	1,101,700	Kansas	136,900	Maine	3,600
Virginia	1,090,700	Washington	122,400	Wyoming	3,600
Maryland	1,076,100	Colorado	120,300	North Dakota	3,100
Alabama	1,054,800	Delaware	106,100	Idaho	2,900
New Jersey	1,024,700	Arizona	91,500	South Dakota	2,500
South Carolina	1,011,700	West Virginia	63,900	Montana	2,000
Mississippi	948,600	Minnesota	63,700	Vermont	1,800

Hispanics

State	1985	State	1985	State	1985
California	5,872,500	Indiana	82,600	South Carolina	20,100
Texas	3,689,600	Oregon	76,000	Rhode Island	19,700
New York	1,878,800	Hawaii	72,300	Alabama	18,300
Florida	1,102,100	Maryland	71,400	District of Columbia	18,200
Illinois	754,900	Utah	70,600	Tennessee	18,200
New Jersey	573,200	Kansas	69,900	Kentucky	14,300
New Mexico	550,600	Oklahoma	69,800	Arkansas	13,500
Arizona	533,200	Nevada	69,700	Mississippi	11,700
Colorado	383,500	Wisconsin	66,300	Alaska	11,500
Pennsylvania	158,500	Missouri	48,300	Montana	10,800
Michigan	155,200	Georgia	47,700	Delaware	10,000
Massachusetts	154,100	Idaho	41,800	West Virginia	7,900
Washington	142,000	North Carolina	38,900	New Hampshire	5,700
Connecticut	139,300	Minnesota	33,500	Maine	4,400
Ohio	107,700	Nebraska	29,900	South Dakota	3,700
Louisiana	98,400	Wyoming	26,500	Vermont	3,700
Virginia	87,000	Iowa	25,800	North Dakota	3,400

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census June 21, 1989, as cited in The Boston Globe, June 21, 1989. P.8.

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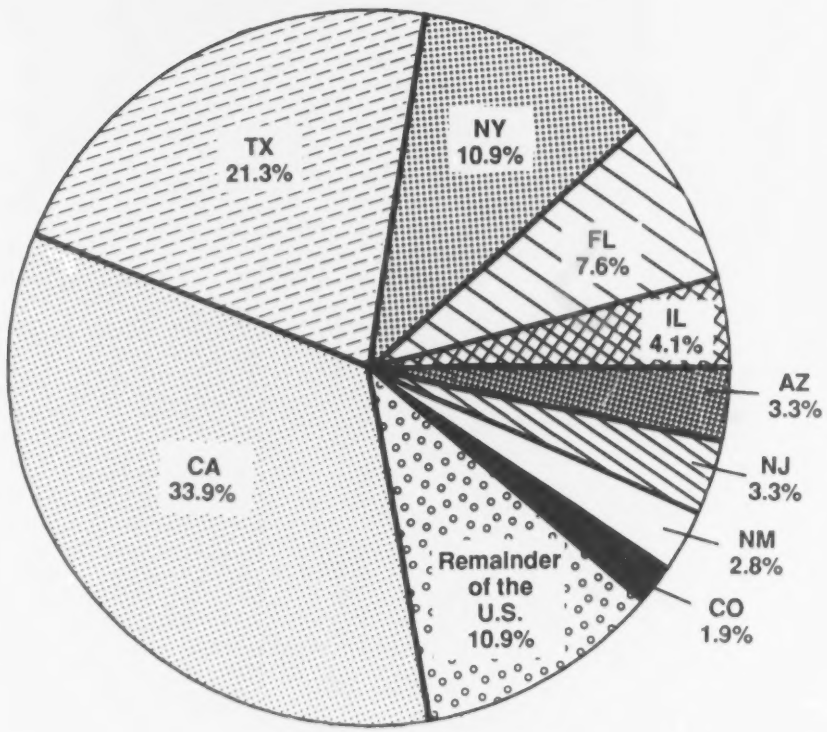
The U.S. Hispanic Population in 1990 Will Top 20 Million; 55% in California and Texas

About half of the Hispanic population growth since 1980 has been from net migration and half from natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths).



89% of The Hispanic Population Are Estimated To Be Living In Nine States. 55% In Just Two of Those States: California and Texas.

World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1988 (Advance Report). Series P-20, No. 431. August 1988.

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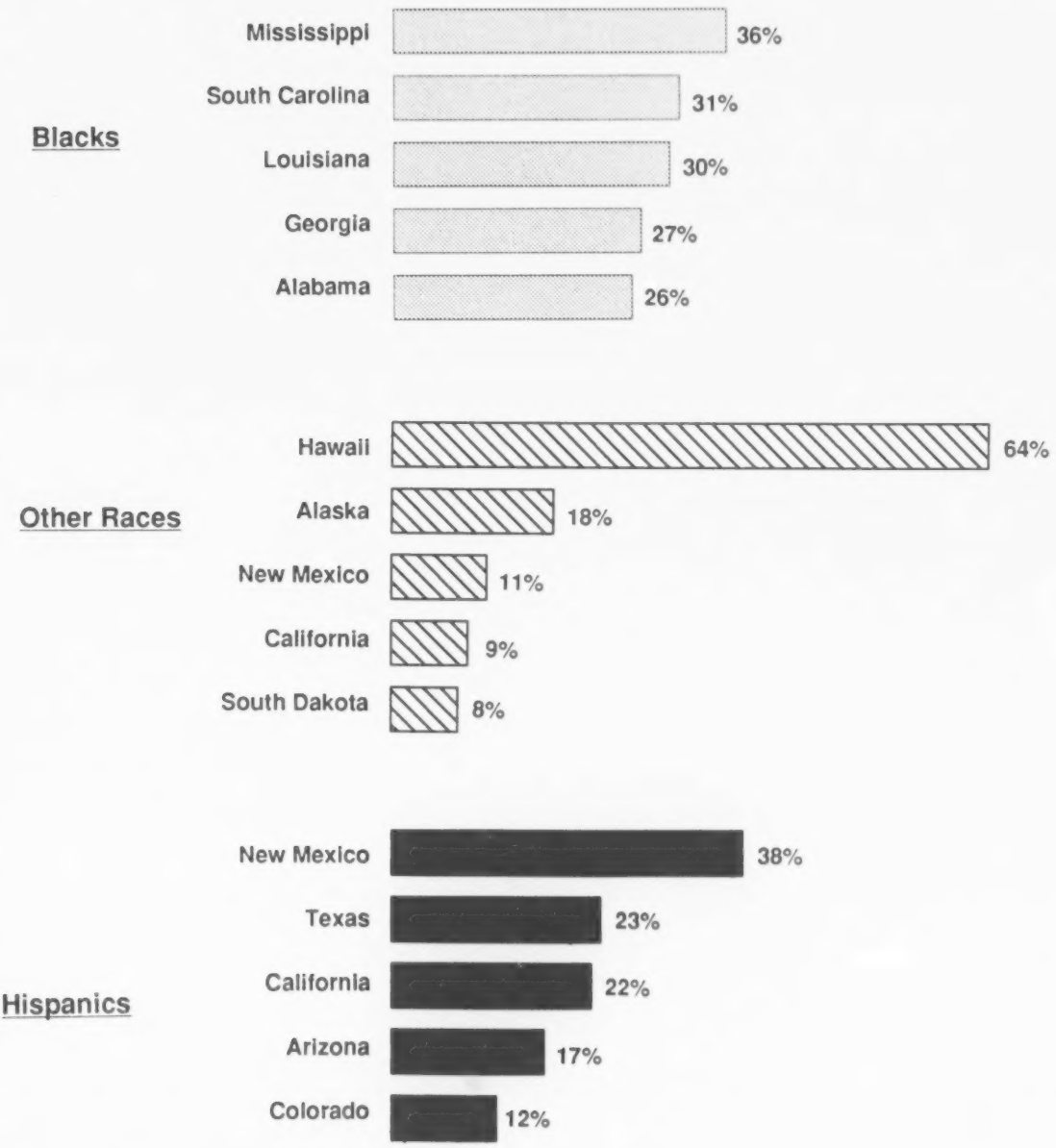
FIVE STATES WITH THE GREATEST PROPORTION OF BLACKS, OTHER RACES, AND HISPANICS: 1985

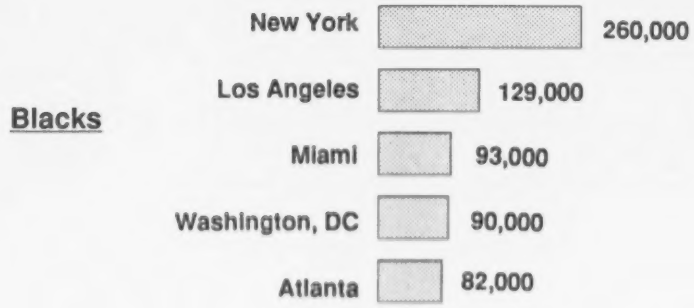
-- (In Percent) --

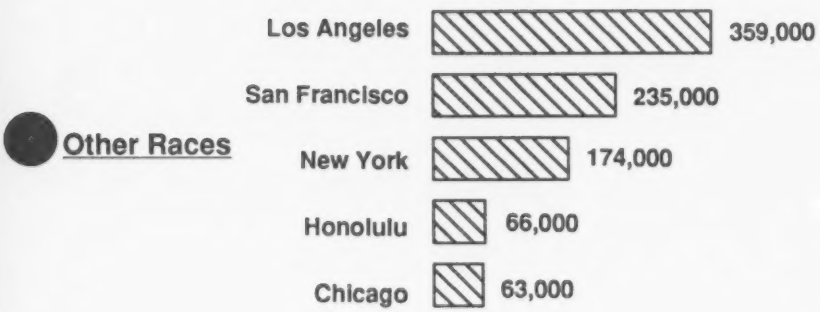


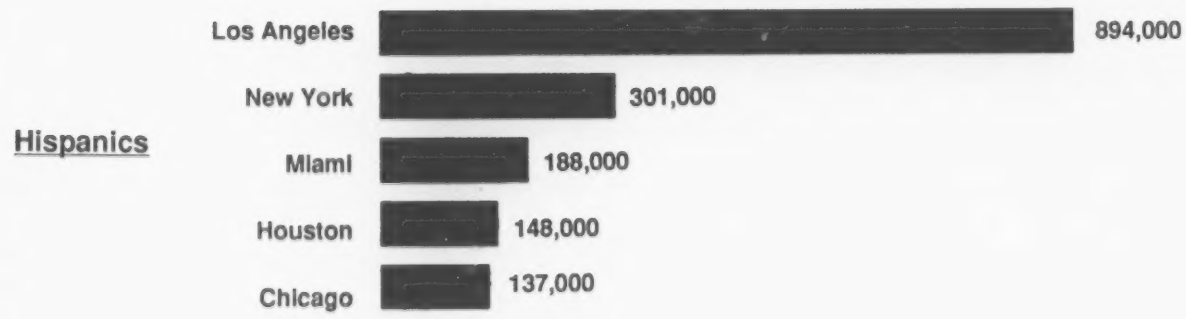
Note: The District of Columbia is excluded because it is treated here as a county rather than a state. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Release CB89-104, June 21, 1989.

FIVE METRO AREAS WITH LARGEST NUMERICAL INCREASE IN BLACKS, OTHER RACES, AND HISPANICS: 1980 TO 1985







Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Release CB89-104, June 21, 1989.

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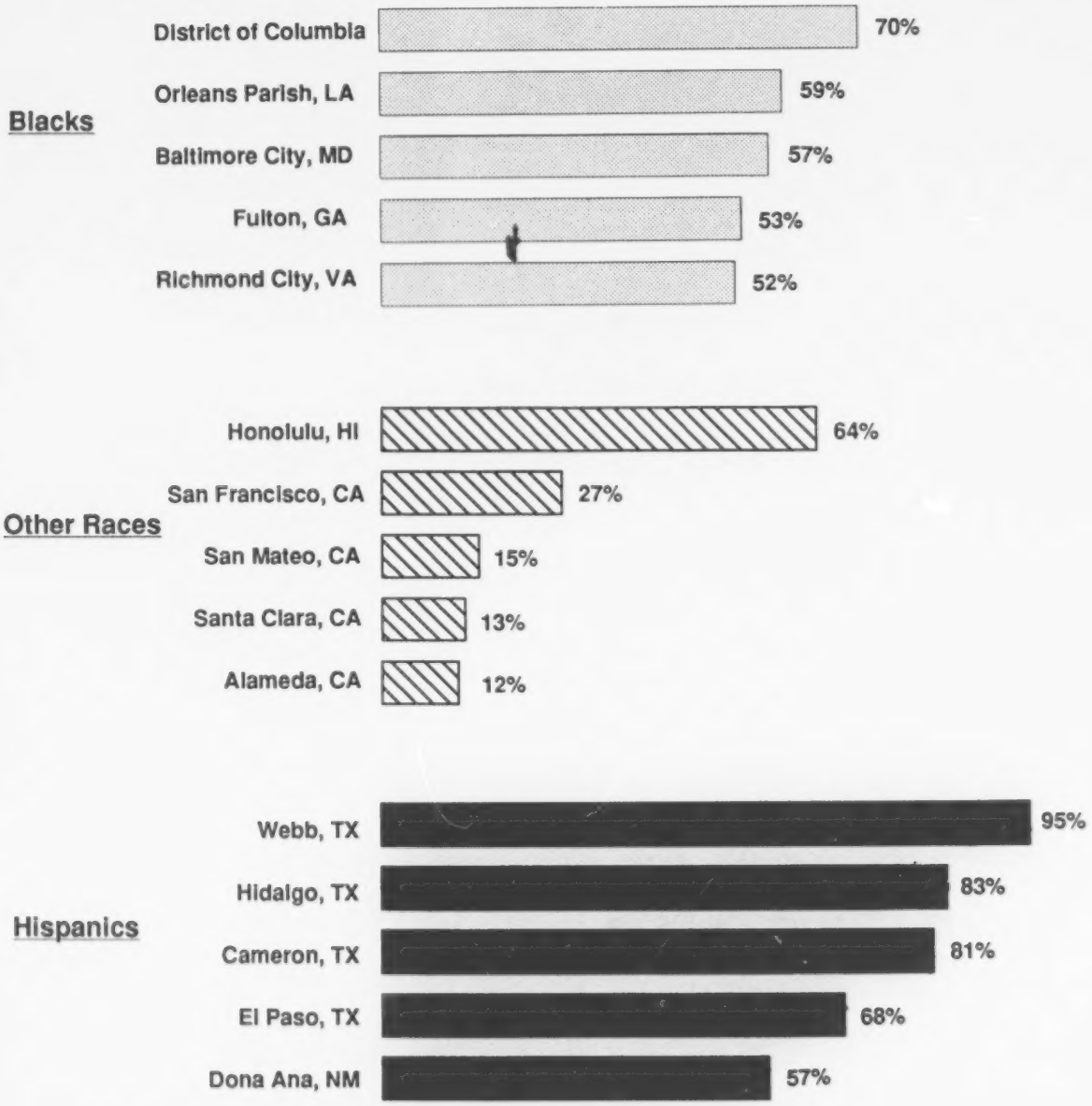
FIVE METROPOLITAN COUNTIES WITH THE GREATEST PROPORTION OF BLACKS, OTHER RACES, AND HISPANICS: 1985

-- (In percent) --



Note: Includes counties with at least 80,000 Blacks, 20,000 other races, and 40,000 Hispanics in 1980. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Release CB89-104, June 21, 1989.

U.S. Black Population Is Projected at 31,026,000 for July 1, 1990 Which Will Be 12.4% of Total Projected U.S. Population of 249,891,000

25,022,000 Blacks (80.6% of Total) Will Be Living In These 16 States:

NY	2,858,000	GA	1,789,000	OH	1,188,000
CA	2,392,000	NC	1,480,000	VA	1,171,000
TX	2,104,000	LA	1,380,000	NJ	1,134,000
IL	1,869,000	MI	1,355,000	PA	1,108,000
FL	1,823,000	MD	1,233,000	AL	1,071,000
				SC	1,071,000

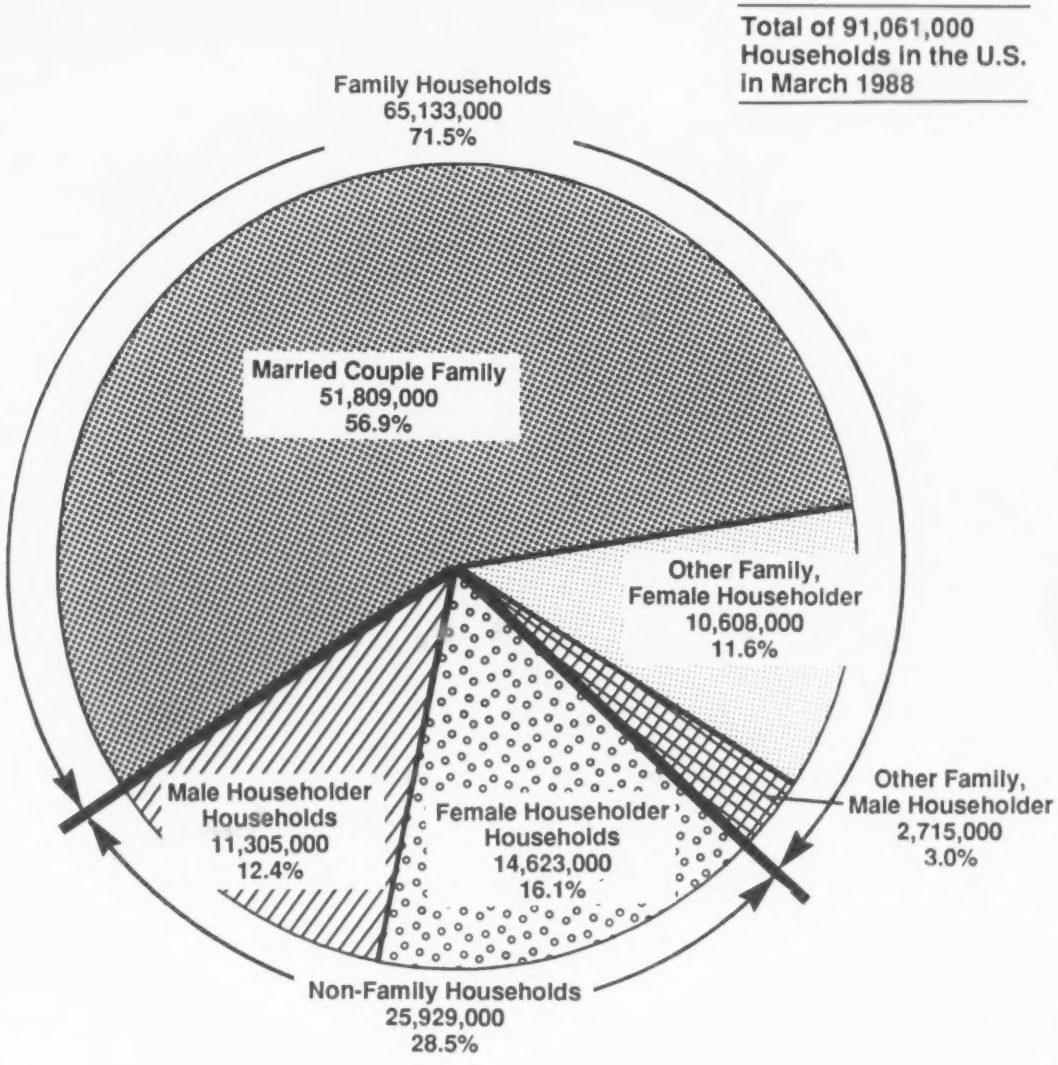
Highest Proportion of Blacks Will Be In These 10 Political Units

DC	67.8%	GA	27.0%
MS	36.1%	AL	25.8%
LA	32.1%	NC	21.9%
SC	30.0%	DE	21.1%
MD	27.9%	VA	19.4%

Sources: Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1017, Projections of the Population of States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010. Published October 1988. Tables 1 and 3. Also Census Release CB88-B-3. April 1, 1988.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN U.S. CONTINUES TO GROW; 72.1% ARE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

About 84% of Non-Family Households (and about 24% of all households) are comprised of people who live alone (21,884,000)



About 84% of Non Family Households are comprised of people who live alone (21,884,000)

Source: World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Table 58. Page 45.

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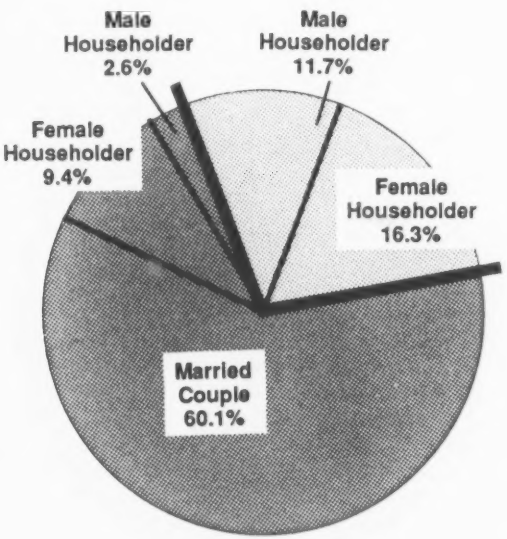
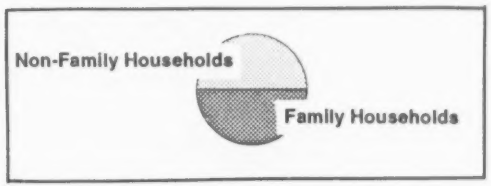
COMPOSITION OF AMERICA'S HOUSEHOLDS, BY RACE: 1987

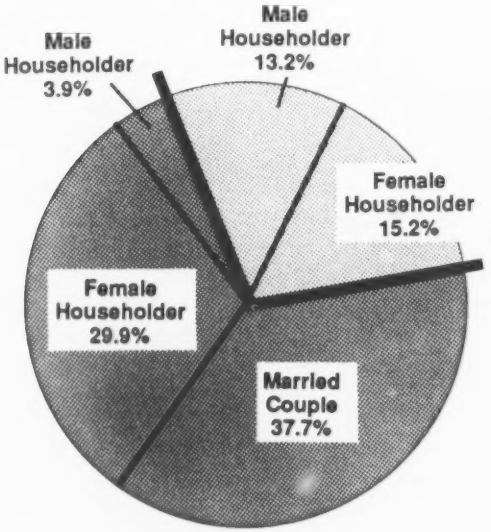
WHITE



Family Households	55,676,000
Non-Family Households	21,608,000
TOTAL	77,284,000

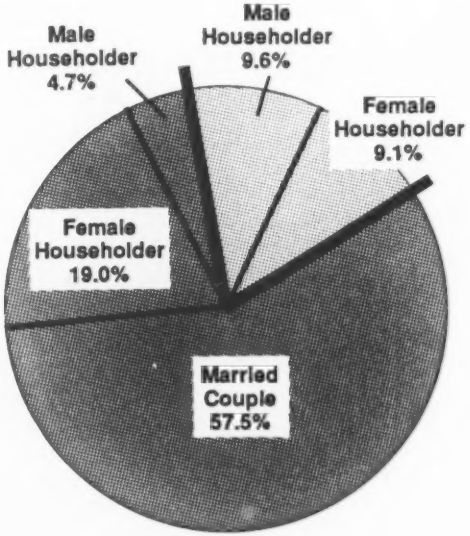


BLACK



Family Households	7,096,000
Non-Family Households	2,826,000
TOTAL	9,922,000

HISPANIC



Family Households	4,403,000
Non-Family Households	1,015,000
TOTAL	5,418,000

World Eagle charts. Data from 1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Table 60.

FOCUS Section

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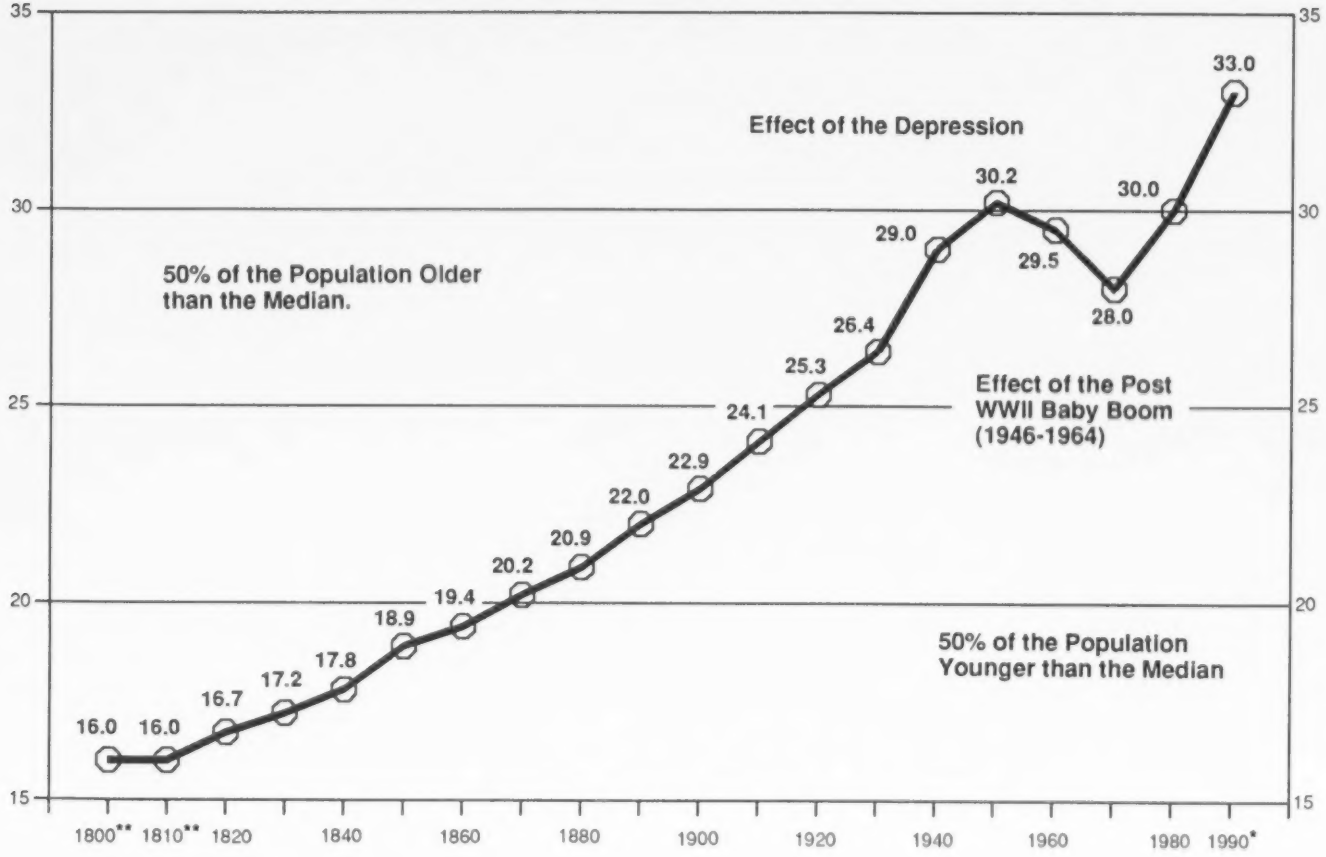
Getting Older!

RECORD-HIGH MEDIAN AGE OF U.S. POPULATION FOR 1990 IS PROJECTED TO BE 33.0

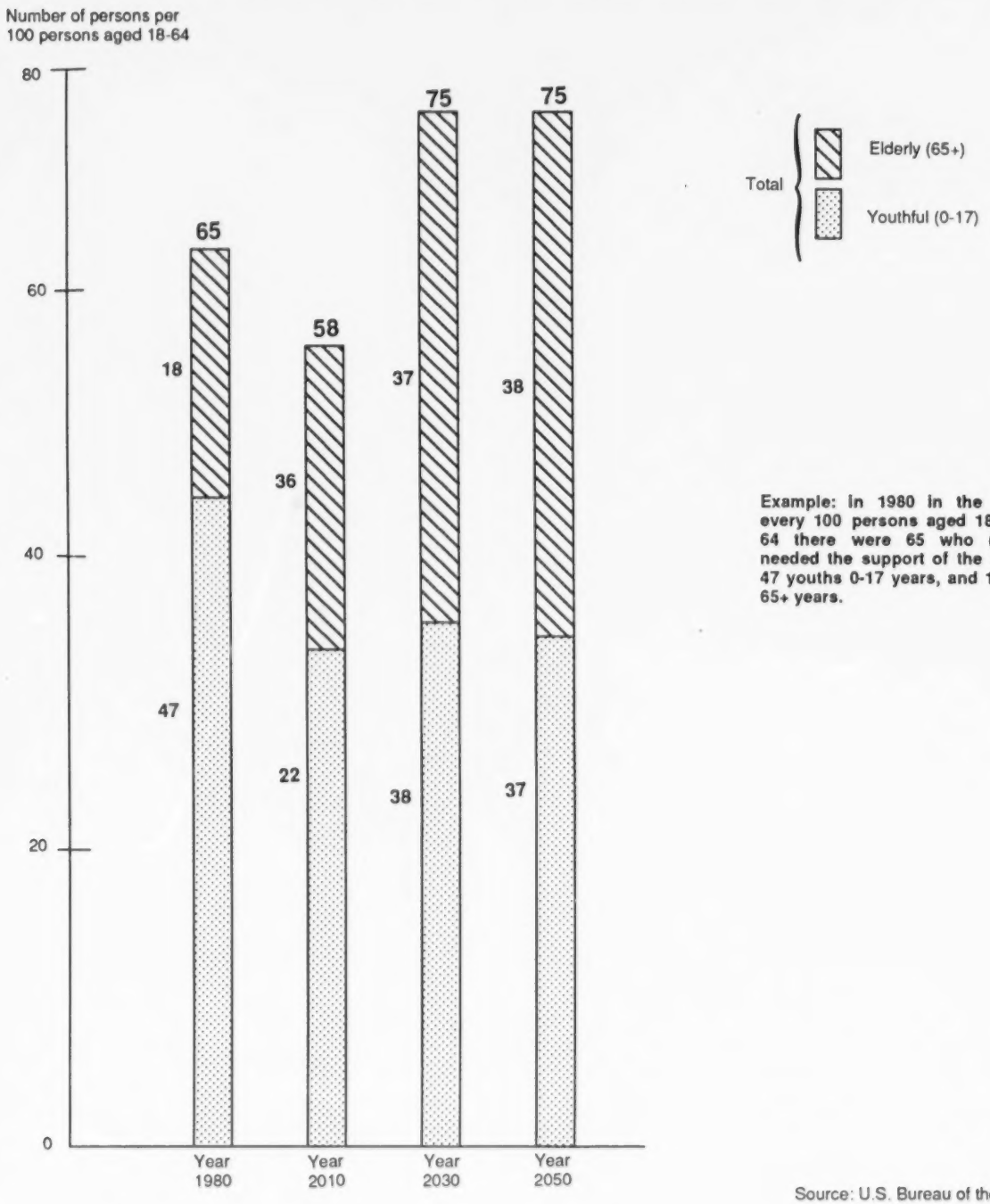


* 1990 figures is projected
** White only

World Eagle chart. Data for years 1800-1980 from 1988 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 17.
Projection for 1990 from phone to Bureau of the Census.

It's Important to Know What Share of Our Population Needs the Support of Others in Our Society. Two of the Groups That Usually Need Support Are Children and The Elderly.

SUPPORT RATIOS IN THE U.S. OF CHILDREN AND THE ELDERLY: YEARS 1980 - 2050

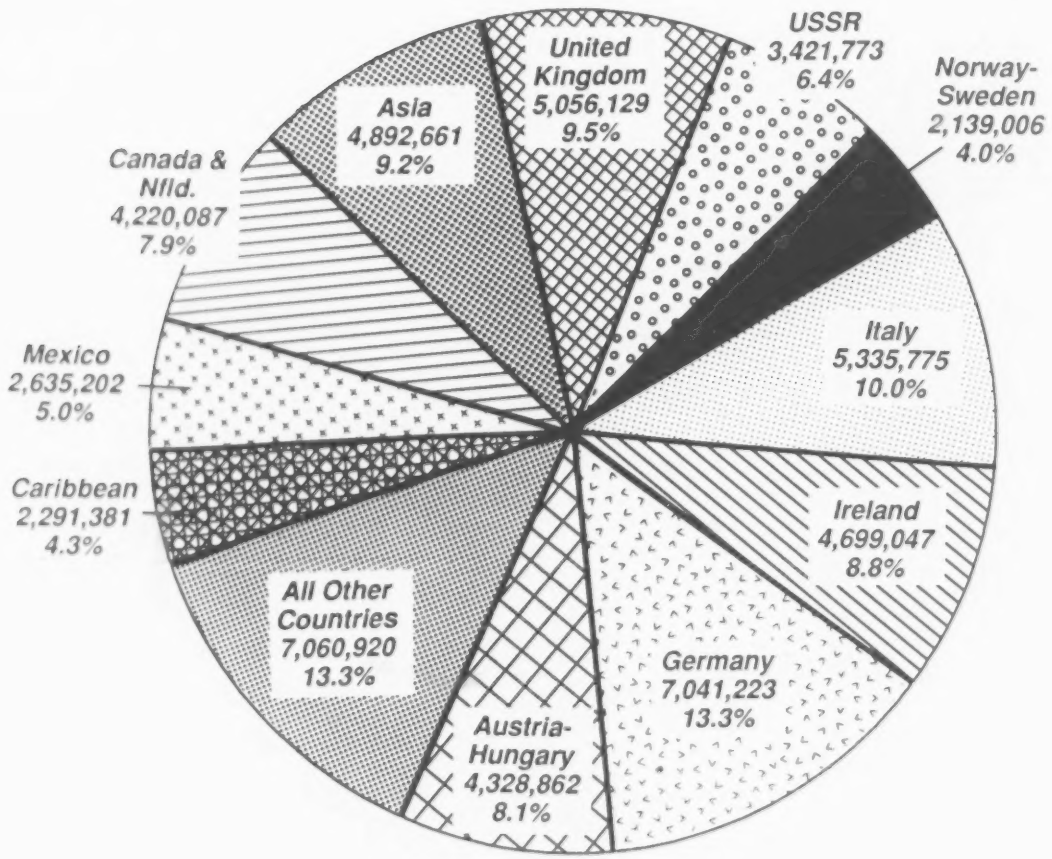


Example: In 1980 in the U.S., for every 100 persons aged 18 through 64 there were 65 who (perhaps) needed the support of the other 35: 47 youths 0-17 years, and 18 elderly 65+ years.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data User News. April 1987.

Germany and Italy Have Been The Two Largest Source Countries of Immigration Into the U.S.

-- For the 167 Year Period 1820-1986 --

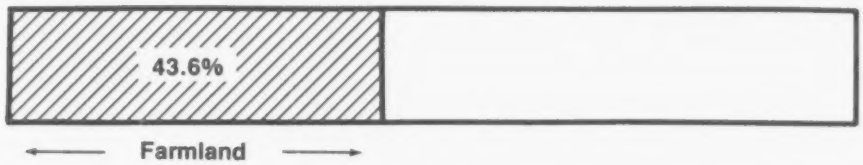


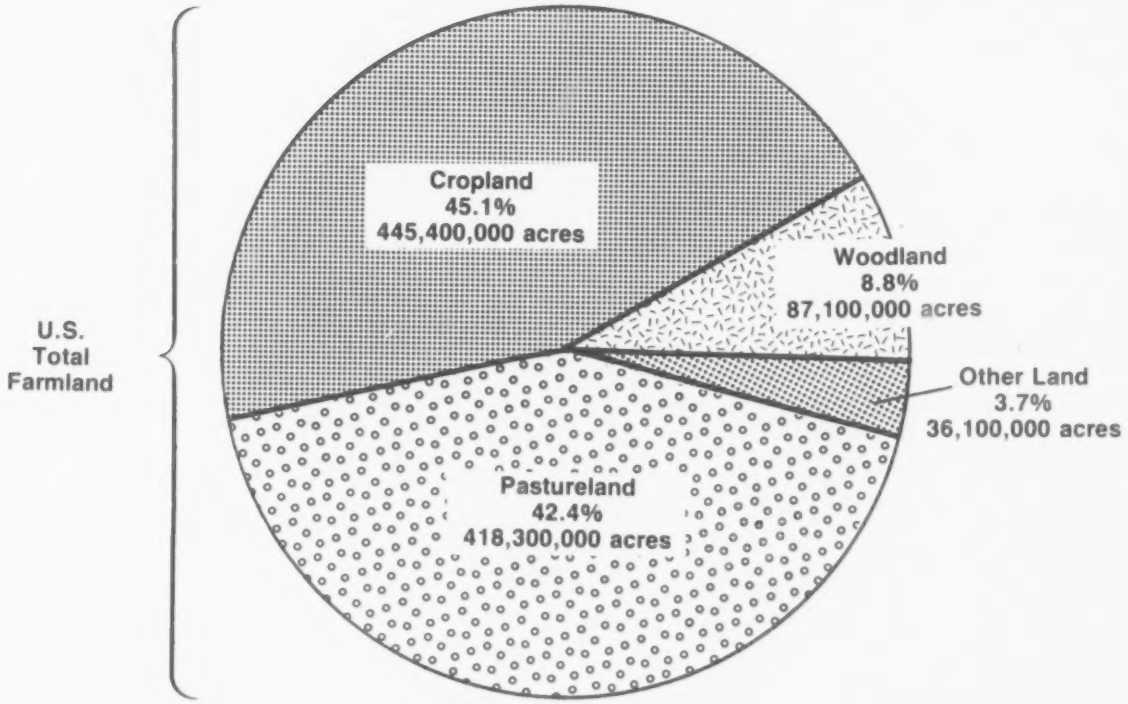
Total: 53,122,066

Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of internal rounding

World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service. 1986 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, published 1987. Table 2. Page 4.

FARMLAND OCCUPIES ALMOST 44% OF TOTAL U.S. LAND AREA





Total Land Area of the U.S.: 2,265,100,000 Acres

Total Farmland of the U.S.: 986,900,000 Acres

Total does not sum due to internal rounding.

World Eagle charts. Data from U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Agricultural Information Bulletin No. 512. U.S. State Agricultural Data. 1987. P.2.

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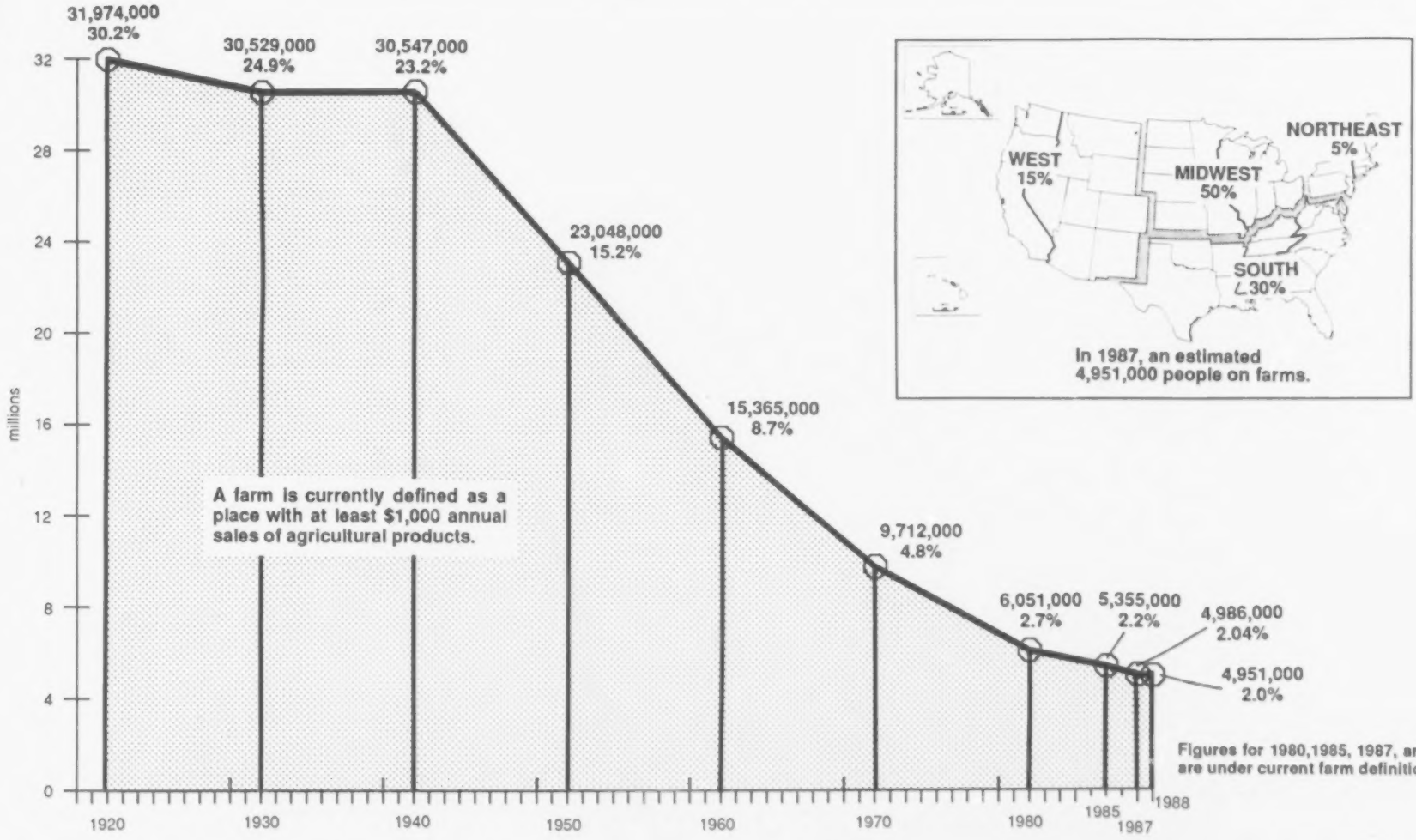
66

THOSE LIVING ON U.S. FARMS

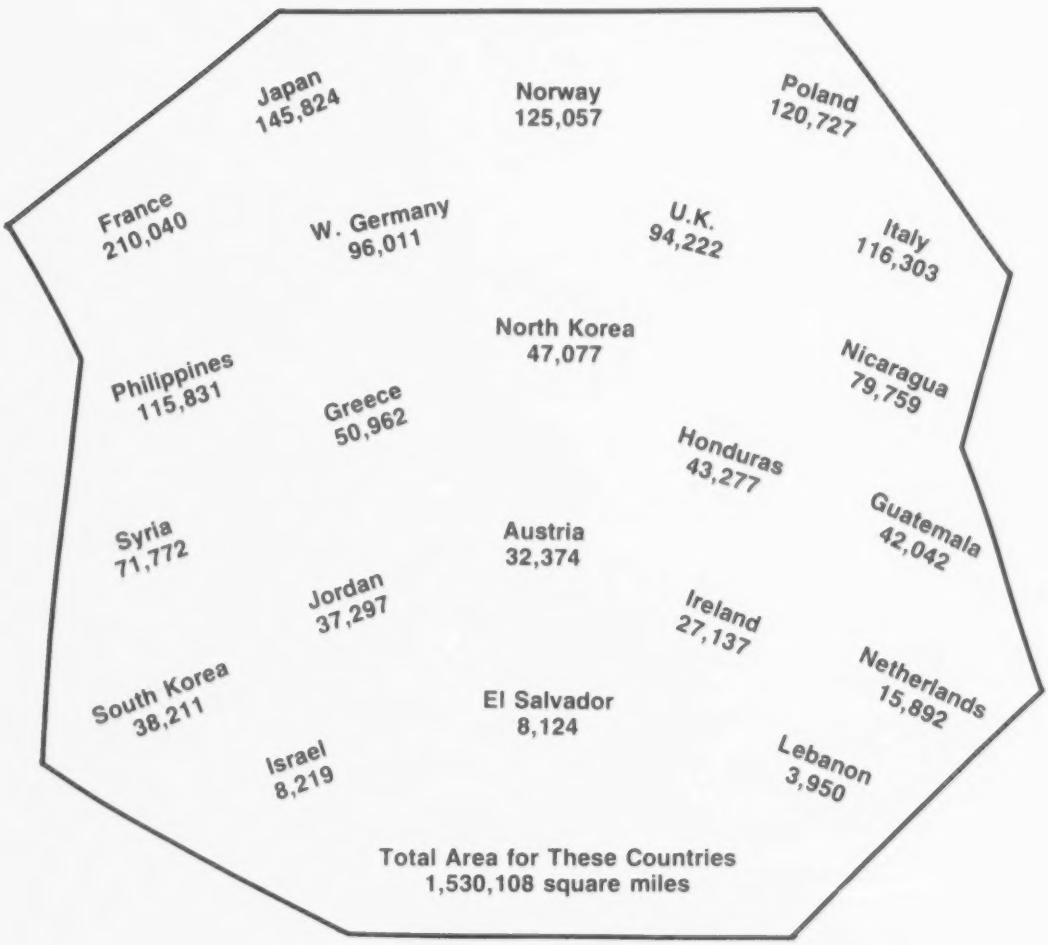
From Almost 32 Million in 1920 To Fewer Than 5 Million



World Eagle graph. Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports. Farm Population Series P. 27, No. 59. July 1986. Release CB87-24, February 18, 1987. Release CB89-148, September 14, 1989. 1989 United States Statistical Abstract. Tables 1077 and 2.

U.S. FARMLANDS ARE SO LARGE (1,541,875 square miles or Almost 987 Million Acres) THAT ALL OF THESE 22 COUNTRIES COULD FIT WITHIN THEM

-- Figures are in square miles --



U.S. Farmlands 986,800,000 acres
÷ 640 = 1,541,875 square miles

Source: U.S. Farm Lands figure from Bureau of the Census. 1982 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Report. AC82-A-00-000 (P). Issued May 4, 1984. P. 1. Area figures for countries from 1983 World Almanac. Pp. 497-582.

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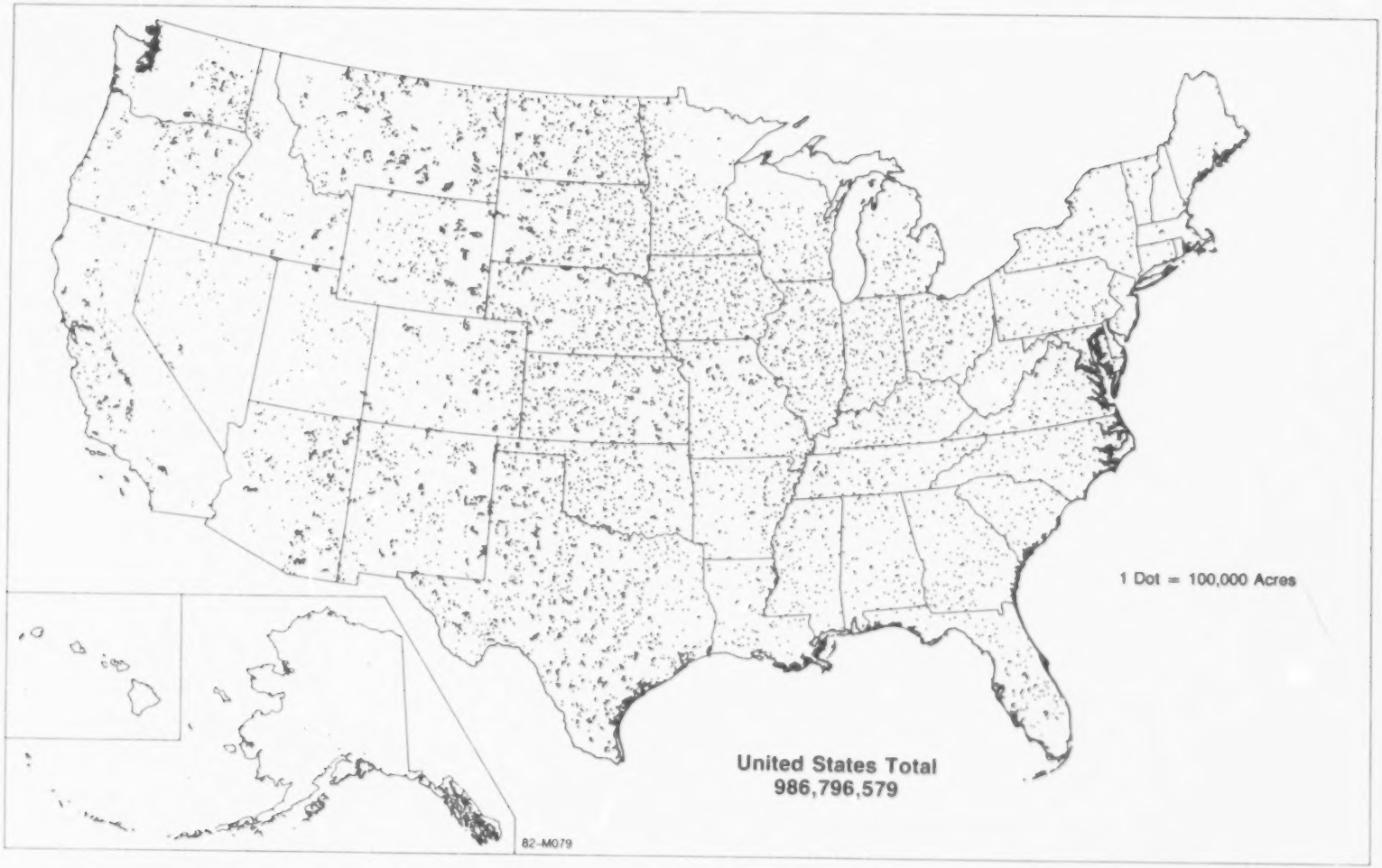
LAND IN FARMS: 1982

The 1987 Census of Agriculture has been completed, but graphics have not yet been generated.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1982 Census of Agriculture, Vol.2, Part 1, P. 50.

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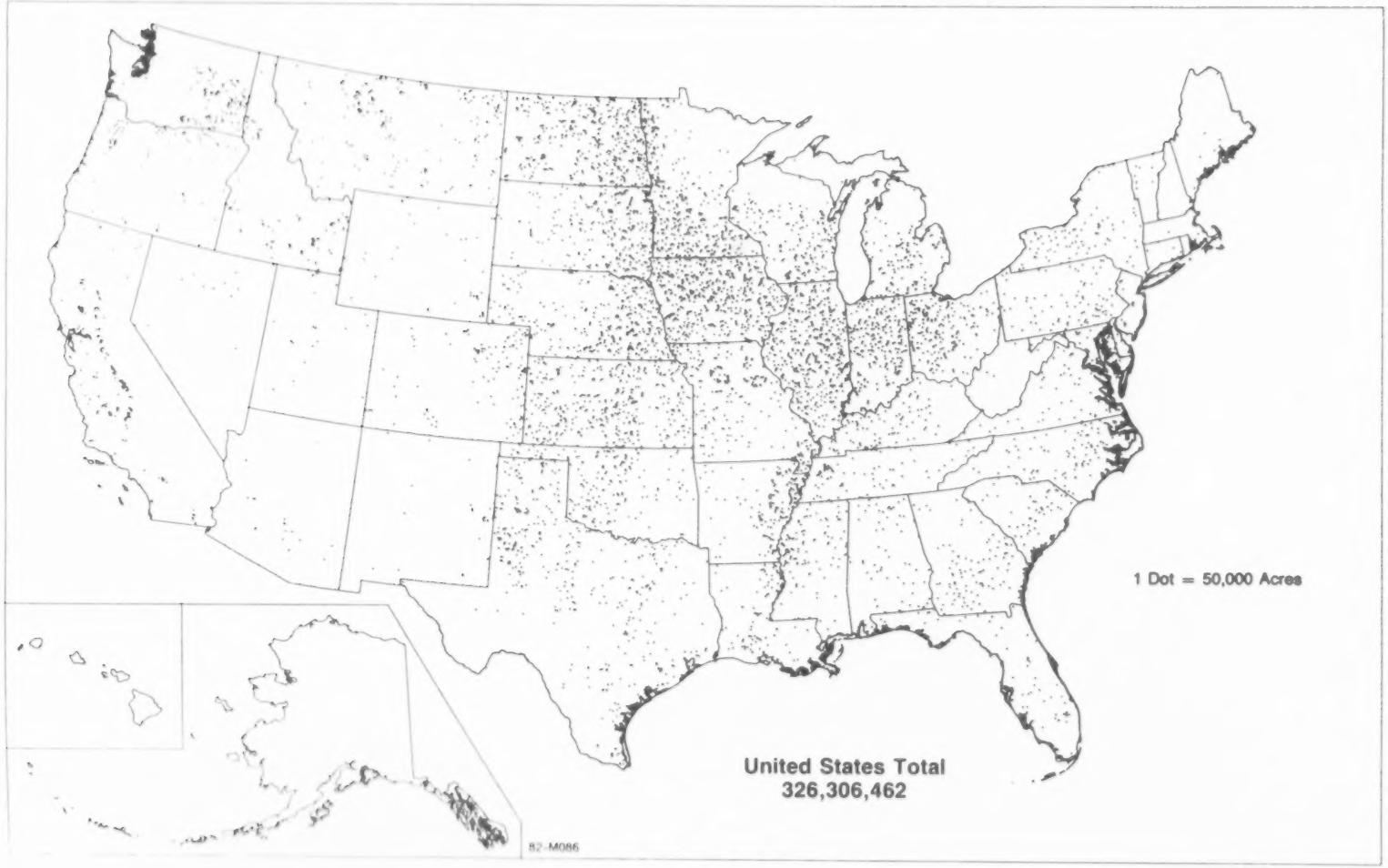
HARVESTED CROPLAND: 1982

The 1987 Census of Agriculture has been completed, but graphics have not yet been generated.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. 1982 Census of Agriculture. Vol.2, Part 1. P. 55.

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LIVESTOCK FARMS, EXCEPT DAIRY, POULTRY, AND ANIMAL SPECIALTY (INDUSTRY GROUP 021): 1982

The 1987 Census of Agriculture has been completed, but graphics have not yet been generated.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. 1982 Census of Agriculture. Vol.2, Part 1. P. 24.

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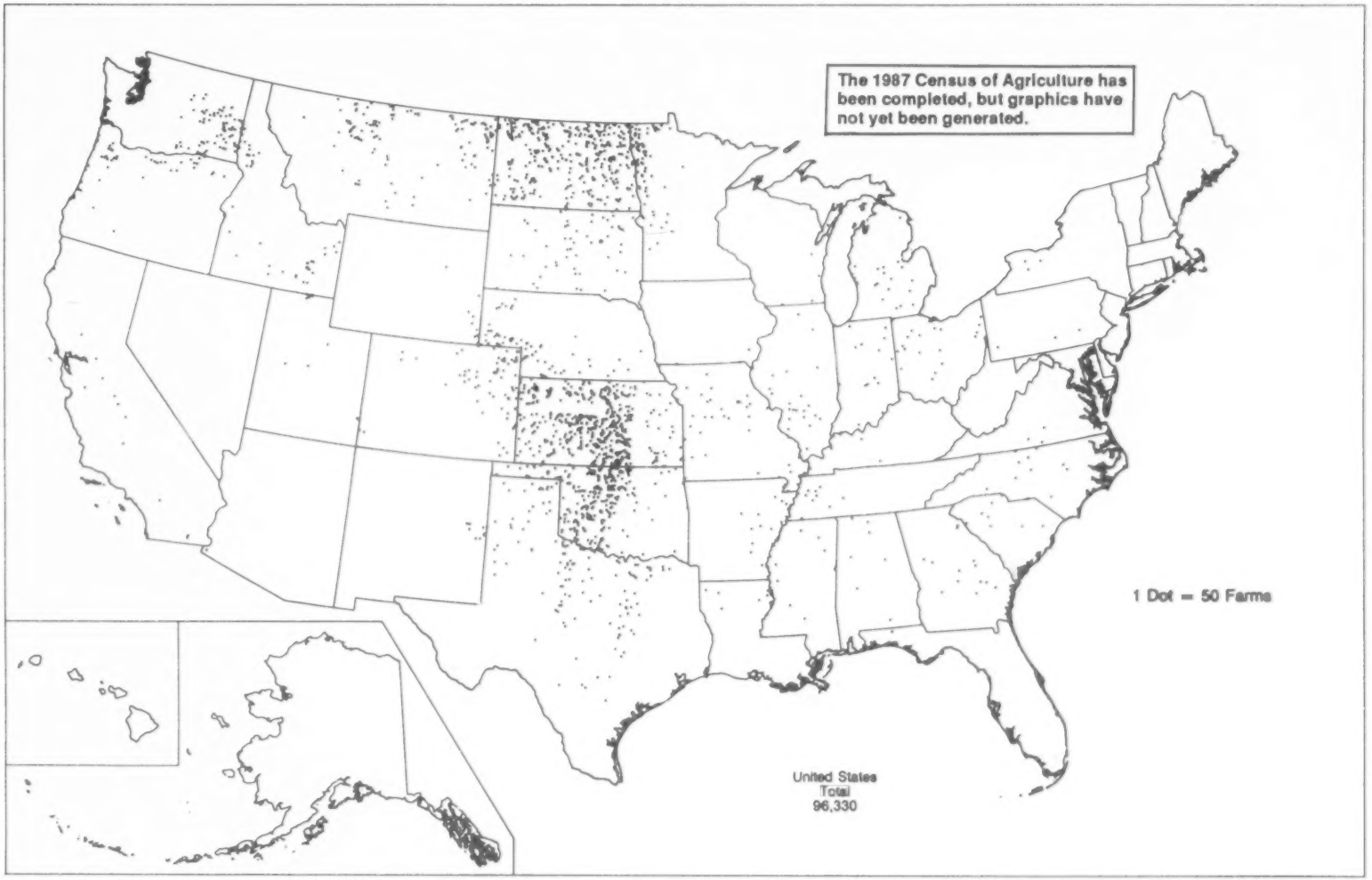
WHEAT FARMS: 1982

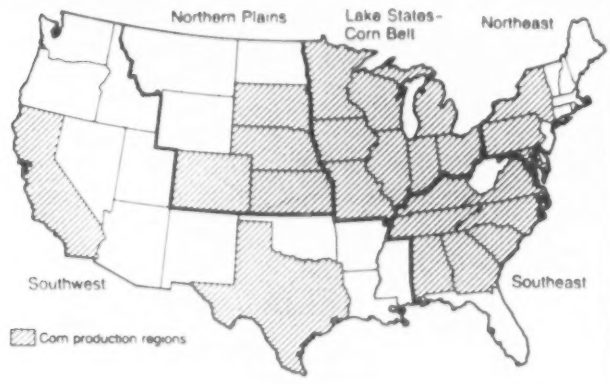

The 1987 Census of Agriculture has been completed, but graphics have not yet been generated.
1 Dot = 50 Farms
United States
Total
96,330

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. 1982 Census of Agriculture. Vol.2, Part 1. P. 17.

Production Regions For CORN, OATS, SORGHUM, BARLEY, WHEAT

States are grouped in production regions according to the cultural practices most prevalent in raising the particular crop. The boundaries of the production regions for one crop, therefore, are not necessarily the same as those for another crop.

Corn Production Regions



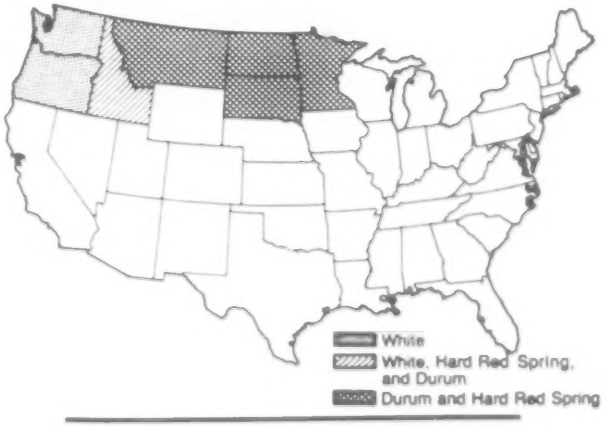
Oats Production Regions

Sorghum Production Regions

Wheat Production Regions (Winter Wheat)

Barley Production Regions

Wheat Production Regions (Spring Wheat, Durum, and White)



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Economic Indicators on the Farm Sector: Costs of Production 1985

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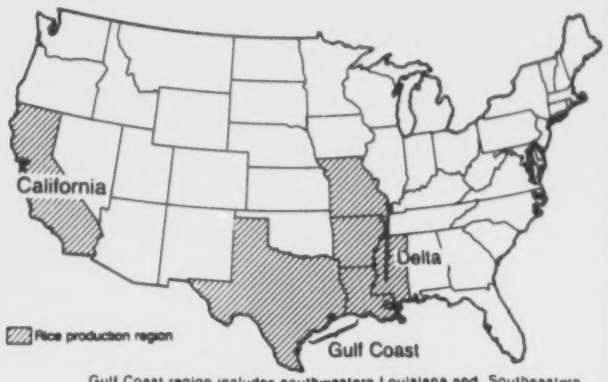
Production Regions For RICE, COTTON, SOYBEANS, PEANUTS, SUNFLOWER, SUGARBEETS

States are grouped in production regions according to the cultural practices most prevalent in raising the particular crop. The boundaries of the production regions for one crop, therefore, are not necessarily the same as those for another crop.

Rice Production Regions



Gulf Coast region includes southwestern Louisiana and Southeastern Texas. Delta region includes northeastern Louisiana, western Mississippi, eastern Arkansas, and southeastern Missouri.

Peanuts Production Regions

Soybean Production Regions

Cotton Production Regions

Sunflower Production Region

Sugar Beet Production Regions

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Economic Indicators on the Farm Sector: Costs of Production 1985.

Production Regions For SUGARCANE, HOG, SHEEP, DAIRY, FED CATTLE, COW-CALF

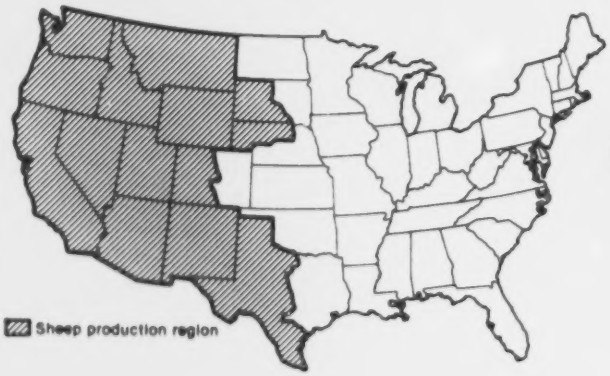
States are grouped in production regions according to the cultural practices most prevalent in raising the particular crop. The boundaries of the production regions for one crop, therefore, are not necessarily the same as those for another crop.

Sugarcane Production Regions

Hog Production Regions

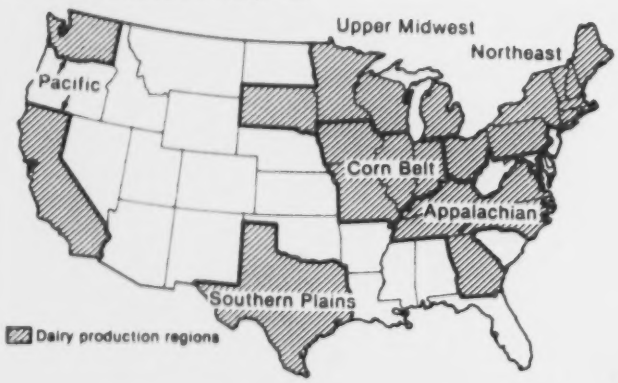
Fed Cattle Production Regions

Sheep Production Region



Cow-Calf Production Regions

Dairy Production Regions



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Economic Indicators on the Farm Sector: Costs of Production 1985.

A "What If" Posed by a Government Demographer: THE U.S. ACCORDING TO ITS POPULATION AND ITS ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHIC COHESIVENESS

The map below was created by demographer Calvin Beale of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1978. Why aren't our states the way he has drawn them? Would it be good if they were? Is it good that many of our states have heterogeneity?

1. Northern New England-St. Lawrence
2. Northeastern Metropolitan Belt
3. Mohawk Valley and New York-Pennsylvania Border
4. Northern Appalachian Coal Fields
5. Lower Great Lakes Industrial
6. Upper Great Lakes
7. Dairy Belt
8. Central Corn Belt
9. Southern Corn Belt
10. Southern Interior Uplands
11. Southern Appalachian Coal Fields
12. Blue Ridge, Great Smokies, and Great Valley
13. Southern Piedmont
14. Coastal Plain Tobacco and Peanut Belt
15. Old Coastal Plain Cotton Belt
16. Mississippi Delta
17. Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Coast
18. Florida Peninsula
19. East Texas and Adjoining Coastal Plain
20. Ozark-Ouachita Uplands
21. Rio Grande
22. Southern Great Plains
23. Northern Great Plains
24. Rocky Mountains, Mormon Valleys, and Columbia Basin
25. North Pacific Coast (including Alaska)
26. The Southwest (including Hawaii)

ATMOSPHERIC MOISTURE AND PRECIPITATION

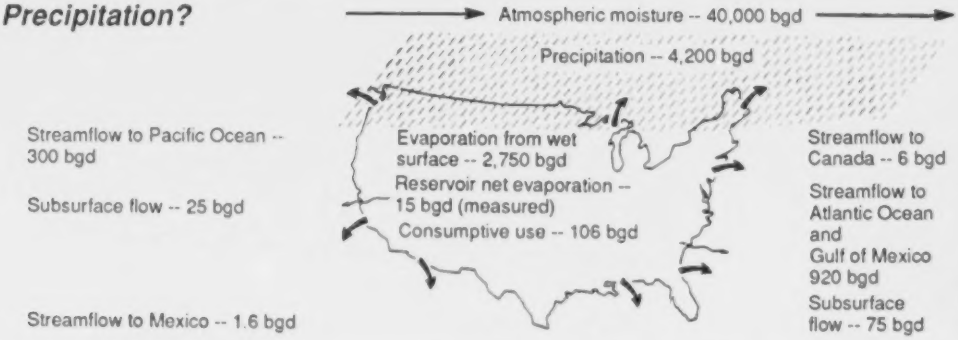
Most authorities estimate that the world's total water supply is approximately 325 million cubic miles. And that approximately 97% of that total is salt water (oceans, inland seas, saline lakes). Of the fresh water in the world (approximately 3%), almost two-thirds is estimated to be in the Antarctic Icecap. The rest is in fresh water lakes, rivers, Arctic Icecap and glaciers, the atmosphere, and in the ground (groundwater).

Water continuously evaporates into the atmosphere, most of it from the oceans. About 40,000 billion gallons per day (bgd) pass over the United States as water vapor, even in times of drought. Roughly 1 gallon in 10 -- 4,200 billion gallons per day -- falls to the surface of the conterminous United States. That works out to an average of 30 inches a year, of which 26 inches arrive as rainfall and the rest as snow, sleet, and hail.

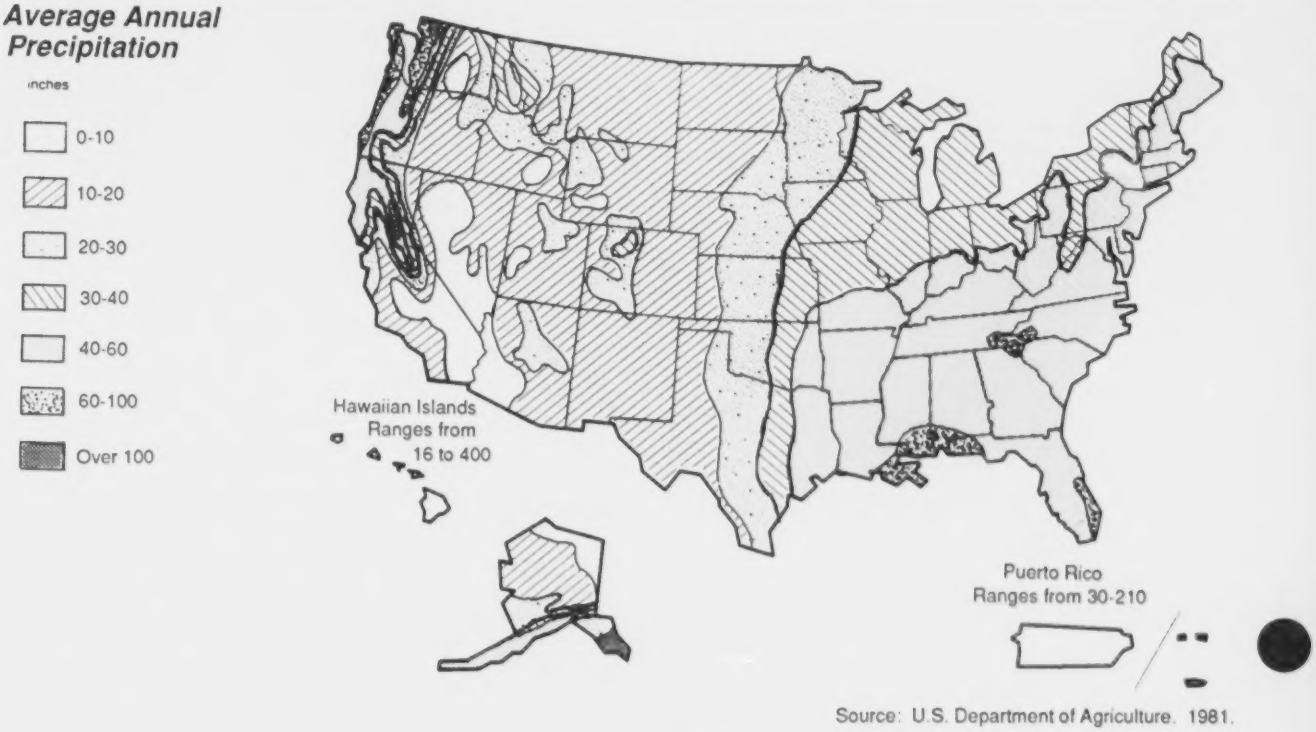
But few places receive the average precipitation, which ranges from less than 4 inches a year in the Great Basin to more than 200 inches a year along the Pacific Northwest coast.

More than two-thirds of the precipitation returns to the atmosphere, but 9 inches (1,300 bgd) either soaks down to the gorund-water table or runs into surface water supplies, where it eventually moves to the ocean. Only a fraction -- 106 bgd -- is consumed.

What Happens to the Precipitation?

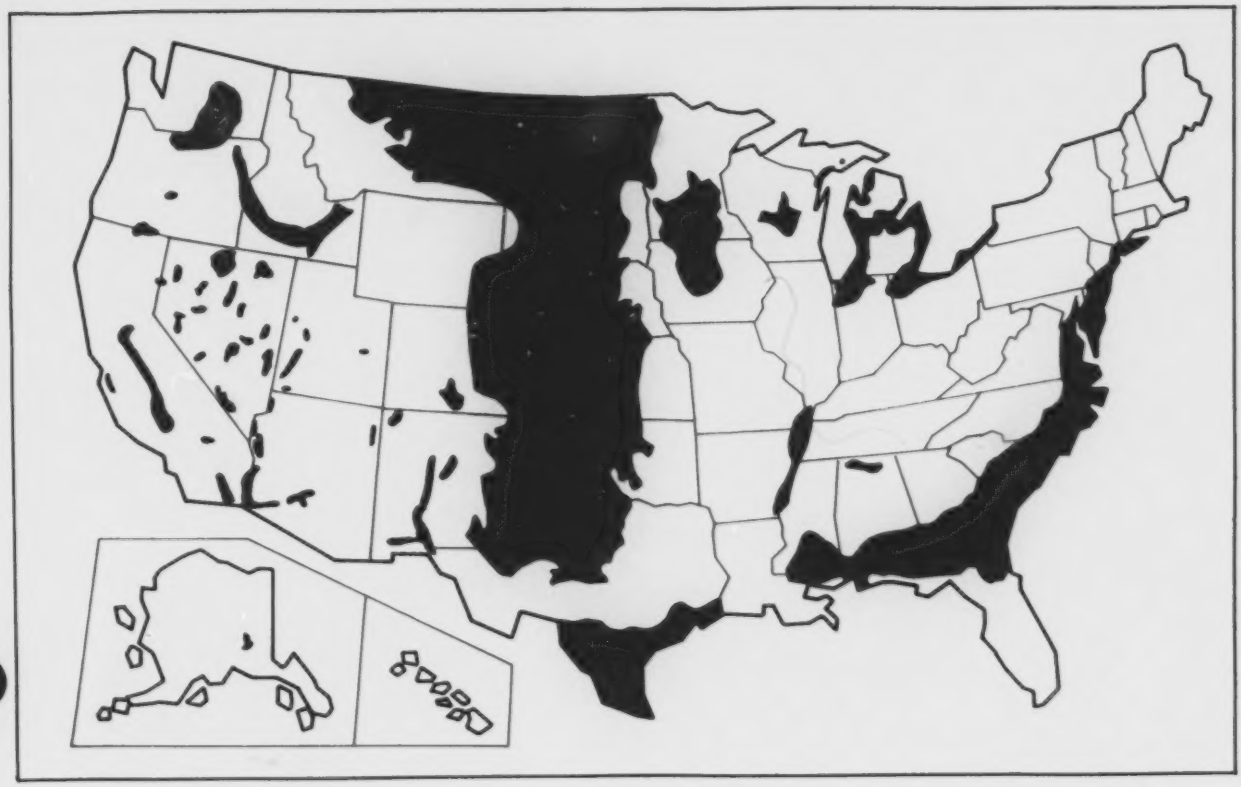

Atmospheric moisture -- 40,000 bgd
Precipitation -- 4,200 bgd
Streamflow to Pacific Ocean -- 300 bgd
Subsurface flow -- 25 bgd
Streamflow to Mexico -- 1.6 bgd
Evaporation from wet surface -- 2,750 bgd
Reservoir net evaporation -- 15 bgd (measured)
Consumptive use -- 106 bgd
Streamflow to Canada -- 6 bgd
Streamflow to Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico 920 bgd
Subsurface flow -- 75 bgd

Average Annual Precipitation



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1981.

CROPLAND AREAS OF THE U.S. THAT HAVE THE HIGHEST POTENTIAL FOR WIND EROSION



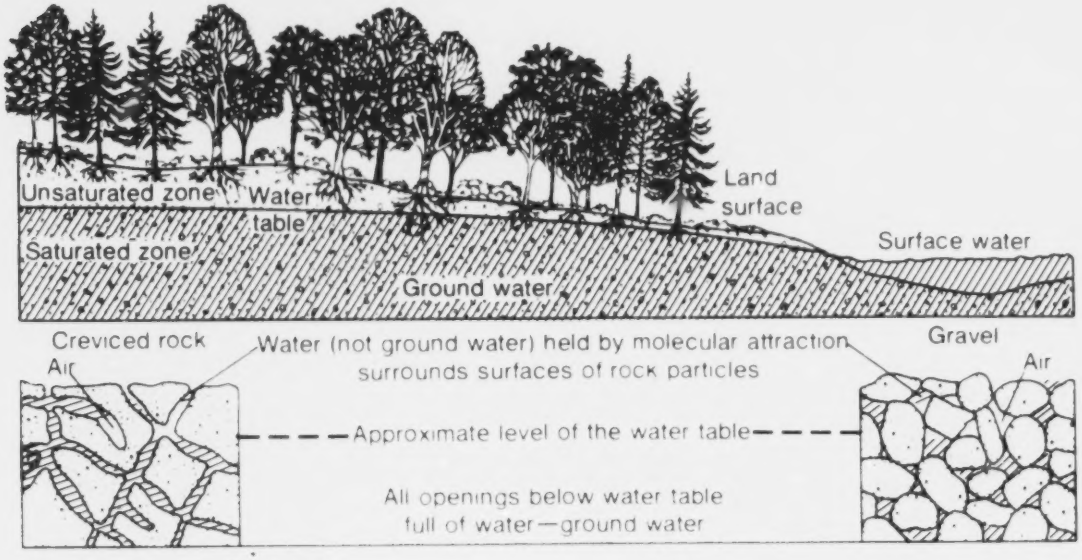
"Few regions of the United States are entirely safe from wind erosion. Wherever the soil surface is loose and dry, vegetation sparse or absent, and the wind sufficiently strong, soil erosion will occur unless control measures are appiied. Erosion by wind in the United States is generally most severe in the Great Plains. Other major regions affected are the Columbia River plains, some parts of the Southwest and the Colorado Basin, the muck and sandy areas of the Great Lakes region, and the sands of the Gulf, Pacific, and Atlantic seaboards.

"In some areas, the main problem caused by wind erosion is crop damage. Some crops, including many vegetables and specialty crops, are especially vulnerable to damage by blowing soil. Even low rates of wind erosion may cause short-term economic loss in areas where these crops are grown.

"...the dust high in the air is what most people notice. While this "dirty air" contains particles of the most valuable portions of the topsoil -- organic matter and clay -- it also contains only a small percentage of the soil moved by wind erosion. Most of the soil movement is within a foot of the ground. Under field conditions, soil begins to move when the wind velocity reaches about 13 miles per hour (mph) at 1 foot above the ground surface. Depending on their size and the strength of the wind, soil particles move in three different ways: saltation, suspension, and surface creep..."

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Soil Conservation Service. Soil Erosion By Wind. 1989.

HOW GROUND WATER OCCURS



How ground water occurs in rocks.

It is difficult to visualize water underground. Some people believe that ground water collects in underground lakes or flows in underground rivers. In fact, ground water is simply the subsurface water that fully saturates pores or cracks in soils and rocks. Ground water is replenished by precipitation and, depending on the local climate and geology, is unevenly distributed in both quantity and quality. When rain falls or snow melts, some of the water evaporates, some is transpired by plants, some flows overland and collects in streams, and some infiltrates into the pores or cracks of the soil and rocks. The first water that enters the soil replaces water that has been evaporated or used by plants during a preceding dry period. Between the land surface and the aquifer water is a zone that hydrologists call the *unsaturated zone*. In this unsaturated zone, there usually is at least a little water, mostly in smaller openings of the soil and rock; the larger openings usually contain air instead of water. After a significant rain, the zone may be almost saturated; after a long dry spell, it may be almost dry. Some water is held in the unsaturated zone by *molecular attraction*, and it will not flow toward or enter a well. Similar forces hold enough water in a wet towel to make it feel damp after it has stopped dripping.

After the water requirements for plant and soil are satisfied, any excess water will infiltrate to the *water table*—the top of the zone below which openings in rocks are saturated. Below the water table, all the openings in the rocks are full of water that moves horizontally through the aquifer to streams, springs, or wells from which water is being withdrawn. Natural refilling of aquifers at depth is a slow process because ground water moves slowly through the unsaturated zone and the aquifer. The rate of recharge is also an important consideration. It has been estimated, for example, that if the aquifer that underlies the High Plains of Texas and New Mexico—an area of slight precipitation—was emptied, it would take centuries to refill the aquifer at the present small rate of replenishment. In contrast, a shallow aquifer in an area of substantial precipitation may be replenished almost immediately.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, Ground Water, 1986.

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MAJOR GROUND WATER AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. Ground Water. 1986.

STATE BY STATE: CHIEF CROPS

Alabama	peanuts, cotton, soybeans, hay, corn, wheat, potatoes, pecans, sweet potatoes, cottonseed
Alaska	barley, hay, silage, potatoes, lettuce, milk, eggs
Arizona	cotton, sorghum, barley, corn, wheat, sugar beets, citrus fruits
Arkansas	soybeans, rice, cotton, hay, wheat, sorghum, tomatoes, strawberries, peaches
California	grapes, cotton, flowers, oranges, nursery products, hay, tomatoes, lettuce, strawberries, almonds, broccoli, walnuts, sugar beets, peaches, potatoes
Colorado	corn, wheat, hay, sugar beets, barley, potatoes, apples, peaches, pears, dry edible beans, sorghum
Connecticut	tobacco, hay, apples, potatoes, nursery stock
Delaware	soybeans, potatoes, corn, mushrooms, lima beans, green peas, barley, cucumbers, snap beans, watermelons, apples
Florida	citrus fruits, vegetables, potatoes, melons, strawberries, sugar cane
Georgia	peanuts, corn, soybeans, tobacco, oats and wheat, cotton and cottonseed
Hawaii	sugar, pineapples, macadamia nuts, fruits, coffee, vegetables, melons, and floriculture
Idaho	potatoes, peas, sugar beets, alfalfa seed, wheat, hops, barley, plums and prunes, mint, onions, corn, cherries, apples, hay
Illinois	corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, hay
Indiana	(1986): corn, sorghum, oats, wheat, rye, soybeans, hay
Iowa	silage and grain corn, soybeans, oats, hay
Kansas	wheat, sorghum, corn, hay

continued →

World Eagle table. Data from 1989 World Almanac and Book of Facts. Pp. 600-625.

CHIEF CROPS continued

Kentucky	tobacco, soybeans, corn, wheat
Louisiana	soybeans, sugarcane, rice, corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, melons, pecans
Maine	potatoes, hay, smallgrain, apples, blueberries, sweet corn
Maryland	(1985): tobacco, corn, soybeans
Massachusetts	cranberries, greenhouse, nursery, vegetables
Michigan	corn, winter wheat, soybeans, dry beans, oats, hay, sugar beets, honey, asparagus, sweet corn, apples, cherries, grapes, peaches, blueberries, flowers
Minnesota	corn, soybeans, wheat, sugar beets, sunflowers, barley
Mississippi	cotton, soybeans, catfish, rice
Missouri	soybeans, corn, wheat, cotton
Montana	wheat, barley, sugar beets, hay, oats
Nebraska	corn, sorghum, soybeans, hay, wheat, beans, oats, potatoes, sugar beets
Nevada	alfalfa, potatoes, hay, barley, wheat, cotton
New Hampshire	dairy products, eggs, nursery and greenhouse products, hay, vegetables, fruit, maple syrup & sugar products
New Jersey	hay, corn, soybeans, tomatoes, blueberries, peaches, cranberries
New Mexico	wheat, hay, sorghum, grain, onions, cotton, corn
New York	apples, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cherries, grapes, corn, peas, snap beans, sweet corn chief products: milk, cheese, maple syrup, wine
North Carolina	tobacco, soybeans, corn, peanuts, small sweet potatoes, feed grains, vegetables, fruits

continued

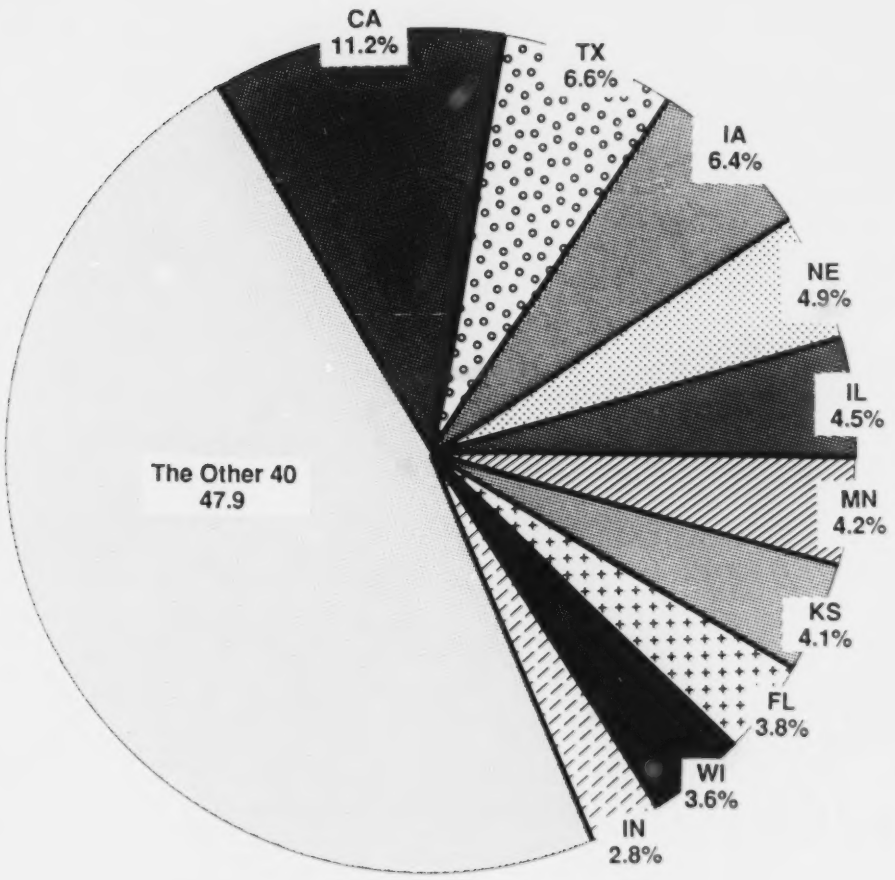
World Eagle table. Data from 1989 World Almanac and Book of Facts. Pp. 600-625.

CHIEF CROPS continued

North Dakota	spring wheat, durum, barley, rye, flaxseed, oats, potatoes, dried edible beans, honey, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, hay
Ohio	corn, hay, winter wheat, oats, soybeans
Oklahoma	wheat, hay, peanuts, grain sorghum, soybeans, corn, pecans, oats, barley, rye
Oregon	hay, wheat, potatoes, rye grass seed, pears, onions, cherries, mint oil, strawberries, fall fescue seed
Pennsylvania	corn, hay, mushrooms, apples, potatoes, winter wheat, oats, vegetables, tobacco, grapes
Rhode Island	nursery products, turf, potatoes, apples
South Carolina	tobacco, soybeans, corn, cotton, peaches, hay
South Dakota	wheat, corn, oats, hay, rye, barley, soybeans, flaxseed, sunflowers
Tennessee	soybeans, tobacco, wheat, cotton, corn
Texas	cotton, grain sorghum, grains, vegetables, citrus and other fruits, pecans, peanuts
Utah	wheat, hay, apples, barley, alfalfa seed, corn, potatoes, cherries, onions
Vermont	apples, maple syrup, silage corn, hay; also, dairy products
Virginia	tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, corn
Washington	wheat, apples, hay, potatoes, barley, nursery/greenhouse products, hops, corn, pears
West Virginia	apples, peaches, hay, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, barley
Wisconsin	corn, beans, beets, peas, hay, oats, cabbage, cranberries chief products: milk, butter, cheese
Wyoming	wheat, beans, barley, oats, sugar beets, hay

World Eagle table. Data from 1989 World Almanac and Book of Facts. Pp. 600-625.

THE TOP TEN FARM STATES ACCOUNTED FOR MORE THAN 50% OF AGRICULTURAL CASH RECEIPTS IN 1987



Total U.S. Agricultural Cash Receipts in 1987
$138,094,000,000

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary 1987. Table 3, P.7

LATEST RANKINGS OF THE TOP FARM STATES

- by selected characteristics -

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Number of farms, June 1, 1988 farms U.S. total: 2,158,800 farms	**Texas** 156,000	Missouri **113,000**	**Iowa** 107,000	Kentucky **99,000**	**Tennessee** 94,000	Minnesota[1] **94,000**	**Ohio** 84,000	Illinois **83,000**
Land in farms, June 1, 1988 acres, in thousands U.S. total: 998,692,000 acres	**Texas** 132,000	Montana **60,700**	**Kansas** 47,900	Nebraska **47,100**	**New Mexico** 45,000	So. Dakota **44,100**	**No. Dakota** 40,400	Arizona **36,500**
Average farm size, June 1, 1988 avg. acres per farm U.S. average: 463 acres	**Arizona** 4,506	Wyoming **4,000**	**Nevada** 3,667	New Mexico **3,333**	**Montana** 2,605	Alaska **2,123**	**So. Dakota** 1,278	No. Dakota **1,243**
Total value of farm real estate (land & buildings), Feb. 1, 1988 millions of dollars U.S. total: $563,265,000,000[2]	**Texas** 62,113	California **43,701**	**Illinois** 31,850	Iowa **29,803**	**Florida** 20,750	Kansas **17,637**	**Missouri** 17,503	Nebraska **17,280**
Farm real estate values per acre, Feb. 1, 1988 avg. value, $ per acre U.S. average: $564 per acre[2]	**R. Island** 6,240	N. Jersey **6,189**	**Conn.** 4,914	Mass. **3,534**	**New Hamp.** 2,037	Maryland **2,014**	**Delaware** 1,895	Pennsylvania **1,819**
Acres planted to principal field crops, 1988 acres, in thousands U.S. total: 308,344,000	**Iowa** 24,692	Illinois **22,949**	**Minnesota** 20,648	North Dakota **19,798**	**Kansas** 19,302	Texas **17,986**	**Nebraska** 17,349	South Dakota **15,191**
Number of cattle & calves, Jan. 1, 1989 thousand head U.S. total: 99,484,000	**Texas** 13,700	Kansas **5,900**	**Nebraska** 5,400	Oklahoma **5,200**	**Iowa** 4,750	California **4,700**	**Missouri** 4,500	Wisconsin **4,130**
Number of hogs & pigs, Dec. 1, 1988 thousand head U.S. total: 55,299,000 head	**Iowa** 13,900	Illinois **5,600**	**Minnesota** 4,690	Indiana **4,300**	**Nebrask** 4,050	Missouri **2,850**	**No. Carolina** 2,700	Ohio **2,210**
Broiler production, 1987 millions of birds U.S. total: 5,702,934,000 birds	**Arkansas** 879	Georgia **733**	**Alabama** 666	No. Carolina **478**	**Miss.** 343	Maryland **264**	**Texas** 259	Delaware **209**
Number of sheep & lambs, Jan. 1, 1989 thousand head U.S. total: 10,802,100 head	**Texas** 1,900	California **940**	**Wyoming** 837	Colorado **825**	**So. Dakota** 590	Montana **568**	**Utah** 503	Oregon **475**
Cash receipts from crop marketings, 1987 millions of dollars U.S. total: $61,876,000,000	**California** 10,781	Florida **4,125**	**Illinois** 3,913	Iowa[1] **3,510**	**Minn.**[1] 3,510	Texas **3,027**	**Indiana** 2,016	Nebraska **1,975**
Cash receipts from marketings of livestock products, 1987 millions of dollars U.S. total: $76,218,000,000	**Texas** 6,059	Iowa **5,270**	**Nebraska** 4,848	California **4,741**	**Wisconsin** 4,222	Kansas **3,914**	**Minnesota** 3,645	Colorado **2,321**
Direct government payments to farmers, 1987 millions of dollars U.S. total: $16,746,732,000	**Iowa** 1,988	Illinois **1,477**	**Texas** 1,441	Nebraska **1,275**	**Minnesota** 1,193	Kansas **966**	**No. Dakota** 719	Indiana **670**
Net cash income from farming, 1987 millions of dollars U.S. total: $57,060,000,000	**California** 6,183	Iowa **3,941**	**Texas** 3,597	Illinois **2,722**	**Minnesota** 2,703	Nebraska **2,648**	**Florida** 2,639	Wisconsin **2,260**

[1]Where state data are equal, rankings are based on the previous year's numbers. [2]Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Data are from the Economic Research Service and National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Farmline, May 1989 P. 19.

THE UNITED STATES TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley MA 02181

States of The U.S. Ranked by Agricultural Cash Receipts, 1987

(In millions of dollars) **(Including net Commodity Credit Corporation loans)**

State	Total		Livestock and products		Crops		Five leading commodities for each State											
							1		2		3		4		5			
	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Cash receipts	Commodity and rank	Cash receipts	Commodity and rank	Cash receipts	Commodity and rank	Cash receipts	Commodity and rank	Cash receipts	Commodity and rank	Cash receipts	Commodity and rank	Cash receipts
Alabama	25	2,148	20	1,560	31	588	Broilers 3	738	Cattle/calf 18	488	Eggs 8	156	Grnhs/nurs 15	136	Peanuts 2	135		
Alaska	50	29	50	11	50	19	Grnhs/nurs 42	13	Dairy prods 49	7	Hay 47	2	Potatoes 35	2	Cattle/calf 49	1		
Arizona	30	1,781	30	774	20	1,007	Cattle/calf 19	483	Cotton 4	339	Dairy prods 24	183	Lettuce 2	156	Grnhs/nurs 14	144		
Arkansas	16	3,143	12	2,116	19	1,027	Broilers 1	1,107	Soybeans 8	369	Cattle/calf 27	359	Cotton 6	270	Eggs 4	231		
California	1	15,522	4	4,741	1	10,781	Dairy prods 2	2,166	Cattle/calf 7	1,552	Grnhs/nurs 1	1,464	Grapes 1	1,200	Cotton 2	970		
Colorado	15	3,191	8	2,321	25	870	Cattle/calf 4	1,978	Wheat 8	221	Dairy prods 25	165	Corn 13	152	Hay 2	110		
Connecticut	45	366	42	196	40	170	Grnhs/nurs 18	95	Eggs 12	85	Dairy prods 38	82	Tobacco 9	20	Cattle/calf 45	15		
Delaware	41	485	40	370	43	114	Broilers 9	320	Grnhs/nurs 34	30	Soybeans 26	23	Dairy prods 47	18	Corn 28	16		
Florida	8	5,227	25	1,102	2	4,125	Grnhs/nurs 2	933	Oranges 1	862	Tomatoes 2	490	Cattle/calf 24	388	Cane/sugar 1	381		
Georgia	17	3,087	17	1,826	15	1,261	Broilers 2	836	Peanuts 1	454	Cattle/calf 31	292	Eggs 2	255	Hogs 13	204		
Hawaii	40	559	47	88	33	471	Cane/sugar 2	218	Pineapples 1	99	Grnhs/nurs 24	56	Macad.nuts 1	36	Dairy prods 46	31		
Idaho	26	2,047	28	926	18	1,120	Cattle/calf 15	569	Potatoes 1	321	Dairy prods 19	268	Wheat 10	199	Sugar beets 3	150		
Illinois	5	6,174	10	2,262	3	3,913	Corn 1	1,858	Soybeans 1	1,733	Hogs 2	1,062	Cattle/calf 11	798	Dairy prods 13	346		
Indiana	10	3,872	16	1,856	7	2,016	Corn 4	884	Soybeans 3	824	Hogs 4	786	Cattle/calf 28	354	Dairy prods 15	302		
Iowa	3	8,780	2	5,270	4	3,510	Hogs 1	2,735	Cattle/calf 5	1,952	Soybeans 2	1,689	Corn 2	1,664	Dairy prods 10	415		
Kansas	7	5,722	6	3,914	11	1,807	Cattle/calf 3	3,420	Wheat 1	810	Sorghum 1	317	Soybeans 9	310	Hogs 11	288		
Kentucky	23	2,419	21	1,506	22	913	Horse/mule 1	540	Cattle/calf 20	468	Tobacco 2	441	Dairy prods 16	289	Hogs 14	180		
Louisiana	32	1,420	36	521	24	899	Cotton 5	282	Soybeans 12	198	Cattle/calf 34	192	Cane/sugar 3	154	Dairy prods 32	124		
Maine	42	413	41	243	41	170	Potatoes 4	108	Dairy prods 36	93	Eggs 11	87	Cattle/calf 43	19	Blueberries 2	16		
Maryland	35	1,128	33	734	37	394	Broilers 6	355	Dairy prods 22	196	Grnhs/nurs 10	176	Cattle/calf 39	62	Soybeans 23	48		
Massachusetts	44	393	46	124	39	268	Grnhs/nurs 16	122	Dairy prods 39	75	Cranberries 1	74	Eggs 32	20	Apples 10	18		
Michigan	22	2,504	22	1,285	16	1,219	Dairy prods 6	656	Cattle/calf 30	297	Hogs 12	213	Corn 10	196	Grnhs/nurs 9	190		
Minnesota	6	5,809	7	3,645	6	2,165	Dairy prods 5	1,220	Cattle/calf 9	1,149	Hogs 3	848	Soybeans 5	769	Corn 5	568		
Mississippi	27	1,979	26	1,040	21	939	Cotton 3	532	Broilers 5	415	Soybeans 10	238	Cattle/calf 33	215	Aquaculture 1	175		
Missouri	12	3,691	11	2,173	14	1,517	Cattle/calf 10	959	Soybeans 4	808	Hogs 6	579	Dairy prods 12	352	Corn 7	263		
Montana	33	1,347	31	760	32	587	Cattle/calf 14	632	Wheat 3	332	Barley 2	137	Dairy prods 44	40	Sugar beets 7	40		
Nebraska	4	6,823	3	4,848	8	1,975	Cattle/calf 2	3,829	Corn 3	1,003	Hogs 5	775	Soybeans 7	414	Wheat 11	168		
Nevada	46	243	44	167	45	76	Cattle/calf 37	125	Hay 17	46	Dairy prods 45	34	Potatoes 21	11	Sheep/lambs 23	4		
New Hampshire	48	104	48	66	48	38	Dairy prods 43	43	Grnhs/nurs 41	15	Cattle/calf 47	12	Apples 18	10	Eggs 43	5		
New Jersey	39	563	45	139	36	423	Grnhs/nurs 8	192	Dairy prods 41	58	Eggs 30	25	Tomatoes 5	19	Blueberries 1	18		
New Mexico	34	1,147	29	817	38	331	Cattle/calf 13	636	Dairy prods 31	127	Hay 8	69	Grnhs/nurs 30	40	Chili pepper 1	39		
New York	21	2,527	18	1,800	29	726	Dairy prods 3	1,419	Grnhs/nurs 6	208	Cattle/calf 36	191	Apples 2	82	Onions 4	58		
North Carolina	11	3,715	13	2,081	12	1,634	Tobacco 1	730	Broilers 4	582	Hogs 7	463	Turkeys 1	312	Dairy prods 20	223		
North Dakota	24	2,308	32	760	13	1,548	Wheat 2	701	Cattle/calf 17	546	Barley 1	198	Sunflowers 1	145	Dairy prods 33	118		
Ohio	13	3,422	19	1,614	10	1,808	Soybeans 6	741	Dairy prods 7	608	Corn 6	501	Hogs 8	396	Cattle/calf 26	372		
Oklahoma	19	2,752	14	2,052	30	700	Cattle/calf 6	1,607	Wheat 5	290	Dairy prods 28	153	Broilers 14	105	Cotton 10	90		
Oregon	29	1,861	34	655	17	1,206	Cattle/calf 29	321	Grnhs/nurs 5	210	Dairy prods 23	183	Wheat 12	143	Onions 2	81		
Pennsylvania	14	3,224	9	2,319	23	905	Dairy prod 4	1,340	Cattle/calf 25	380	Grnhs/nurs 4	298	Eggs 7	174	Mushrooms 1	171		
Rhode Island	49	75	49	12	46	63	Grnhs/nurs 31	38	Dairy prods 50	7	Eggs 45	4	Potatoes 31	2	Apples 34	1		
South Carolina	36	931	38	461	34	470	Tobacco 3	149	Cattle/calf 38	116	Dairy prods 37	84	Soybeans 17	83	Broilers 16	72		
South Dakota	20	2,723	15	1,910	27	813	Cattle/calf 8	1,251	Hogs 9	348	Wheat 6	238	Soybeans 11	206	Dairy prods 21	204		
Tennessee	28	1,933	24	1,107	26	826	Cattle/calf 16	557	Dairy prods 17	273	Cotton 7	178	Grnhs/nurs 11	174	Soybeans 15	164		
Texas	2	9,086	1	6,059	5	3,027	Cattle/calf 1	4,587	Cotton 1	980	Dairy prods 8	588	Grnhs/nurs 3	444	Broilers 8	337		
Utah	38	596	37	462	42	134	Cattle/calf 32	215	Dairy prods 30	134	Hay 18	45	Turkeys 13	38	Sheep/lamb. 7	24		
Vermont	43	412	39	377	49	35	Dairy prods 14	314	Cattle/calf 41	54	Hay 37	9	Apples 21	8	Maple prods 1	8		
Virginia	31	1,692	23	1,244	35	448	Cattle/calf 22	452	Dairy prods 18	270	Broilers 10	202	Tobacco 6	114	Turkeys 5	111		
Washington	18	2,841	27	982	9	1,860	Dairy prods 9	472	Apples 1	462	Cattle/calf 23	388	Wheat 4	299	Potatoes 2	227		
West Virginia	47	221	43	169	47	52	Cattle/calf 40	62	Dairy prods 42	44	Broilers 20	31	Apples 8	22	Turkeys 20	13		
Wisconsin	9	5,017	5	4,222	28	795	Dairy prods 1	2,969	Cattle/calf 12	770	Hogs 10	289	Corn 9	229	Potatoes 8	73		
Wyoming	37	642	35	528	44	114	Cattle/calf 21	464	Sugar beets 8	37	Sheep/lambs 5	30	Hay 26	25	Wheat 30	20		
United States		138,094		76,218		61,876												

1/ All cash receipts data are reported in million dollars.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary 1987. Table 3, P.7.

THE TOP TEN FARM STATES FOR A VARIETY OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Commodities	Rank	Value	Top 10 States by their value of cash receipts									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Million dollars	State and million dollars									
Total		138,094	CA 15,522	TX 9,086	IA 8,780	NE 6,823	IL 6,174	MN 5,809	KS 5,722	FL 5,227	WI 5,017	IN 3,872
Livestock & poultry	1	76,218	TX 6,059	IA 5,270	NE 4,848	CA 4,741	WI 4,222	KS 3,914	MN 3,645	CO 2,321	PA 2,319	IL 2,262
Crops	2	61,876	CA 10,781	FL 4,125	IL 3,913	IA 3,510	TX 3,027	MN 2,165	IN 2,016	NE 1,975	WA 1,860	OH 1,808
Cattle and calves	1	33,829	TX 4,587	NE 3,829	KS 3,420	CO 1,978	IA 1,952	OK 1,607	CA 1,552	SD 1,251	MN 1,149	MO 959
Dairy products	2	17,829	WI 2,969	CA 2,166	NY 1,419	PA 1,340	MN 1,220	MI 656	OH 608	TX 588	WA 472	IA 415
Hogs	3	10,326	IA 2,735	IL 1,062	MN 848	IN 786	NE 775	MO 579	NC 463	OH 396	SD 348	WI 289
Soybeans	4	9,565	IL 1,733	IA 1,689	IN 824	MO 808	MN 769	OH 741	NE 414	AR 369	KS 310	MS 238
Corn	5	8,807	IL 1,858	IA 1,664	NE 1,003	IN 884	MN 568	OH 501	MO 263	TX 241	WI 229	MI 196
Greenhouse and nursery	6	6,402	CA 1,464	FL 933	TX 444	PA 298	OR 210	NY 208	NC 199	NJ 192	MI 190	MD 176
Broilers	7	6,176	AR 1,107	GA 836	AL 738	NC 582	MS 415	MD 355	CA 341	TX 337	DE 320	VA 202
Wheat	8	4,869	KS 810	ND 701	MT 332	WA 299	OK 290	SD 238	TX 231	CO 221	MN 210	ID 199
Cotton	9	4,027	TX 980	CA 970	MS 532	AZ 339	LA 282	AR 270	TN 178	AL 109	MO 95	OK 90
Eggs	10	3,177	CA 308	GA 255	IN 240	AR 231	TX 192	NC 187	PA 174	AL 156	OH 145	FL 94
Hay	11	2,223	CA 522	CO 110	TX 106	PA 105	KS 96	AZ 91	ID 89	NM 69	MN 67	WA 66
Tobacco	12	1,827	NC 703	KY 441	SC 149	TN 129	GA 117	VA 114	MD 28	FL 23	CT 20	OH 18
Turkeys	13	1,701	NC 312	MN 228	CA 180	AR 118	VA 111	MO 109	IN 95	IA 68	PA 67	CO 53
Potatoes	14	1,588	ID 321	WA 227	CA 136	ME 108	FL 97	ND 80	OR 78	WI 73	CO 73	MN 60
Grapes	15	1,355	CA 1,200	WA 55	NY 41	AZ 21	MI 16	PA 15	GA 2	OH 2	AR 1	MO 1
Oranges	16	1,300	FL 862	CA 408	TX 12	AZ 11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tomatoes	17	1,283	CA 560	FL 490	OH 34	TN 19	NJ 19	SC 18	IN 16	VA 15	PA 14	MI 13
Apples	18	1,091	WA 462	NY 82	MI 79	CA 63	PA 60	VA 54	NC 47	WV 22	OH 21	MA 18
Peanuts	19	1,016	GA 454	AL 135	TX 119	NC 112	VA 60	FL 58	OK 57	NM 10	SC 10	AZ 0
Sorghum grain	20	1,009	KS 317	TX 273	NE 165	MO 79	AR 44	OK 27	LA 19	IL 15	NM 14	CO 13
Sugar beets	21	942	CA 213	MN 204	ID 150	ND 115	MI 69	NE 45	MT 40	WY 37	CO 29	TX 20
Lettuce	22	857	CA 598	AZ 156	FL 44	CO 14	NY 10	NM 9	OH 6	TX 6	NJ 5	MI 4
Barley	23	782	ND 198	MT 137	ID 114	WA 65	MN 60	CA 39	CO 32	SD 31	OR 27	WY 15
Cane for sugar	24	778	FL 381	HI 218	LA 154	TX 25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Almonds	25	616	CA 616	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. = not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary 1987. Table 2, P.6.

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: The Nation's New Frontier

The material on this page and the three pages following has been taken from a study by the Office of Technology Assessment, Congress of the United States, "Marine Minerals: Exploring Our New Ocean Frontier", July 1987. Summary. 36 pages.

Ever since the research vessel *H.M.S. Challenger* hoisted manganese nodules from the deep ocean during its epic voyage in 1873, there has been persistent curiosity about seabed minerals. It was not until after World War II, however, that the black, potato-sized nodules like those recovered by the *Challenger* became more than a scientific oddity. The post-war economic boom fueled an increase in metals prices, and as a result commercial interest focused on the cobalt-, manganese-, nickel-, and copper-rich nodules that litter the seafloor of the Pacific Ocean and elsewhere. World War II also left a legacy of unprecedented technological capability for ocean exploration. Oceanographers took advantage of ocean sensors and shipboard equipment developed for the military to expand scientific ocean research and commercial exploration.

Over the last 30 years, much has been learned about the secrets of the oceans. Several spectacular discoveries have been made. For instance, only two decades ago, most scientists rejected the ideas of continental drift and plate tectonics. Now, largely due to research carried out on the oceanfloor, scientists know that the surface of the Earth is constructed of "plates" which are in exceedingly slow but constant motion relative to each other. Plates pull apart along "spreading centers" where new crustal material is added to the plates; plates collide along "subduction zones" where old crust is thrust downward. While these plates move at rates of only a few inches per year, crustal material moves as if on a conveyor belt from spreading center to subduction zone. More recently, scientists have discovered that the seafloor spreading centers are zones where mineral deposits of potential use to humanity are being created. These sites of active mineral formation are often habitats for unique biological communities.

Scientists are excited by the new discoveries that have enabled them to better understand the Earth's structure and the processes of mineral formation, among other things. Other experts are more interested in the implications of this new knowledge for potential financial gain. Nonetheless, despite the several decades of scientific research since World War II and some limited commercially oriented exploration, only the sketchiest picture has been formed about the type, quality, and distribution of seabed minerals that someday may be exploitable. A large part of the ocean remains unexplored, and this is almost as true of the coastal waters under the jurisdiction of sovereign states as it is of the deep ocean.

During the past three decades, many coastal nations have established Exclusive Economic Zones (so-called EEZs)—areas extending 200 nautical miles[1] seaward from coastal state baselines wherein nations enjoy sovereign rights over all resources, living and non-living (see figure 1-1). The EEZ concept has given new impetus to acquiring knowledge about the oceans and the inventory of mineral deposits within coastal nation jurisdiction. More than 70 coastal countries have now established Exclusive Economic Zones. When the United States established its own EEZ by Presidential proclamation in March 1983, it became the 59th nation to do so. Covering more than 2.3 million square nautical miles (nearly 2 billion acres, equivalent to more than two-thirds of the land area of the entire United States), the U.S. EEZ is the largest under any nation's jurisdiction.[2] Its international legal standing is based on customary international law, which has been codified in the Law of the Sea Convention[3] (see box 1-A). Although the United States has thus

[1]A nautical mile is 6,076 feet. All uses of the term "mile" in this assessment refer to a nautical mile.

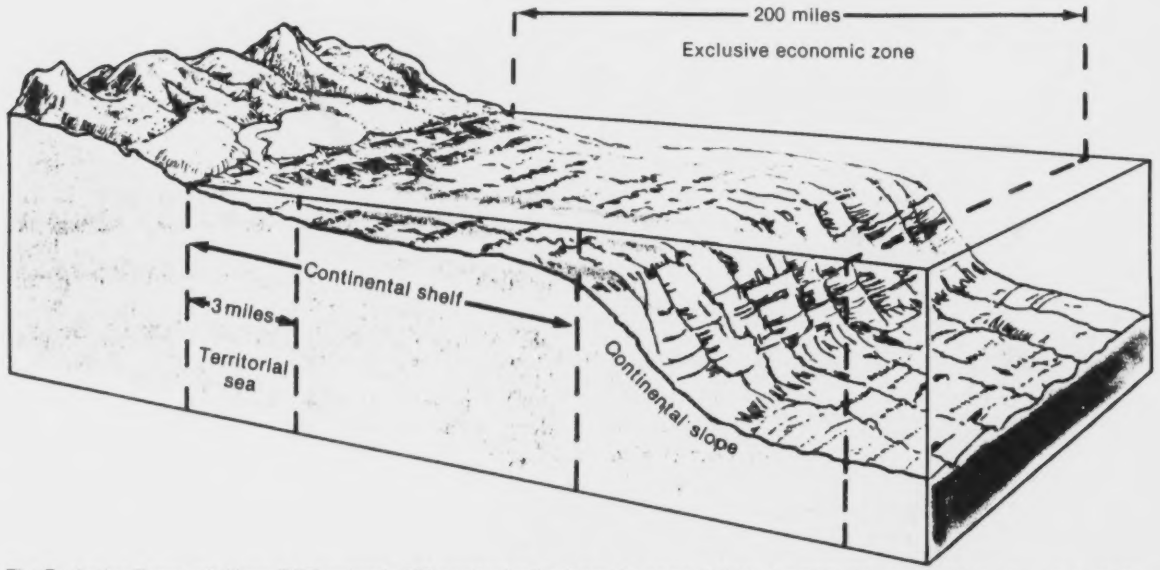
[2]L. Alexander, "Regional Exclusive Economic Zone Management," in *Exclusive Economic Zone Papers*, Oceans 1984 (Washington, DC: Marine Technology Society, 1984), p. 7. Others have estimated the U.S. EEZ to be much larger—3.9 billion acres—but the larger estimate includes portions of the former Pacific Trust Territories that are no longer considered U.S. possessions (See W.P. Pendley, "America's Exclusive Economic Zone: The Whys and Wherefores," *Exclusive Economic Zone Papers*, Oceans 1984 [Washington, DC: Marine Technology Society, 1984], p. 43.)

[3]Law of the Sea Convention Article 55 et seq.

continued

EEZ continued

Figure 1-1.—The Ocean Zones, Including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)



The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extends 200 nautical miles from the coast. Within the EEZ, the coastal States have jurisdiction over the resources in the 3-mile territorial sea*, and the Federal Government has jurisdiction over the resources in the remaining 197 miles.

*Except for Florida and Texas where State jurisdiction extends seaward 3 marine leagues (approximately 9 miles).

SOURCE: B. McGregor and M. Lockwood, *Mapping and Research in the Exclusive Economic Zone* (Washington, DC: U.S. Geological Survey and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1985), p. 3.

far declined to sign the agreement, the legal status of the U.S. EEZ is not in question. Like the EEZs of most other countries, the U.S. EEZ remains largely unexplored. It is the Nation's ocean frontier.

This assessment addresses the exploration and development of the U.S. territorial sea, continental shelf, and new EEZ, focusing on the mineral resource potential of these areas except for petroleum and sulfur. The known mineral deposits within U.S. waters are described; the capabilities to explore for and develop ocean mineral resources are evaluated; the economics of resource exploitation are estimated; the environmental implications related to seabed mining are studied; the contribution that seabed minerals may make to the Nation's resource base are examined; and the importance of seabed minerals relative to worldwide demand and to land-based sources of supply is assessed.

Unlike the sovereign control that governments have traditionally exercised over their territorial possessions, control over the ocean and the utilization of its resources has been accommodated through intricate rules of international maritime law that have evolved since the 1600s. The Exclusive Economic Zone is an outgrowth of the Law of the Sea Convention—the most recent international effort to develop a more comprehensive law of the sea.

Within its EEZ, the United States claims "sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing natural resources, both living and non-living, of the seabed and subsoil and the superjacent waters."[4] Each of the U.S. coastal States retains jurisdiction over similar resources within the U.S. territorial sea, a 3-nautical-mile band seaward of the coast, that was awarded to the States by Congress in the Submerged Lands Act of 1953.[5] The interests of the coastal States in the 3-mile territorial sea and the responsibilities of the Federal Government in the administration of

[4]Executive Proclamation No. 5030 (1983).
[5]Public Law 83-31; 67 Stat. 29 (1953); 43 U.S.C. 1301-1315.

Source: Congress of the United States. Office of Technology Assessment. "Marine Minerals: Exploring Our New Ocean Frontier", July 1987. Summary. 36 pages.

continued

the EEZ make the management of offshore resources a joint Federal-State problem.[6]

As of July 1987, Congress had yet to enact implementing and conforming legislation to codify the provisions of Executive Proclamation No. 5030, issued in 1983, which established the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone except for reference in a few specific laws. The legislative task of implementing the EEZ Proclamation is not trivial. Reference to national ocean boundaries is contained in numerous statutes, and the impact on each must be considered carefully when amending laws to implement the new EEZ.

Extension of U.S. control over the resources within the 200-mile EEZ in 1983 actually added—for practical purposes—little additional area to that already under the control of the United States. The U.S. and other coastal countries already had asserted control over fish within a 200-mile zone (under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976[7] and over other resources located on the continental shelves. This extended control over resources can be traced to the Truman Proclamation of 1945, in which President Harry Truman declared that the United States asserted exclusive control and jurisdiction over the natural resources of the seabed and the subsoil of the continental shelf.[8] Many believe this proclamation was responsible for a flurry of new maritime claims. Following the proclamation, for instance, Chile, Peru, and Ecuador claimed sovereignty and jurisdiction out to 200 miles[9] and considered the 200-mile zone to be wholly under their national control for all ocean uses except innocent passage of ships. Various other claims, but none quite so extensive, were asserted by other countries in the wake of the Truman Proclamation.

The United States implemented the Truman Proclamation by passage of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act in 1953. This act authorizes leasing of minerals in the continental shelf beyond the State-controlled territorial sea.[10] The unilateral action of the United States in extending jurisdiction over the petroleum-rich continental shelf led to an international agreement in 1958 (see box 1-B). As a result, all coastal nations acquired the rights to explore and exploit natural resources within the continental shelves adjacent to their coasts.[11]

The area of the U.S. continental shelf is estimated to be approximately 1.6 million square nautical miles. Thus, a substantial proportion of the area of the recently proclaimed EEZ has been under the jurisdiction of the United States since 1945; mineral leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf has been authorized since 1953; and fisheries have been managed within the 200-mile Fishery Conservation and Management Zone since 1976. Hence, only mineral deposits in areas within 200 miles of the coast but beyond the continental shelf edge—the least accessible part of the EEZ—have been added to the resource base of the United States with the establishment of the new EEZ.

President Ronald Reagan's establishment of an Exclusive Economic Zone in 1983 kindled interest in the exploration of the "newly acquired" offshore province. Some likened the creation of the EEZ to the Louisiana Purchase. Others called for an EEZ exploratory venture akin to Lewis and Clark's exploration of the Northwest or John Wesley Powell's geological reconnaissance of the western territories in the 1800s. Perhaps the most important aspect of the Reagan Proclamation is its ceremonial declaration that the resources within the EEZ, whether on the seafloor or in the water column, whether living or non-living, whether hydrocarbons or hard minerals, are declared to be held in trust by the U.S. Government for the American people.

[6]R. Bailey, "Marine Minerals in the Exclusive Economic Zone: Implications for Coastal States and Territories," White Paper, Western Legislative Conference, Pacific States/Territories Ocean Resource Group, Feb. 28, 1987, p. 32.

[7]Pubic Law 94-265 as amended. The Fishery Conservation and Management Zone extends seaward from the 3-mile State-controlled Territorial Sea and is contiguous with the EEZ. The seaward boundaries of Texas, Puerto Rico, and the gulf coast of Florida extend 9 nautical miles; all other States have a 3-mile seaward boundary.

[8]Executive Proclamation No. 2667; 59 Stat. 884 (1945).

[9]L. Alexander, "The Ocean Enclosure Movement: Inventory and Prospect," *San Diego Law Review*, vol. 20, No. 3, 1983, p. 564.

[10]Public Law 83-212, 67 Stat. 462 (1953), 43 U.S.C. 1331-1356; as amended Public Law 95-372, 92 Stat. 629 (1978), 43 U.S.C. 1801-1806.

[11]1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf (UNCLOS I), 15 UST 471; TIAS 5578.

Source: Congress of the United States. Office of Technology Assessment. "Marine Minerals: Exploring Our New Ocean Frontier", July 1987. Summary. 36 pages.

continued

Portions of Text Emphasized by Editors of OTA Study

The economic potential for seabed mining at this time is not favorable when compared to alternative sources of supply for most mineral commodities.

Even though the occurrence of some minerals within the EEZ might have a dim economic future . . ., an understanding of their location, extent, and availability could provide an important cushion under emergency conditions.

At the current stage of preliminary resource assessment in the EEZ, little credence should be given to estimates of the economic value or tonnages of seabed minerals . . . .

To be competitive, marine minerals probably must either prove to exist in large, high-quality deposits, and/or to be cheaper to mine and process than their onshore counterparts.

Only a miniscule portion of the U.S. EEZ has been explored for minerals.

With the exceptions of sand and gravel and precious metals, the commercial prospects for developing marine minerals within the EEZ appear to be remote for the foreseeable future.

The job of exploring the U.S. EEZ is immense, difficult, and expensive . . . [it] is not an activity that is likely to be undertaken by the private sector in response to market forces.

The military value of some EEZ data might require restrictions on access and use of certain information for national security reasons.

Existing or modified dredge mining systems could place many potential placer deposits in the range of technical exploitability.

Little direct experience exists with commercial offshore mining with which to estimate the potential for environmental harm.

Anticipating and avoiding high-risk, sensitive areas and mitigating damage through improved equipment design and operating procedures can reduce the impacts from offshore mining.

. . . it is important to ensure that Federal agencies coordinate their complementary and overlapping functions. . . .

Before the marine mining industry will invest substantially in commercial prospecting in the EEZ, it must have assurances that the Federal Government will encourage development and grant access to the private sector to explore and develop seabed minerals.

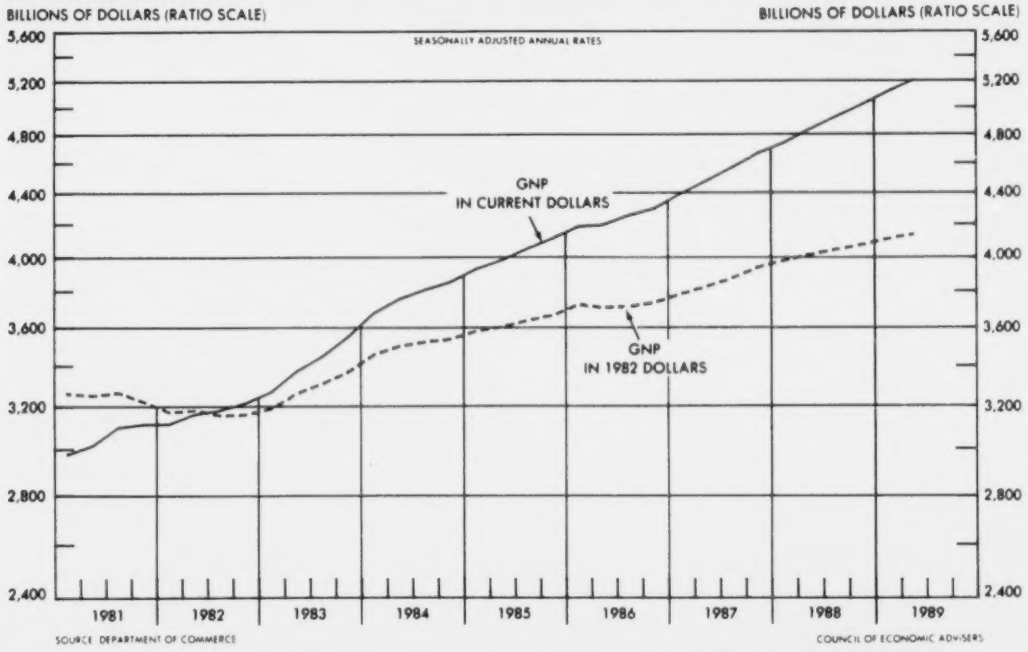
U.S. innovation and engineering know-how applied to developing seabed mining technology could place the United States in a pivotal competitive position to exploit a world market . . . for seabed mining equipment.

Source: Congress of the United States. Office of Technology Assessment. "Marine Minerals: Exploring Our New Ocean Frontier", July 1987. Summary. 36 pages.

TOTAL U.S. OUTPUT, INCOME, AND SPENDING

Gross National Product Tops $5 Trillion (at Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates in Last Quarter of Fiscal Year 1988 and in First Two Quarters of Fiscal Year 1989

In the second quarter of 1989, according to revised estimates, current-dollar gross national product (GNP) rose 7.3 percent (annual rate) or $90.7 billion. Real GNP (GNP adjusted for price changes) rose 2.7 percent and the implicit price deflator rose 4.6 percent.



[Billions of current dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

Period	Gross national product	Personal consumption expenditures	Gross private domestic investment	Exports and imports of goods and services			Government purchases of goods and services					Final sales	Gross domestic purchases [1]
				Net exports	Exports	Imports	Total	Federal			State and local		
								Total	National defense	Non-defense			
1980	2,732.0	1,732.6	437.0	32.1	351.0	318.9	530.3	208.1	142.7	65.4	322.2	2,740.3	2,699.8
1981	3,052.6	1,915.1	515.5	33.9	382.8	348.9	588.1	242.2	167.5	74.8	345.9	3,028.6	3,018.7
1982	3,166.0	2,050.7	447.3	26.3	361.9	335.6	641.7	272.7	193.8	78.9	369.0	3,190.5	3,139.7
1983	3,405.7	2,234.5	502.3	−6.1	352.5	358.7	675.0	283.5	214.4	69.1	391.5	3,412.8	3,411.8
1984	3,772.2	2,430.5	664.8	−58.9	383.5	442.4	735.9	310.5	234.3	76.2	425.3	3,704.5	3,831.1
1985	4,014.9	2,629.0	643.1	−78.0	370.9	448.9	820.8	355.2	259.1	96.0	465.6	4,003.6	4,092.8
1986	4,231.6	2,797.4	659.4	−97.4	396.5	493.8	872.2	366.5	277.8	88.7	505.7	4,224.8	4,329.0
1987	4,524.3	3,010.8	699.9	−112.6	448.6	561.2	926.1	381.6	294.8	86.8	544.5	4,495.0	4,636.8
1988	4,880.6	3,235.1	750.3	−73.7	547.7	621.3	968.9	381.3	298.0	83.3	587.6	4,850.0	4,954.3
1982: IV	3,212.5	2,117.0	409.6	14.1	335.9	321.9	671.8	293.2	205.4	87.7	378.7	3,272.4	3,198.5
1983: IV	3,545.8	2,315.8	579.8	−25.8	364.7	390.5	676.1	276.1	221.5	54.6	400.0	3,514.8	3,571.6
1984: IV	3,851.8	2,493.4	661.8	−67.9	385.7	453.6	764.5	326.0	244.1	81.9	438.5	3,806.8	3,919.7
1985: IV	4,107.9	2,700.4	654.1	−103.2	369.2	472.4	856.7	376.6	268.6	108.0	480.1	4,100.7	4,211.2
1986: IV	4,297.3	2,868.5	648.8	−108.9	402.4	511.3	888.9	368.8	280.7	88.1	520.1	4,309.4	4,406.2
1987: III	4,566.6	3,055.9	692.8	−115.3	458.0	573.4	933.2	384.5	300.2	84.3	548.7	4,557.1	4,681.9
IV	4,665.8	3,083.3	749.7	−114.6	482.6	597.2	947.5	388.1	296.8	91.3	559.4	4,602.5	4,780.4
1988: I	4,739.8	3,148.1	728.8	−82.8	521.6	604.3	945.7	374.1	297.4	76.7	571.6	4,709.8	4,822.5
II	4,838.5	3,204.9	748.4	−74.9	532.5	607.5	960.1	377.1	298.0	79.1	583.0	4,809.2	4,913.4
III	4,926.9	3,263.4	771.1	−66.2	556.8	623.0	958.6	367.5	296.1	71.4	591.0	4,882.3	4,993.1
IV	5,017.3	3,324.0	752.8	−70.8	579.7	650.5	1,011.4	406.4	300.5	105.9	604.9	4,998.7	5,088.1
1989: I	5,113.1	3,381.4	769.6	−54.0	605.6	659.6	1,016.0	399.0	298.7	100.4	617.0	5,085.4	5,167.1
II [r]	5,203.8	3,446.8	774.7	−52.7	623.2	675.9	1,034.9	407.8	302.0	105.8	627.1	5,176.5	5,256.5

[1] GNP less exports of goods and services plus imports of goods and services.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Source: Council of Economic Advisers. Economic Indicators, August 1989. P.1.

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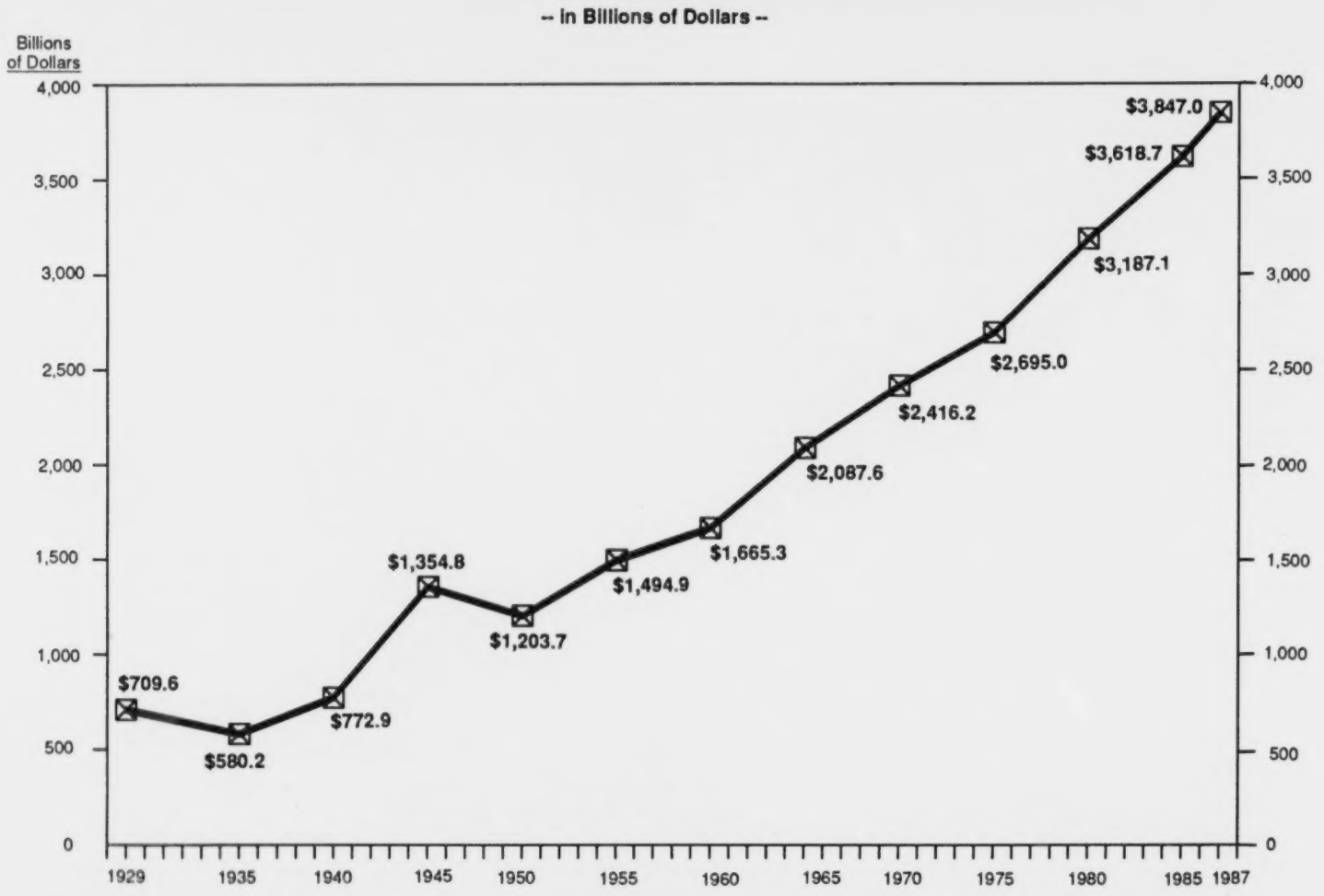
OUR GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) IN CONSTANT 1982 DOLLARS, SELECTED YEARS: 1929- 1987



World Eagle chart. Data from Statistical Abstract of the United States 1989. Table 685.

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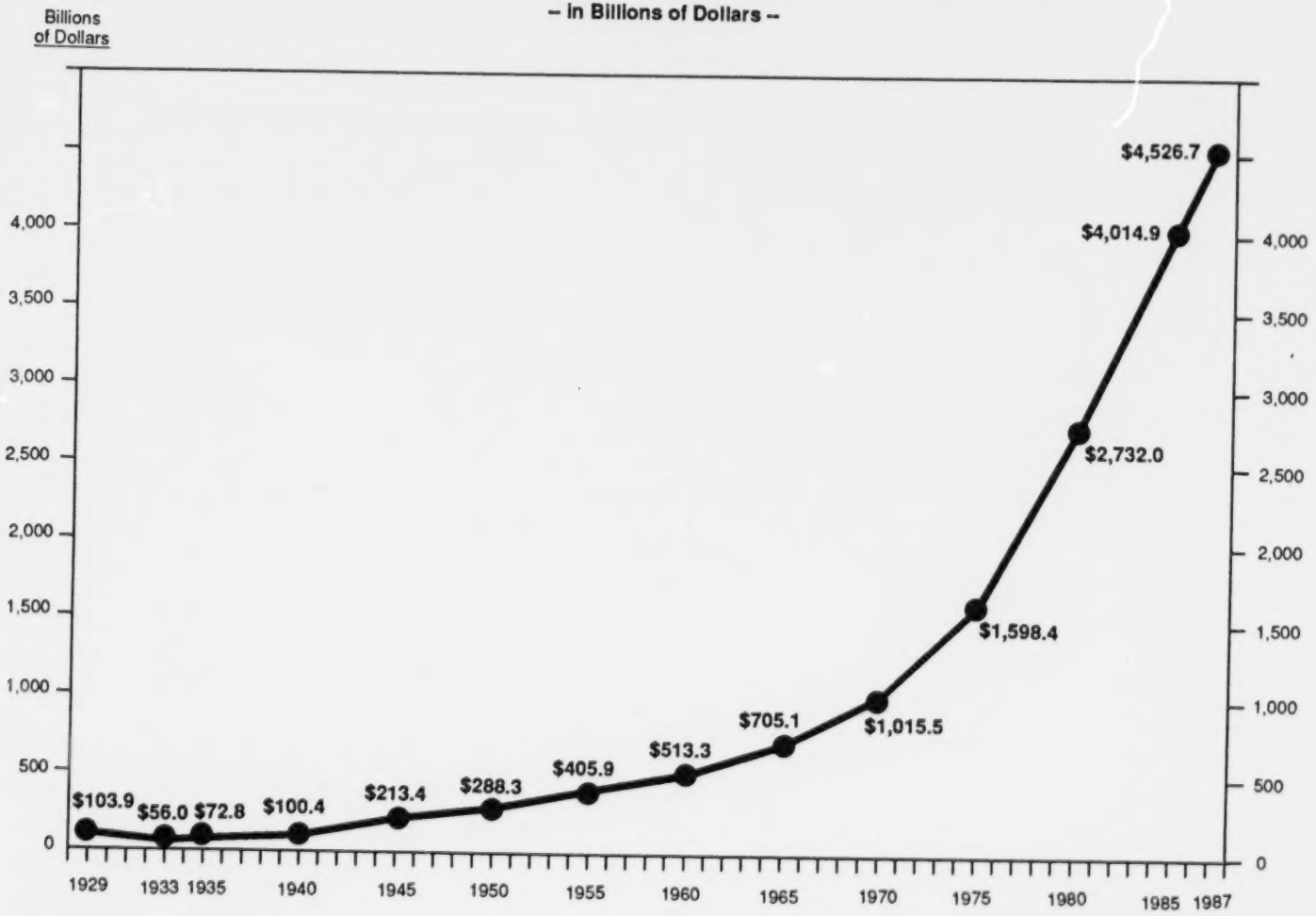
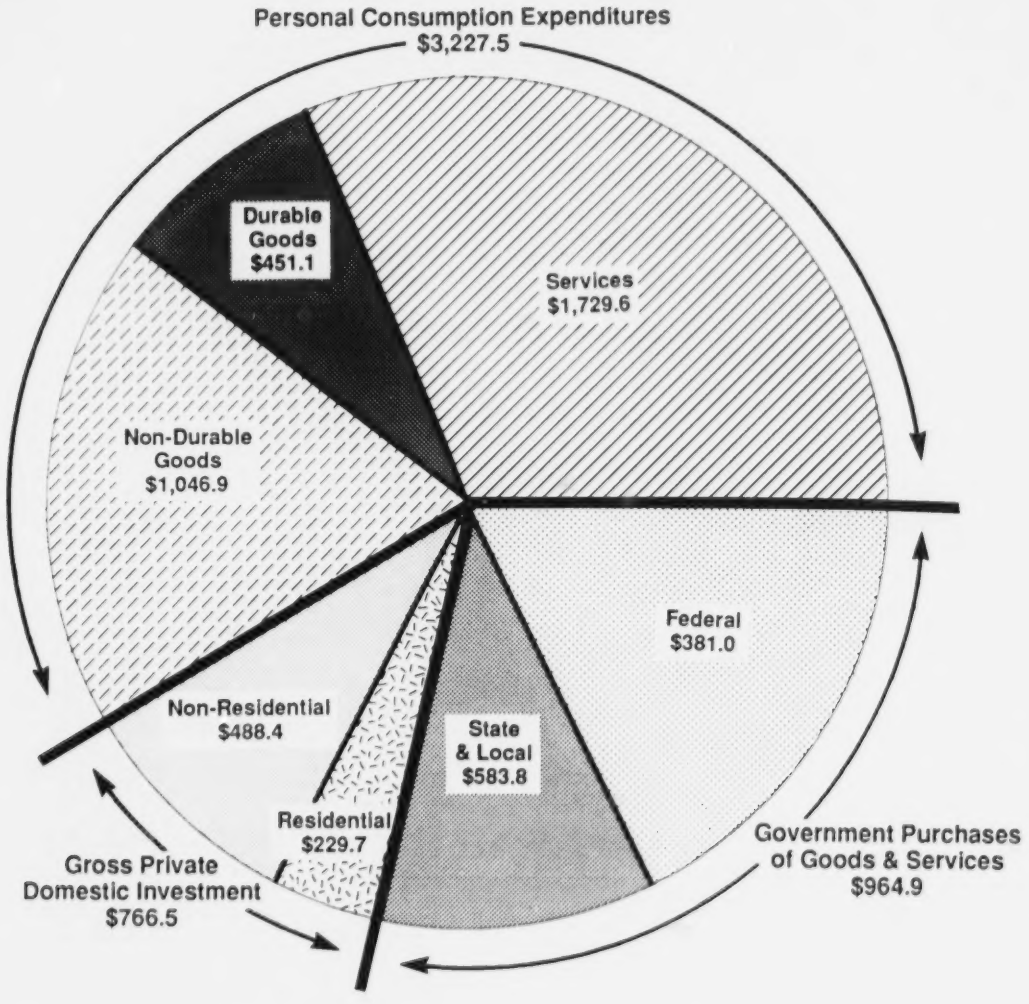
OUR GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) IN CURRENT DOLLARS, SELECTED YEARS: 1929-1987



World Eagle chart. Data from Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1987 edition, Table 698; 1989 edition, Table 685.

THE MAJOR CONSTITUENT PARTS OF THE U.S. GNP OF ALMOST $5 TRILLION IN 1988

-- All figures billions of dollars --



Above Figures Total	$4,958.9
Exports of Goods & Services	$519.7
Imports of Goods & Services	$614.4
	-- $94.6
Net Balance of Exports	

so, -- $94.6 from $4,958.9 billion above
equals $4,864.3 for Calendar Year 1988.

World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Survey of Current Business. June 1989. Table 1.1.

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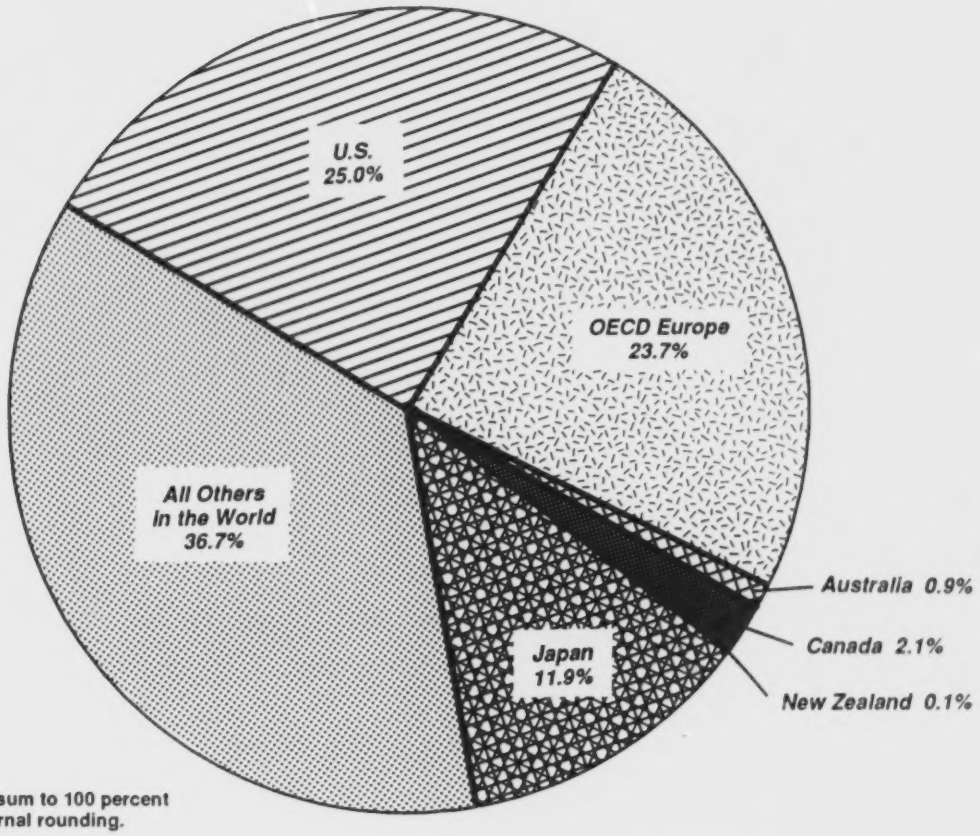
THE 24 OECD* NATIONS PRODUCED APPROXIMATELY 63% OF THE WORLD'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN 1986.



Figures do not sum to 100 percent because of internal rounding.

Estimated Total World GNP, 1986: 16,800 billion US$

* Member Nations of the Organization For Economic Co-Operation and Development

Australia	Greece	Norway
Austria	Iceland	Portugal
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Canada	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Japan	Switzerland
Finland	Luxembourg	Turkey
France	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Germany	New Zealand	United States

World Eagle chart. Estimated world GNP from U.S. Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics 1987, Figure 2, p.4. Individual country figures from Statistical Abstract of the United States 1988. Table 1388, p.806.

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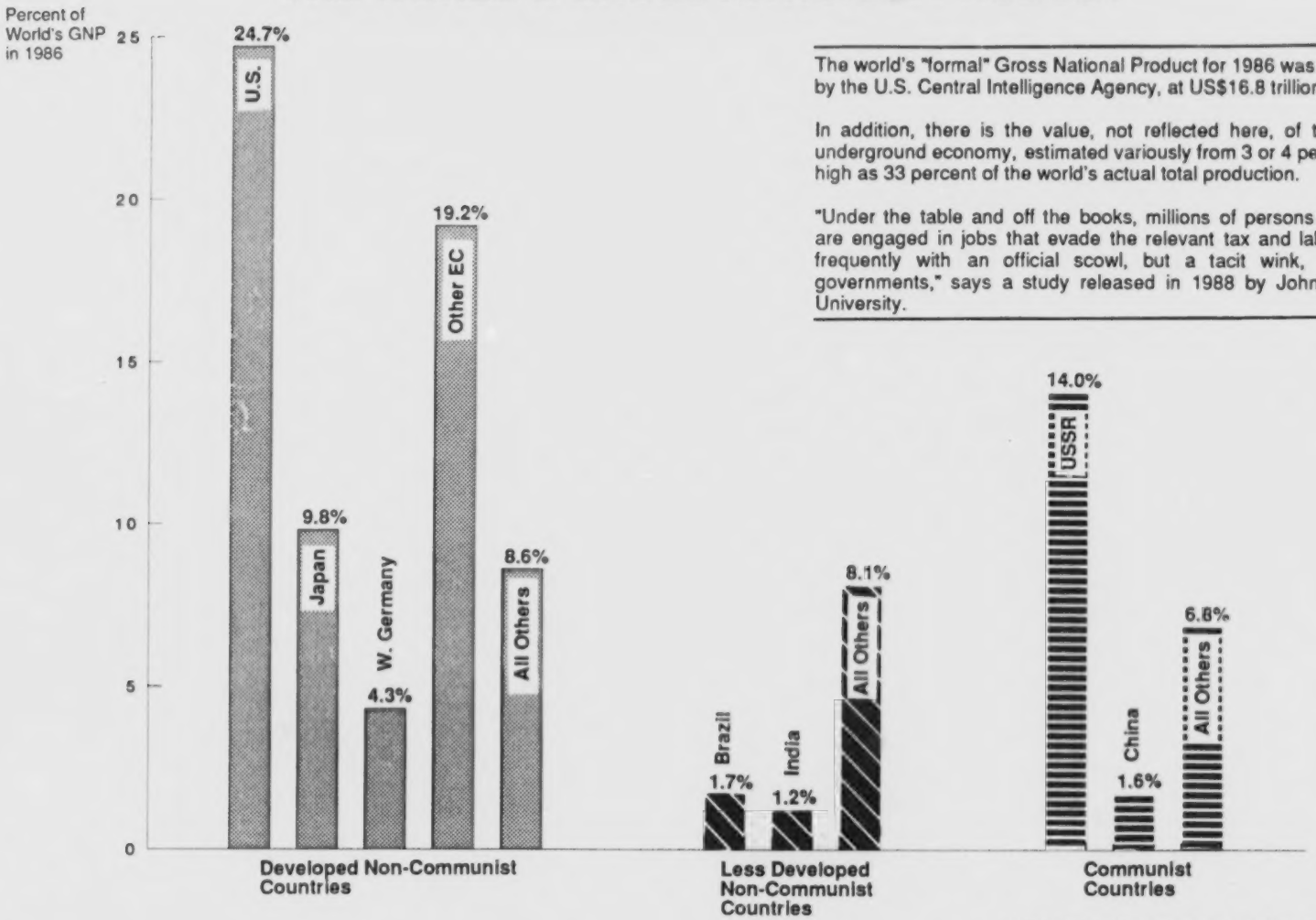
Two Ways of Displaying The Same Data
Version #1. See Version #2 on Following Page.

HERE'S A RECENT ESTIMATE OF WHO PRODUCES THE WORLD'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



The world's "formal" Gross National Product for 1986 was estimated, by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, at US$16.8 trillion.

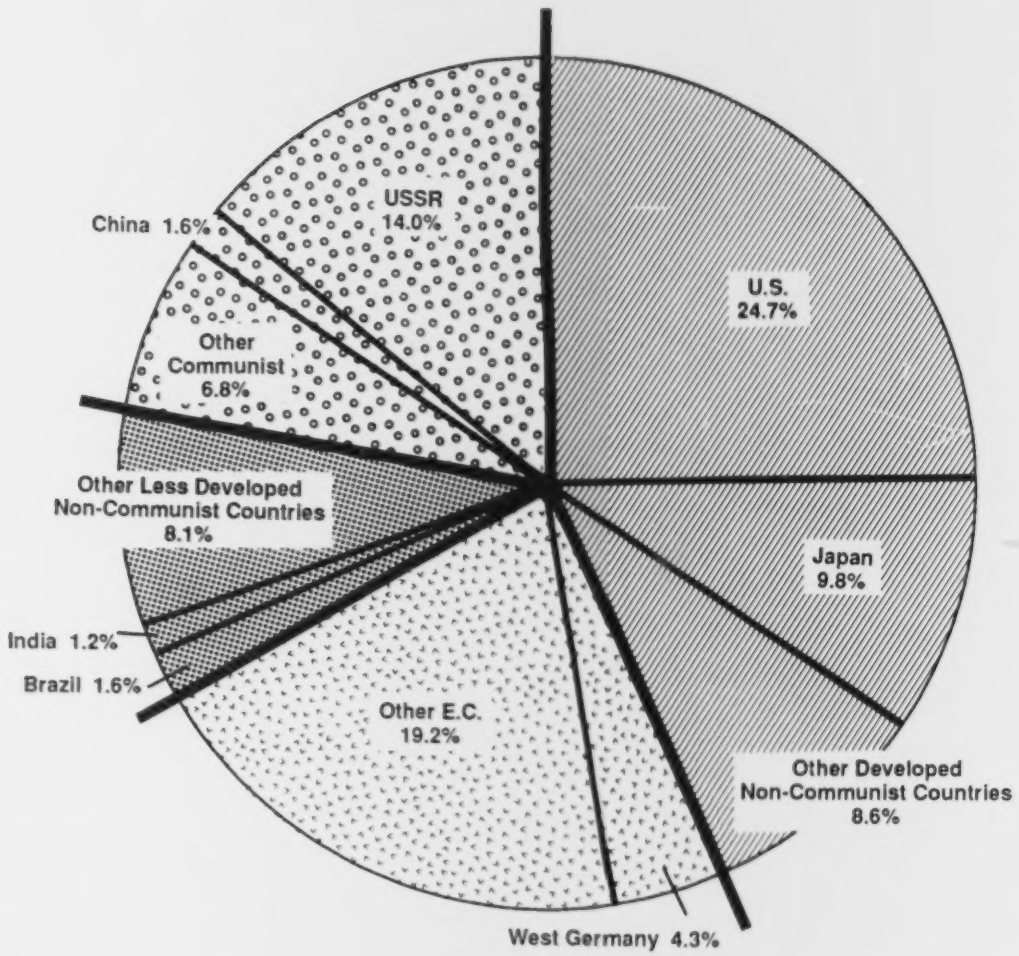
In addition, there is the value, not reflected here, of the world's underground economy, estimated variously from 3 or 4 percent to as high as 33 percent of the world's actual total production.

"Under the table and off the books, millions of persons worldwide are engaged in jobs that evade the relevant tax and labor laws -- frequently with an official scowl, but a tacit wink, from their governments," says a study released in 1988 by Johns Hopkins University.

World Eagle chart based on data from Central Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics 1987. P.4.

Two Ways of Displaying The Same Data
Version #2. See Version #1 on Preceding Page.

HERE'S A RECENT ESTIMATE OF WHO PRODUCES THE WORLD'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



TOTAL WORLD GNP FOR 1986: 16,800 BILLION 1986 US$

- *European Community (23.5%)*
- *All Other Developed, Non-Communist Countries (43.1%)*
- *Less Developed, Non-Communist Countries (11.0%)*
- *Communist Countries (22.4%)*

World Eagle chart based on U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics 1987. P.4.

STATE BY STATE: PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AND PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURED GOODS

State	Principal Industries	Principal Manufactured Goods
Alabama	pulp and paper, chemicals, electronics, apparel, textiles, primary metals, lumber and wood, food processing, fabricated metals, automotive tires	electronics, cast iron and plastic pipe, fabricated steel products, ships, paper products, chemicals, steel, mobile homes, fabrics, poultry processing
Alaska	oil, gas, tourism, commercial fishing	fish products, lumber and pulp, furs.
Arizona	manufacturing, tourism, mining, agriculture	electronics, printing and publishing, foods, primary and fabricated metals, aircraft and missiles, apparel
Arkansas	manufacturing, agriculture, tourism	poultry products, forestry products, poultry products, food products, home appliances, aluminum, electric motors, transformers, garments, bricks, fertilizer, petroleum products
California	agriculture, manufacturing, aerospace, construction	foods, primary and fabricated metals, machinery, electric and electronic equipment, transportation equipment
Colorado	manufacturing, government, tourism, agriculture, aerospace, electronics equipment	computer equipment, instruments, foods, machinery, aerospace products, rubber
Connecticut	manufacturing, retail trade, government, services	aircraft engines and parts, submarines, copper, helicopters, bearings, instruments, electrical equipment
Delaware	chemistry, agriculture, finance, poultry, shellfish, tourism, auto assembly, food processing, transportation equipment	nylon, apparel, luggage, foods, autos, processed meats and vegetables, railroad and aircraft equipment
Florida	services, trade, government, manufacturing, tourism	electric & electronic equipment, transportation equipment; food; printing & publishing; machinery
Georgia	manufacturing, forestry, agriculture, chemicals	textiles, transportation equipment, foods, clothing, paper and wood products, chemical products; stone, glass & clay products
Hawaii	tourism, defense and other government, sugar refining, pineapple and diversified agriculture, aquaculture, fishing, motion pictures	sugar, canned pineapple, clothing, foods, printing and publishing
Idaho	agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, lumber, mining, electronics	processed foods, lumber and wood products, chemical products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, machinery, electronic components

continued

World Eagle table. Data from 1989 World Almanac and Book of Facts. Pp. 600-625.

INDUSTRIES AND PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURED GOODS continued

State	Principal Industries	Principal Manufactured Goods
Illinois	manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, foods, agriculture	machinery, electric and electronic equipment, primary and fabricated metals, chemical products, printing and publishing
Indiana	manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, agriculture, government, services	primary and fabricated metals, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic equipment, non-electrical machinery, plastics, chemical products, foods
Iowa	manufacturing, agriculture	tires, farm machinery, electronic products, appliances, office furniture, chemicals, fertilizers, auto accessories
Kansas	agriculture, machinery, mining, aerospace	processed foods, aircraft, petroleum products, farm machinery
Kentucky	manufacturing, coal mining, construction, agriculture	nonelectrical machinery, food products, electrical & electronic products, apparel, primary metals
Louisiana	wholesale and retail trade, government, manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining	chemical products, foods, transportation equipment, electronic equipment, apparel, petroleum products
Maine	manufacturing, services, trade, government, finance, insurance, real estate, construction	paper and wood products, electric & electronic products, leather, transportation equipment
Maryland	manufacturing, tourism	electric and electronic equipment; food and kindred products; chemicals and allied products
Massachusetts	services, trade, manufacturing	(1986): electric and electronic equipment, machinery, printing and publishing, instruments, fabricated metal products
Michigan	manufacturing, mining, agriculture food processing, tourism, fishing	automobiles, machine tools, chemicals, foods, primary metals and metal products, plastics, industrial robots, office furniture
Minnesota	agriculture business, forest products, mining, manufacturing, tourism	food processing, non-electrical machinery, chemicals, paper, electric and electronic equipment, printing and publishing, instruments, fabricated metal products
Mississippi	manufacturing, food processing, seafood, government, wholesale and retail trade, agriculture	apparel, lumber and wood products, foods and kindred products, electrical machinery and equipment, transportation equipment

continued

World Eagle table. Data from 1989 World Almanac and Book of Facts. Pp. 600-625.

INDUSTRIES AND PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURED GOODS continued

State	Principal Industries	Principal Manufactured Goods
Missouri	agriculture, manufacturing, aerospace, tourism	transportation equipment, food and related products, electrical and electronic equipment, chemicals
Montana	manufacturing, agriculture, mining, tourism	lumber and wood products, petroleum products, primary metals and minerals, farm machinery, processed foods
Nebraska	agriculture, food processing, manufacturing	foods, machinery, electric and electronic equipment, primary and fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, instruments & related products
Nevada	gaming, tourism, mining, manufacturing, government, agriculture, warehousing, trucking	gaming devices, electronics, chemicals, stone-clay-glass products
New Hampshire	manufacturing, tourism, agriculture, trade, mining	machinery, electrical & electronic products, plastics, fabricated metal products, leather goods
New Jersey	services, trade, manufacturing	chemicals, electronic and electrical equipment, non-electrical machinery, fabricated metals
New Mexico	extractive industries, tourism, agriculture	foods, electrical machinery, apparel, lumber, printing, transportation equipment
New York	manufacturing, finance, communications, tourism, transportation, services	books and periodicals, clothing and apparel, pharmaceuticals, machinery, instruments, toys and sporting goods, electronic equipment, automotive and aircraft components.
North Carolina	manufacturing, agriculture, tobacco, tourism	textiles, tobacco products, electrical/electronic equipment, chemicals, furniture, food products, non-electrical machinery
North Dakota	agriculture, mining, tourism, manufacturing	farm equipment, processed foods
Ohio	manufacturing, trade, services	transportation equipment, machinery, primary and fabricated metal products
Oklahoma	manufacturing, mineral and energy exploration and production, agriculture, printing & publishing	non-electrical machinery, fabricated metal products, petroleum
Oregon	manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, tourism, high technology	lumber & wood products, foods, machinery, fabricated metals, paper, printing & publishing, primary metals

continued

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World Eagle table. Data from 1989 World Almanac and Book of Facts. Pp. 600-625.

INDUSTRIES AND PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURED GOODS
continued

State	Principal Industries	Principal Manufactured Goods
Pennsylvania	steel, travel, health, apparel, machinery, food & agriculture	primary metals, foods, fabricated metal products, non-electrical machinery, electrical machinery
Rhode Island	manufacturing, services	costume jewelry, machinery, textiles, electronics, silverware
South Carolina	tourism, textiles, apparel, chemicals, agriculture, manufacturing	textiles, chemicals and allied products, machinery & fabricated metal products, apparel and related products
South Dakota	agriculture, tourism, manufacturing	apparel, machinery, fabricated metals; stone, clay and glass products
Tennessee	trade, services, construction; transportation, communications, public utilities; finance, insurance, real estate	chemicals & allied products; food & kindred products; nonelectrical machinery; electric/electronic equipment; apparel; fabricated metal products; transportation equipment; rubber/miscellaneous plastic products; paper & allied products
Texas	trade, services, manufacturing	machinery, transportation equipment, foods, refined petroleum, apparel
Utah	manufacturing, tourism, trade, services, mining, transportation, education	guided missiles and parts, electronic components, food products, fabricated metals, electrical and transportation equipment
Vermont	manufacturing, tourism, agriculture, mining, government	machine tools, furniture, scales, books, computer components, fishing rods
Virginia	trade, services, government, manufacturing, tourism, agriculture	textiles, transportation equipment, electric & electronic equipment, food processing, chemicals
Washington	aerospace, forest products, food products, primary metals, agriculture	aircraft, pulp and paper, lumber and plywood, aluminum, processed fruits and vegetables
West Virginia	mining, mineral and chemical production, primary metals and stone, clay, and glass products, timber, tourism	machinery, plastic and hardwood products, fabricated metals, basic organic and inorganic chemicals, aluminum, steel
Wisconsin	manufacturing, trade, services, government, transportation, communications, agriculture, tourism	machinery, foods, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, paper and wood products
Wyoming	mineral extraction, tourism and recreation, agriculture	refined petroleum products, foods, wood products; stone, clay and glass products

World Eagle table. Data from 1989 World Almanac and Book of Facts. Pp. 600-625.

CHIEF PORTS

AL Mobile
AK Anchorage, Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, Seward, Skagway, Juneau, Sitka, Valdez
AR Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Osceola, Helena, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Camden
CA Long Beach, San Diego, Oakland, San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton
CT New Haven, Bridgeport, New London
DE Wilmington
FL Pensacola, Tampa, Miami, Port Everglades, Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, Canaveral
GA Savannah, Brunswick
HI Honolulu, Nawiliwili, Barbers Point, Kahului, Hilo
ID Lewiston
IL Chicago
IN Burns Harbor, Portage; Southwind Maritime, Mt. Vernon; Clark Maritime, Jeffersonville
KS Kansas City
KY Paducah, Louisville, Covington, Owensboro, Ashland, Henderson County, Lyon County, Hickman-Fulton County
LA New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, S. Louisiana Port Commission at La Place
ME Searsport, Portland, Eastport
MD Baltimore
MA Boston, Fall River, New Bedford, Salem, Gloucester
MI Detroit, Saginaw River, Escanaba, Muskegon, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Huron
MN Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis
MS Pascagoula, Vicksburg, Gulf Port, Natchez, Greenville
MO St. Louis, Kansas City
NE Omaha, Sioux City, Brownville, Blair, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City
NH Portsmouth, Hampton, Rye
NJ Newark, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Camden
NY New York, Buffalo, Albany
NC Morehead City, Wilmington
OH Toledo, Conneaut, Cleveland, Ashtabula
OK Catoosa, Muskogee
OR Portland, Astoria, Newport, Coos Bay
PA Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie
RI Providence, Quonset Point, Newport, Tiverton
SC Charleston, Georgetown, Port Royal
TN Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville
TX Houston, Galveston, Brownsville, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Corpus Christi
VA Hampton Roads, Richmond, Alexandria
WA Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Kelso-Longview
WV Huntington
WI Superior, Ashland, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Kewaunee, Pt. Washington, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Marinette, Kenosha

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World Eagle listing. Data from 1989 World Almanac and Book of Facts, pp. 600-624.

IN 1988, THE U.S. BOUGHT MORE MERCHANDISE IMPORTS THAN IT SOLD

$440.9 b. Imports Less $322.2 b. Exports = $118.7 b. Deficit
Canada Remains Largest U.S. Trading Partner

Top 25 U.S. Markets

U.S. Domestic and Foreign Merchandise Exports, 1988 (f.a.s. Value)

		$ billions
	Total Exports	**322.2**
1.	Canada	70.9
2.	Japan	37.7
3.	Mexico	20.6
4.	United Kingdom	18.4
5.	West Germany	14.3
6.	Taiwan	12.1
7.	South Korea	11.3
8.	Netherlands	10.1
9.	France	10.1
10.	Belgium-Luxembourg	7.4
11.	Australia	7.0
12.	Italy	6.8
13.	Singapore	5.8
14.	Hong Kong	5.7
15.	China	5.0
16.	Venezuela	4.6
17.	Brazil	4.3
18.	Spain	4.2
19.	Switzerland	4.2
20.	Saudi Arabia	3.8
21.	Israel	3.2
22.	U.S.S.R.	2.8
23.	Sweden	2.7
24.	India	2.5
25.	Egypt	2.3

Leading U.S. Suppliers

U.S. General Merchandise Imports, 1988 (Customs Value)

		$ billions
	Total Imports	**440.9**
1.	Japan	89.8
2.	Canada	80.9
3.	West Germany	26.5
4.	Taiwan	24.8
5.	Mexico	23.3
6.	South Korea	20.2
7.	United Kingdom	18.0
8.	France	12.2
9.	Italy	11.6
10.	Hong Kong	10.2
11.	Brazil	9.3
12.	China	8.5
13.	Singapore	8.0
14.	Saudi Arabia	5.6
15.	Venezuela	5.2
16.	Sweden	5.0
17.	Switzerland	4.6
18.	Netherlands	4.6
19.	Belgium-Luxembourg	4.5
20.	Malaysia	3.7
21.	Australia	3.5
22.	Nigeria	3.3
23.	Thailand	3.2
24.	Spain	3.2
25.	Indonesia	3.2

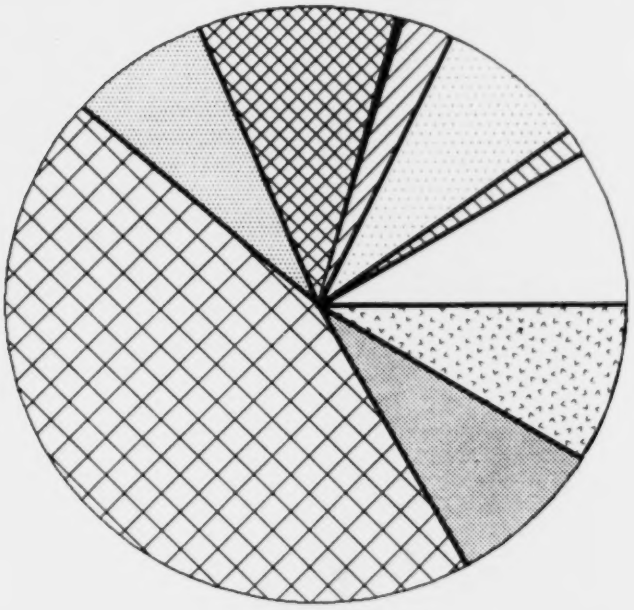
U.S. Trade Balances, 1988

Listing of U.S. Merchandise Trade Balances
General Imports, Customs Value; Domestic and Foreign Exports, f.a.s. Value

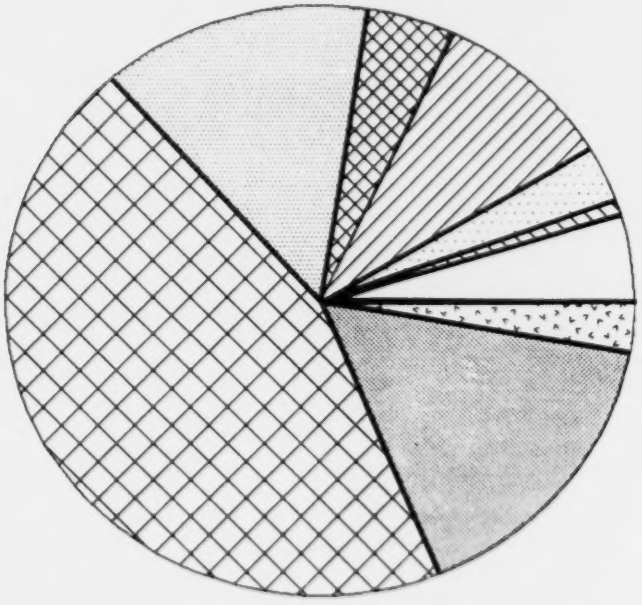
U.S. Surplus Positions		$ billions	**U.S. Deficit Positions**	$ billions
			Total	**−118.7**
1.	Netherlands	+5.5	1. Japan	−52.1
2.	Australia	+3.4	2. Taiwan	−12.7
3.	Belgium-Luxembourg	+2.9	3. West Germany	−12.2
4.	U.S.S.R	+2.2	4. Canada	−10.1
5.	Egypt	+2.1	5. South Korea	−8.9
6.	Spain	+1.0	6. Brazil	−5.0
7.	Turkey	+0.9	7. Italy	−4.8
8.	Ireland	+0.8	8. Hong Kong	−4.6
9.	Pakistan	+0.6	9. China	−3.5
10.	Panama	+0.4	10. Nigeria	−2.9
11.	United Kingdom	+0.4	11. Mexico	−2.6
12.	Jordan	+0.4	12. Sweden	−2.3
13.	Morocco	+0.3	13. Singapore	−2.2
14.	Bahamas	+0.3	14. Indonesia	−2.1
15.	Jamaica	+0.3	15. France	−2.1
16.	Bermuda	+0.3	16. Saudi Arabia	−1.8
17.	French Guiana	+0.3	17. Malaysia	−1.6
18.	Israel	+0.3	18. Thailand	−1.3
19.	Kuwait	+0.2	19. Angola	−1.1
20.	Leeward & Windward Is.	+0.2	20. Algeria	−1.1
21.	El Salvador	+0.2	21. Philippines	−0.8
22.	Bahrain	+0.2	22. Denmark	−0.7
23.	South Africa	+0.2	23. Venezuela	−0.6
24.	Guatemala	+0.2	24. Ecuador	−0.5
25.	Paraguay	+0.2	25. Macao	−0.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Business America, April 10, 1989. P.5.

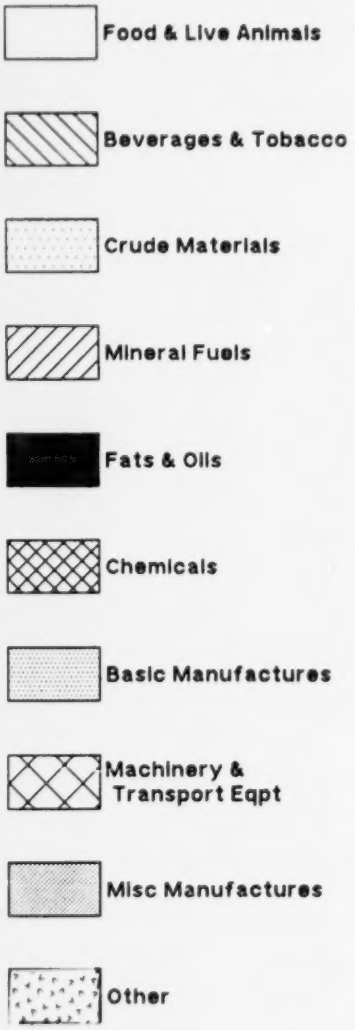
COMPOSITION OF U.S. MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH THE WORLD, 1988



EXPORTS: $321.8 Billion

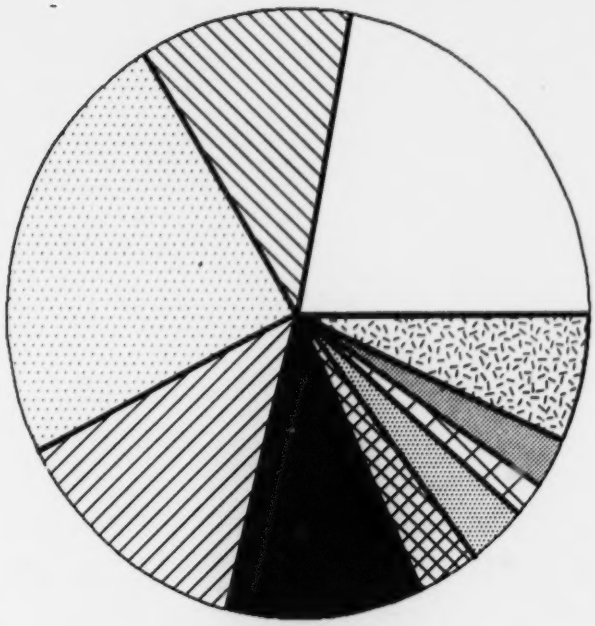


IMPORTS: $441.6 Billion

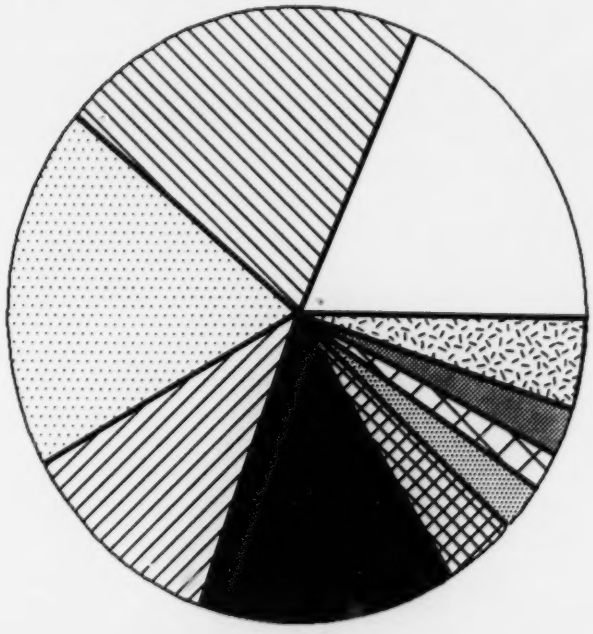


Source, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and Investment Analysis, 1988 U.S. Foreign Trade Highlights, p.63.

DIRECTION OF U.S. TRADE WITH THE WORLD, 1988



EXPORTS: $321.8 Billion



IMPORTS: $441.6 Billion

Canada
Japan
EC-12
W.Hem.LDCs
East Asia NICs
Other Asia
Middle East
Africa LDCs
CPEs
Other

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Office of Trade and Investment Analysis. 1988 U.S. Foreign Trade Highlights, p.64.

THE TOP 50 PURCHASERS OF U.S. EXPORTS AND THE TOP 50 SUPPLIERS OF U.S. IMPORTS

-- Ranked for 1988 --

The Top Purchasers

(Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, F.a.s.; Millions of Dollars)

Countries	1986	1987	1988
Canada	55,512	59,814	70,862
Japan	26,882	28,249	37,732
Mexico	12,392	14,582	20,643
United Kingdom	11,418	14,114	18,404
Germany, West	10,561	11,748	14,331
Taiwan	5,524	7,413	12,131
Korea, South	6,355	8,099	11,290
Netherlands	7,847	8,217	10,095
France	7,216	7,943	10,085
Belgium/Luxembourg	5,399	6,189	7,405
Australia	5,551	5,495	6,981
Italy	4,838	5,530	6,782
Singapore	3,380	4,053	5,770
Hong Kong	3,030	3,983	5,691
China	3,106	3,497	5,039
Venezuela	3,141	3,586	4,611
Brazil	3,885	4,040	4,289
Spain	2,615	3,148	4,217
Switzerland	2,976	3,151	4,207
Saudi Arabia	3,449	3,373	3,799
Israel (incl Gaza)	2,239	3,130	3,248
USSR	1,248	1,480	2,768
Sweden	1,871	1,894	2,705
India	1,536	1,463	2,498
Egypt	1,982	2,210	2,340
Ireland	1,434	1,810	2,182
Malaysia	1,730	1,897	2,139
Thailand	936	1,544	1,964
Philippines	1,363	1,599	1,880
Turkey	1,160	1,482	1,843
Colombia	1,319	1,412	1,758
South Africa	1,158	1,281	1,690
Dominican Republic	921	1,142	1,362
Iraq	527	683	1,156
Pakistan	830	733	1,093
Chile	823	796	1,065
Indonesia	946	767	1,056
Argentina	944	1,090	1,056
Denmark	758	893	970
New Zealand	881	819	942
Norway	937	842	932
Peru	693	814	798
Finland	381	514	763
Jamaica	457	601	758
Portugal	638	581	752
Austria	464	549	745
Bahamas	761	782	741
Algeria	453	426	732
United Arab Emirates	493	619	711
Costa Rica	483	582	696

The Top Suppliers

(General Imports, Customs; Millions of Dollars)

Countries	1986	1987	1988
Japan	81,911	84,575	89,802
Canada	68,253	71,085	81,496
Germany, West	25,124	27,069	26,503
Taiwan	19,791	24,622	24,804
Mexico	17,302	20,271	23,277
Korea, South	12,729	16,987	20,189
United Kingdom	15,396	17,341	18,042
France	10,129	10,730	12,217
Italy	10,607	11,040	11,611
Hong Kong	8,891	9,854	10,243
Brazil	6,813	7,865	9,324
China	4,771	6,293	8,512
Singapore	4,725	6,201	7,996
Saudi Arabia	3,612	4,433	5,594
Venezuela	5,097	5,579	5,228
Sweden	4,419	4,758	4,995
Switzerland	5,253	4,249	4,638
Netherlands	4,066	3,964	4,587
Belgium/Luxembourg	4,006	4,171	4,518
Malaysia	2,421	2,921	3,711
Australia	2,628	3,006	3,531
Nigeria	2,530	3,573	3,298
Thailand	1,748	2,220	3,218
Spain	2,702	2,839	3,205
Indonesia	3,312	3,394	3,188
Israel (incl Gaza)	2,418	2,639	2,978
India	2,283	2,529	2,952
Philippines	1,972	2,264	2,682
Colombia	1,874	2,232	2,167
Algeria	1,831	1,999	1,813
Denmark	1,757	1,779	1,666
South Africa	2,364	1,345	1,530
Iraq	440	495	1,488
Norway	1,079	1,404	1,452
Argentina	856	1,080	1,438
Dominican Republic	1,085	1,163	1,417
Ireland	1,003	1,112	1,373
Ecuador	1,464	1,266	1,231
Angola	677	1,294	1,216
Finland	908	999	1,206
New Zealand	975	1,046	1,166
Chile	820	981	1,162
Austria	864	929	1,085
Turkey	633	821	983
Yugoslavia	646	797	847
Costa Rica	641	670	775
Trinidad & Tobago	793	815	719
Portugal	552	664	691
Romania	754	715	681
Peru	803	769	656

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Office of Trade and Investment Analysis. 1988 U.S. Foreign Trade Highlights, pp. 107 and 108.

U.S. MERCHANDISE TRADE FIGURES, 1980-1988

The combined annual export-import merchandise trade of the U.S. has grown from $35 billion in 1960 to $763 billion in 1988.

I. TOTAL U.S. Merchandise Trade

-- Seasonally Adjusted --

	Exports (FAS)	Imports (Customs Value)	Trade Deficit
1980	$220.6263	$244.8706	$24.2443
1981	233.6770	261.3049	27.6279
1982	212.1931	243.9519	31.7588
1983	200.4858	258.0478	57.5620
1984	217.8652	325.7257	107.8605
1985	213.1330	345.2755	132.1425
1986	217.3042	369.9614	152.6572
1987	252.8658	405.9006	153.0348
1988	322.2245	440.9402	118.7158

II. Of the TOTALS Above in I, The Following Were For U.S. Agricultural Commodities:

	Exports (FAS)	Imports (Customs Value)	Trade Surplus
1980	$42.256	$17.366	$23.890
1981	43.3369	16.7783	26.5586
1982	37.0107	15.4217	21.5890
1983	36.4558	16.5341	19.9217
1984	38.2309	19.7630	18.4679
1985	29.6187	20.0045	9.6142
1986	26.6186	21.2844	5.3342
1987	28.6362	20.0403	8.5959
1988	37.0152	21.2076	15.8076

III. Of the TOTALS Above in I, The Following Were For Total Petroleum and Selected Products:

	Exports (FAS)	Imports (Customs Value)	Trade Deficit
1980	$2.8	$78.6368	$75.8368
1981	3.6958	76.7118	73.0160
1982	5.9473	76.6589	70.7116
1983	4.5574	53.2168*	48.6594
1984	4.469	56.9247+	52.4544
1985	4.7071	50.4752#	45.7681
1986	3.6395	35.1423**	31.5028
1987	3.9201	42.2854***	38.3653
1988	3.6792	38.8542##	35.1750

* $36.8091 billion of these Imports was for Crude Petroleum
\+ $36.5288 billion of these Imports was for Crude Petroleum
\# $33.034 billion of these Imports was for Crude Petroleum
** $22.7205 billion of these Imports was for Crude Petroleum
*** $29.3205 billion of these Imports was for Crude Petroleum
\## $25.8441 billion of these Imports was for Crude Petroleum

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. International Trade Administration and Bureau of the Census.

THE UNITED STATES TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley MA 02181

SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE U.S. AS A TRADING NATION

The United States is the world's largest economy, the largest market, the leading importer and, together with West Germany and Japan, leads the world in exports. In 1988, U.S. exports contributed 41.2 percent of real U.S. GNP growth.

Merchandise Exports

Exports help us to buy the imports we want or need.

- U.S. two-way trade totaled $763.4 billion in 1988, with exports of $321.8 billion and imports of $441.6 billion.
- The 1988 U.S. trade deficit shrank from the 1987 peak by 21 percent to $119.8 billion with imports valued on a customs basis—that is, without adding the cost of international insurance and freight.
- The United States exported 5.4 percent of its gross national product in 1988—after a peak of 8.1 percent in 1980 and a decline to 5.1 percent in 1986. In 1987, West Germany exported 25.9 percent, Canada 25.1 percent, the United Kingdom 19.3 percent, and Japan 10.5 percent.
- In 1988, the United States accounted for 11.3 percent of the world's exports and 15.6 percent of the world's imports.
- In 1988, total U.S. merchandise exports were comprised of 79 percent manufactured goods, 12 percent agricultural commodities, and 9 percent primarily mineral fuels and crude materials.
- Total U.S. merchandise imports in 1988 were comprised of 82 percent manufactured goods, 9 percent mineral fuels, and 9 percent agricultural commodities and other goods.
- On average about 22,800 (revised) U.S. jobs resulted per $1 billion of U.S. merchandise exports in 1987.
- Merchandise exports accounted for about 5.6 million jobs in the United States in 1987.
- About one in six U.S. jobs in manufacturing was due to exports in 1987.
- From 1891 through 1970, the United States had an unbroken string of trade surpluses. After 1970, it had deficits in every year except 1973 and 1975.
- Canada was by far the United States' leading foreign market for exports in 1988, followed by Japan, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. Japan was the United States' leading import supplier, followed closely by Canada, and then by West Germany, Taiwan, Mexico, and the United Kingdom.
- The capital goods sector, including aircraft, leads U.S. exports, followed by industrial supplies and materials, then foods, feeds, and beverages, automotive products, and other consumer products.
- The Commerce Department estimates that about 2,000 U.S. companies account for more than 70 percent of U.S. manufactures exports.

Business Service Exports

- Exports of U.S. business services are one-fifth as large as U.S. exports of goods.
- Exports and imports of business services totaled nearly $69 billion and $61 billion, respectively, in 1988.
- In 1988, U.S. exports of business services accounted for nearly 1.5 percent of U.S. gross national product. Travel service receipts and related passenger fares accounted for one-third of that total.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Business America, May 22, 1989. P. 12.

OVERVIEW OF U.S. TRADE WITH THE WORLD

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit (including foreign merchandise and military-type goods) declined in 1988 as exports grew more rapidly than imports. On an exports f.a.s./imports Customs basis, the deficit fell from $152 billion in 1987 to $120 billion in 1988.

Total U.S. exports grew 27 percent to total $322 billion in 1988. Overall U.S. export growth was boosted by strong manufactures and agriculture sectors.

-- Sales of manufactured goods gained 28 percent in 1988. Among manufactures exports, shipments of chemicals, aircraft, passenger cars, automotive parts for assembly, ADP and office equipment, and electronic components were particularly expansive. In addition, exports of non-monetary gold, mainly to Taiwan, and undocumented shipments to Canada rose sharply.

-- Sales of agricultural commodities rose 29 percent in 1988. The expansion was broadly based, with especially large increases in wheat, corn, soybean, and animal feed exports.

-- Exports of crude materials, particularly forestry products and coal, also grew substantially in 1988.

-- Canada, Japan, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and West Germany were the top markets for U.S. exports, accounting collectively for more than 50 percent of total exports in 1988.

U.S. imports increased to $442 billion in 1988, 9 percent above the 1987 level. Imports in 1988 were 37 percent greater than exports, down from 61 percent two years ago.

-- U.S. purchases of manufactured goods continued to account for most of the increase in total imports. Arrivals of electrical machinery, ADP equipment and office machinery, and many other types of machinery showed large increases, as did imports of chemicals, automotive parts, steel, and passenger cars from Canada. Several products (including automobiles from Europe and Japan and clothing), which in previous years contributed significantly to the growth in manufactures imports, declined in 1988.

-- Imports of petroleum and products declined 8 percent in value due to import price declines, as volume grew 11 percent.

The United States recorded trade deficits with all three major world regions in 1988, but the deficits with these regions declined from year-earlier levels. The trade deficit with the developed countries shrank to $72 billion, the deficit with the developing countries (LDCs) to $46 billion, and the deficit with the centrally planned economies to $2 billion.

Bilateral trade with most of the major trading partners was in deficit during 1988. The sum of the deficits with the 35 countries with which the United States

continued

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Office of Trade and Investment Analysis. 1988 U.S. Foreign Trade Highlights. P.61.

U.S. TRADE WITH THE WORLD continued

recorded the largest trade deficits amounted to $143 billion.

-- The five countries with the largest deficits in U.S. bilateral trade in 1988 were Japan ($52 billion), Taiwan ($13 billion), West Germany $12 billion), Canada ($11 billion), and South Korea ($9 billion).

-- U.S. bilateral trade deficits with many countries of the world improved during 1988. Particularly large improvements were recorded with Japan, Taiwan, West Germany, and Mexico. The trade balance with the United Kingdom, which was in deficit by $3 billion in 1987, shifted to a small surplus in 1988.

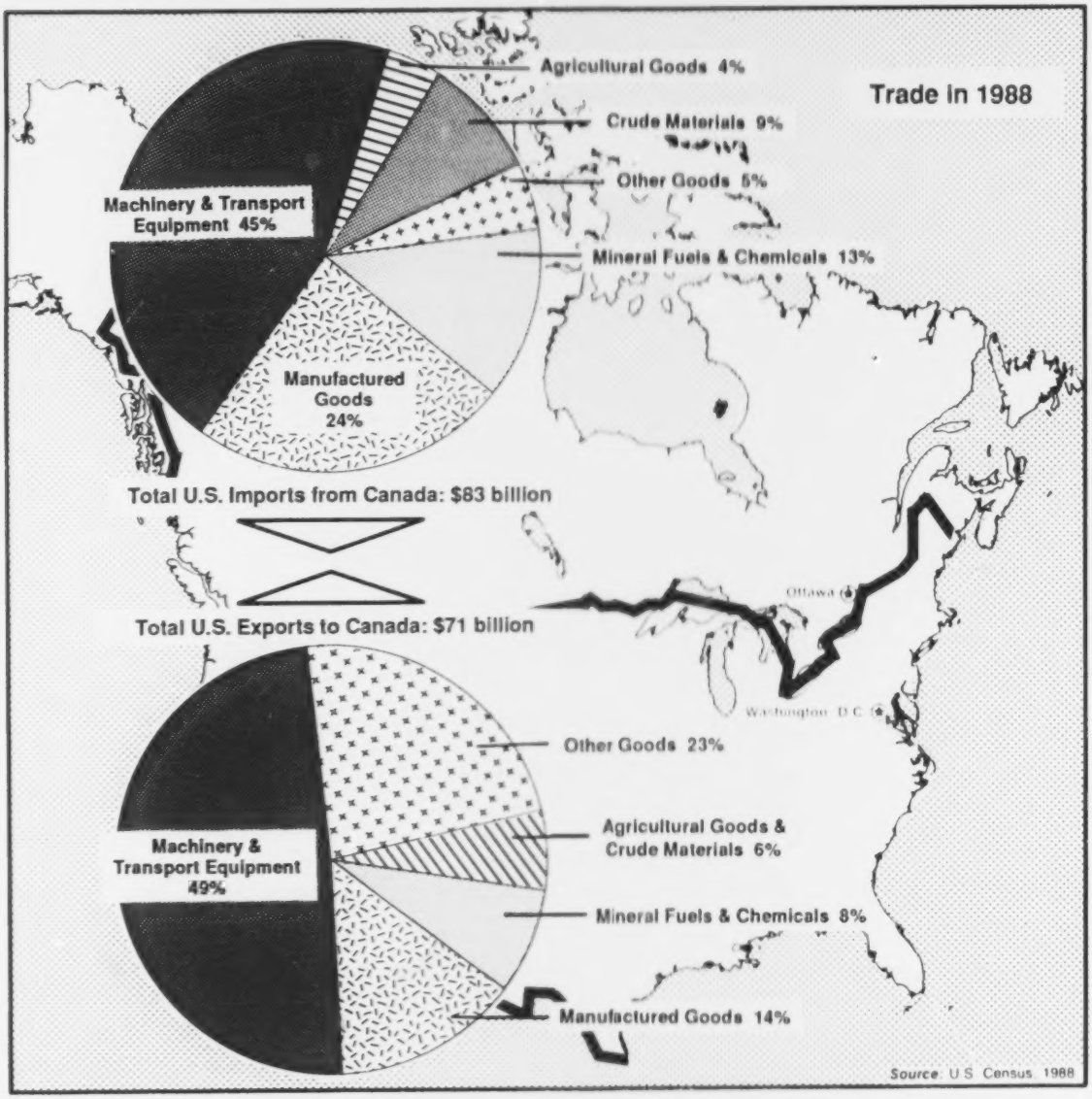
In 1988, the United States recorded trade surpluses with more than half of the countries of the world. During this period, the sum of the surpluses with the 35 countries with which the United States recorded the largest trade surpluses amounted to $25 billion.

-- The five countries with the largest surpluses in U.S. bilateral trade in 1988 were the Netherlands ($6 billion), Australia ($3 billion), Belgium and Luxembourg ($3 billion), USSR ($2 billion), and Egypt ($2 billion). ❖

U.S. Trade With The World
1980-1988

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and Investment Analysis. 1988 U.S. Foreign Trade Highlights. Pp.61 & 62.

SOME ASPECTS OF U.S.-CANADA TRADE


Trade in 1988
Agricultural Goods 4%
Crude Materials 9%
Other Goods 5%
Mineral Fuels & Chemicals 13%
Machinery & Transport Equipment 45%
Manufactured Goods 24%
Total U.S. Imports from Canada: $83 billion
Total U.S. Exports to Canada: $71 billion
Other Goods 23%
Agricultural Goods & Crude Materials 6%
Machinery & Transport Equipment 49%
Mineral Fuels & Chemicals 8%
Manufactured Goods 14%
Ottawa
Washington D.C.
Source: U.S. Census, 1988

Efforts To Establish Free Trade Between The United States and Canada

1854 Reciprocity Agreement (terminated by the United States in 1866).

1874 Reciprocity Agreement (defeated by U.S. Senate).

1911 Free Trade Agreement (defeated by Canadian electorate).

1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (multilateral agreement, including United States and Canada).

1948 Free Trade Agreement (suspended by Prime Minister King).

1965 Auto Pact (free trade in automobiles and spare parts).

1988 Free Trade Agreement signed.

1989 Free Trade Agreement enters into force (if approved by U.S. Congress and Canadian Parliament).

1998 All tariffs eliminated under Free Trade Agreement.

Source: U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement. 1989.

Which States Export Which Products?

STATE MANUFACTURES EXPORTS RANK BY INDUSTRY

Exports help us to buy the imports we want or need.

Industry group	United States	1986 Export value (million dollars) First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
Total	159,377	California 17,216	Texas 10,982	Michigan 10,878	Ohio 10,653	Washington 9,863
Transportation equipment	36,007	Washington 6,829	Michigan 6,353	Ohio 5,079	Missouri 2,869	California 2,710
Aircraft and parts '	18,132	Washington 5,800*	California 2,287	Connecticut 1,793	Ohio 1,605	Texas 1,463
Motor vehicles and equipment '	15,505	Michigan 6,226	Ohio 3,385	Missouri 1,270*	Indiana 761	Illinois 626
Other transportation equip '	2,370	Pennsylvania 667*	Washington 450*	California 329	Illinois 145	Florida 100*
Machinery, except electric	32,456	California 4,874	Illinois 2,563	Minnesota 2,199	New York 2,068	Massachusetts 2,063
Chemicals and allied products	20,968	Texas 4,106	Louisiana 1,557	New Jersey 1,215	New York 1,033	Florida 945
Electric and electronic equipment	18,136	California 4,259	New York 1,772	Indiana 979	Massachusetts 900	Illinois 796
Food and kindred products	11,180	California 1,217	Texas 914	Illinois 727	Kansas 709	Iowa 542
Instruments and related products	8,513	New York 1,738	California 1,161	Massachusetts 702	Pennsylvania 541	Connecticut 400
Fabricated metal products	5,184	Michigan 772	Ohio 642	Pennsylvania 383	Illinois 378	Texas 375
Paper and allied products	4,052	Washington 505	Georgia 314	Mississippi 284	South Carolina 259	North Carolina 242
Primary metal industries	3,404	Pennsylvania 378	Ohio 352	Indiana 286	New York 249	California 194
Petroleum and coal products '	3,134	Texas 764	California 654	Louisiana 531	Pennsylvania 250	Hawaii 130*
Rubber and plastic products	2,956	Ohio 374	Massachusetts 255	Indiana 195	South Carolina 181	Michigan 174
Lumber and wood products	2,678	Washington 815	Oregon 520	Pennsylvania 158	California 149	North Carolina 97
Tobacco manufactures '	2,023	North Carolina 1,114	Virginia 552	Georgia 120*	Tennessee 108	Kentucky 47
Textile mill products	1,785	North Carolina 570	Georgia 318	South Carolina 266	Virginia 76	Alabama 70
Misc. manufacturing industries	1,647	New York 301	Rhode Island 180	California 156	Massachusetts 146	Illinois 96
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,551	Ohio 253	Pennsylvania 132	Massachusetts 104	Tennessee 100	North Carolina 94
Apparel and textile products	1,391	Michigan 337	New York 168	Pennsylvania 85	Alabama 82	California 70
Printing and publishing	1,256	New York 386	Pennsylvania 90	Dist. of Col. 88	Illinois 79	California 75
Leather and leather products '	565	Maine 143	Wisconsin 64	Michigan 50*	Massachusetts 39	New York 35
Furniture and fixtures	492	North Carolina 58	Michigan 58	California 42	Indiana 30	Tennessee 30

* Partly estimated. ' State export rankings by the Bureau of the Census; some states' data are not disclosed.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Business America, March 27, 1989. P. 9.

Exports Help Us To Buy The Imports We Want Or Need

MANUFACTURED EXPORTS AND EXPORT-RELATED EMPLOYMENT BY STATE

State	State rank as exporter in 1986	Export value 1986 (million dollars)	Export-related manufactures as percent of state manufacturing production	Export-related manufacturing employment		Total employment, including nonmanufacturing employment	
				(thousands)	Percent of manufacturing employment	(thousands)	Percent of civilian employment
U.S. total	-	159,377	13.0	2,318.2	12.6	4,576.6	4.1
California	1	17,216	14.0	289.6	14.7	566.3	4.5
Texas	2	10,982	14.3	122.6	13.5	287.2	3.7
Michigan	3	10,878	12.9	125.3	13.3	213.9	5.3
Ohio	4	10,653	13.9	151.4	13.9	264.2	5.4
Washington	5	9,863	28.2	59.6	21.4	113.9	5.4
New York	6	9,412	12.4	160.9	12.7	338.0	4.2
Illinois	7	7,209	12.2	123.9	12.5	238.6	4.4
Pennsylvania	8	6,027	12.6	132.0	12.7	232.0	4.3
Massachusetts	9	5,514	15.9	95.9	15.6	160.9	5.5
North Carolina	10	5,261	11.4	75.5	9.4	135.1	4.5
Indiana	11	4,787	13.7	76.0	13.2	133.0	5.2
Missouri	12	4,268	11.4	44.0	10.8	89.4	3.7
Connecticut	13	3,996	17.2	63.8	16.1	107.3	6.5
Minnesota	14	3,692	14.2	54.0	15.1	105.5	4.9
New Jersey	15	3,548	10.5	80.0	11.8	162.4	4.4
Florida	16	3,373	12.4	52.5	10.9	146.4	2.7
Wisconsin	17	3,314	10.5	56.5	11.6	105.6	4.7
Louisiana	18	3,020	13.6	16.7	10.5	51.7	2.8
Tennessee	19	2,910	10.9	42.2	9.0	82.6	3.8
Georgia	20	2,827	8.6	42.5	7.8	92.5	3.2
Virginia	21	2,704	10.7	38.4	9.4	81.0	2.9
South Carolina	22	2,398	13.7	39.1	11.1	67.7	4.6
Kentucky	23	1,940	11.1	24.4	10.3	52.8	3.4
Iowa	24	1,932	10.5	20.7	10.7	49.8	3.7
Oregon	25	1,863	14.5	27.9	15.0	59.0	4.6
Kansas	26	1,835	9.4	20.3	10.9	46.7	4.0
Arizona	27	1,756	20.4	31.3	19.0	58.5	3.8
Maryland	28	1,740	11.9	25.4	11.7	55.9	2.5
Alabama	29	1,685	12.1	31.7	9.6	62.6	3.6
Colorado	30	1,478	12.2	25.3	14.0	52.1	3.2
Mississippi	31	1,337	11.3	16.7	8.2	35.2	3.3
Oklahoma	32	1,085	9.9	19.3	12.1	46.0	3.0
Arkansas	33	1,065	10.6	17.8	9.2	35.9	3.5
West Virginia	34	983	19.6	12.4	14.4	25.0	3.6
New Hampshire	35	893	17.6	15.5	15.2	26.0	5.2
Maine	36	801	13.8	12.1	12.0	21.0	4.0
Nebraska	37	753	8.6	8.2	9.3	22.8	2.9
Alaska	38	713	39.4	3.6	40.0	6.9	2.7
Utah	39	668	13.2	11.9	13.0	23.4	3.2
Idaho	40	503	13.4	6.1	12.5	15.0	3.4
Rhode Island	41	482	12.7	12.9	11.9	21.5	4.5
Delaware	42	430	10.2	8.0	12.5	13.6	4.4
Vermont	43	384	20.1	8.4	19.5	14.2	5.1
North Dakota	44	215	14.8	2.0	14.2	8.9	2.7
Hawaii	45	214	10.3	0.7	3.1	5.3	1.1
South Dakota	46	213	8.5	2.1	7.9	7.7	2.3
New Mexico	47	178	11.9	2.4	7.1	9.5	1.5
Nevada	48	167	12.9	2.7	12.9	7.6	1.4
Montana	49	101	10.6	1.6	7.9	7.7	1.9
Wyoming	50	19	8.0	.5	7.4	3.9	1.6

Note: Manufactured goods in this report relate to manufactures as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification and include manufactured food, mineral fuel products, fats, oils, firearms and ammunition not typically part of the Standard International Trade Classification definition of manufactures. For the United States as a whole, exports of these additional products totaled $33 billion in 1986. Exports, normally valued at the port of exportation, are adjusted to f.o.b. plant values to make accurate comparisons with production (shipments) data.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Business America, March 27, 1989. P. 8.

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How Much Did Your State Produce?
TOTAL GROSS PRODUCT FOR ALL 50 STATES TOPPED $4 TRILLION IN 1986

– In millions of dollars –

State	1967	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
United States	803,860	1,957,586	2,213,303	2,458,060	2,670,299	2,986,855	3,104,127	3,339,980	3,707,011	3,963,347	4,191,705
New England	47,615	102,828	114,712	126,634	138,413	155,153	164,575	183,072	206,107	225,201	245,850
Connecticut	14,045	29,547	32,995	36,404	39,752	44,612	47,241	52,777	59,363	64,696	70,639
Maine	3,128	7,515	8,457	9,432	10,200	11,325	12,099	13,375	14,782	15,896	17,326
Massachusetts	22,992	49,020	54,087	59,366	65,057	72,780	77,166	85,736	96,980	106,148	115,526
New Hampshire	2,446	6,291	7,410	8,442	9,326	10,672	11,606	13,137	14,846	16,585	18,518
Rhode Island	3,482	7,057	7,771	8,521	9,184	10,236	10,592	11,528	12,921	13,961	15,205
Vermont	1,522	3,399	3,992	4,468	4,894	5,527	5,871	6,519	7,215	7,915	8,636
Mideast	184,938	390,885	429,335	464,874	499,194	555,801	586,093	641,302	706,636	760,094	818,061
Delaware	2,409	5,609	6,077	6,539	7,047	7,879	8,435	9,275	10,186	10,966	11,706
DC (Washington)	6,282	14,975	16,688	17,808	19,029	20,354	21,402	22,959	25,100	27,185	28,791
Maryland	13,756	34,361	38,199	41,643	44,912	49,854	52,583	5,788	64,465	70,580	76,504
New Jersey	30,707	66,915	74,461	81,465	88,516	99,514	106,705	118,357	131,776	142,302	154,765
New York	85,473	170,357	185,092	199,090	214,143	240,237	255,686	282,764	311,727	336,071	362,736
Pennsylvania	46,311	98,668	108,819	118,328	125,547	137,964	141,282	150,058	163,383	172,990	183,559
Great Lakes	176,814	388,106	432,983	467,946	480,518	523,757	526,210	559,774	624,118	662,480	700,852
Illinois	53,048	115,465	127,867	137,989	143,110	156,693	159,778	168,074	187,484	198,138	209,666
Indiana	21,640	47,726	53,386	57,914	59,050	64,456	64,042	67,677	76,086	80,262	84,922
Michigan	40,834	88,484	98,620	104,512	103,841	111,249	108,627	118,373	132,369	143,719	153,240
Ohio	44,488	96,613	108,193	117,472	121,642	133,627	134,204	142,682	158,543	167,645	176,102
Wisconsin	16,803	39,818	44,917	50,059	52,876	57,732	59,558	62,969	69,636	72,716	76,922
Plains	61,142	147,583	167,717	187,820	197,637	222,019	227,437	237,702	265,745	278,528	292,523
Iowa	11,052	26,233	29,995	33,059	34,442	38,917	37,634	37,157	41,407	42,100	43,836
Kansas	8,234	20,341	22,936	26,433	28,066	31,831	33,287	34,966	38,495	40,364	42,472
Minnesota	14,291	35,595	40,285	45,401	48,846	53,766	55,919	59,371	67,250	71,183	75,626
Missouri	17,907	41,328	46,642	51,227	53,142	58,868	61,226	66,640	74,493	79,220	83,534
Nebraska	5,570	13,619	15,410	17,259	18,073	20,820	21,244	21,565	24,268	25,639	26,521
North Dakota	1,992	5,342	6,535	7,604	8,146	10,174	10,293	10,000	10,808	10,725	10,733
South Dakota	2,098	5,125	5,915	6,836	6,922	7,644	7,835	8,003	9,023	9,297	9,802
Southeast	140,042	381,856	436,904	488,375	537,889	608,107	637,204	691,312	772,398	824,201	872,948
Alabama	9,954	25,768	29,607	32,769	34,969	38,829	40,328	43,918	48,710	51,919	55,007
Arkansas	5,249	14,665	17,154	18,911	20,123	22,885	23,462	25,394	28,716	29,926	31,633
Florida	20,837	64,830	75,367	86,060	97,830	110,787	118,301	132,590	149,554	164,340	177,729
Georgia	14,867	40,354	45,868	51,038	55,503	62,481	66,766	74,966	86,213	94,121	102,922
Kentucky	11,312	28,434	32,028	35,234	36,828	40,947	42,286	44,565	49,512	51,234	53,135
Louisiana	14,134	38,003	43,896	51,178	62,166	74,505	75,743	73,930	79,034	79,719	74,426
Mississippi	5,602	15,786	17,959	20,178	21,470	24,545	25,537	26,610	29,637	30,819	31,830
North Carolina	17,124	43,754	49,737	54,532	58,876	65,940	69,128	77,669	87,748	93,821	100,961
South Carolina	7,468	19,709	22,391	25,102	27,275	30,788	31,940	35,224	39,581	41,832	44,727
Tennessee	12,436	33,196	38,289	42,235	45,018	49,881	51,967	56,319	63,207	67,560	72,328
Virginia	15,229	42,880	48,434	53,415	58,634	65,816	70,375	78,506	87,599	95,369	104,155
West Virginia	5,830	14,477	16,172	17,722	19,197	20,702	21,370	21,619	22,885	23,541	24,096
Southwest	58,475	184,656	213,676	248,640	289,160	341,229	356,834	370,289	405,423	430,934	430,180
Arizona	5,600	18,996	22,648	26,888	29,931	33,066	33,603	37,631	43,442	48,589	53,253
New Mexico	3,350	9,982	11,690	13,816	16,442	19,399	20,023	20,910	22,665	23,887	23,603
Oklahoma	8,367	23,587	27,240	32,067	37,739	45,225	48,700	47,592	50,077	50,842	49,814
Texas	41,158	132,091	152,098	175,869	205,047	243,539	254,508	264,156	289,239	307,615	303,510
Rocky Mountain	17,811	53,543	63,370	72,899	82,837	93,558	97,639	102,720	111,605	117,232	120,192
Colorado	7,861	24,772	28,941	33,435	37,620	42,099	45,252	48,462	53,373	56,713	59,177
Idaho	2,402	6,914	8,202	8,957	9,670	10,384	10,432	11,346	12,299	13,027	13,170
Montana	2,482	6,317	7,576	8,576	9,525	10,831	11,007	11,381	11,726	11,543	12,163
Utah	3,479	10,122	11,861	13,490	15,121	17,007	17,892	19,381	21,739	23,172	24,008
Wyoming	1,586	5,417	6,790	8,434	10,900	13,238	13,056	12,150	12,468	12,777	11,673
Far West*	112,487	291,722	336,489	380,514	418,715	455,110	474,230	518,193	577,453	625,446	672,204
California	88,653	227,590	260,296	293,600	325,171	354,905	372,541	408,216	456,874	496,850	533,816
Nevada	2,152	7,118	8,805	10,394	11,970	13,387	13,796	14,890	16,350	17,918	19,426
Oregon	7,869	21,842	25,519	28,656	30,219	31,578	31,148	33,526	36,882	38,922	41,278
Washington	13,814	35,172	41,869	47,865	51,354	55,240	56,745	61,561	67,347	71,756	77,683
Alaska	1,470	7,370	7,997	8,929	12,860	18,723	19,648	20,084	20,802	21,237	19,575
Hawaii	3,066	9,037	10,119	11,431	13,076	13,398	14,259	15,533	16,724	17,994	19,320

Note: Read, for example, in the 1986 column, the first figure of $4,191,705 as $4,191,705,000,000.

*Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: *Survey of Current Business*, May 1988, pp. 34-37.

Source: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism 1989 Edition. Volume 1, Table 3.

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THE LEADING STATES OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Ranked by Value of Agricultural Exports[1]

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Fiscal 1987								
All ag product exports[2] U.S. total: $27.9 billion	California **$2.84 bil.**	Iowa **$2.26 bil.**	Illinois **$2.12 bil.**	Nebraska **$1.58 bil.**	Texas **$1.52 bil.**	Kansas **$1.51 bil.**	Minnesota **$1.37 bil.**	Indiana **$1.01 bil.**
Fiscal 1988								
All ag product exports[2] U.S. total: $35.3 billion	California **$3.39 bil.**	Iowa **$2.86 bil.**	Illinois **$2.62 bil.**	Kansas **$2.33 bil.**	Texas **$2.25 bil.**	Nebraska **$2.12 bil.**	Minnesota **$1.81 bil.**	Indiana **$1.36 bil.**
Soybean & product exports U.S. total: $6.92 billion	Iowa **$1.25 bil.**	Illinois **$1.17 bil.**	Minnesota **$658 mil.**	Indiana **$617 mil.**	Missouri **$561 mil.**	Ohio **$535 mil.**	Nebraska **$296 mil.**	Arkansas **$252 mil.**
Feed grain & product exports U.S. total: $6.23 billion	Iowa **$1.07 bil.**	Illinois **$993 mil.**	Nebraska **$761 mil.**	Minnesota **$547 mil.**	Indiana **$517 mil.**	Kansas **$355 mil.**	Ohio **$297 mil.**	Wisconsin **$274 mil.**
Wheat & product exports U.S. total: $4.67 billion	Kansas **$906 mil.**	No. Dakota **$539 mil.**	Oklahoma **$349 mil.**	Montana **$342 mil.**	Washington **$322 mil.**	Texas **$265 mil.**	Colorado **$259 mil.**	South Dakota **$240 mil.**
Live animal & meat exports[3] U.S. total: $2.25 billion	Kansas **$294 mil.**	Texas **$286 mil.**	Nebraska **$279 mil.**	Kentucky **$217 mil.**	Iowa **$185 mil.**	Colorado **$103 mil.**	Illinois **$87 mil.**	California **$81 mil.**
Cotton & linter exports U.S. total: $2.15 billion	Texas **$679 mil.**	California **$431 mil.**	Mississippi **$256 mil.**	Arizona **$153 mil.**	Louisiana **$145 mil.**	Arkansas **$132 mil.**	Tennessee **$95 mil.**	Alabama **$60 mil.**
Hide & skin exports U.S. total: $1.84 billion	Kansas **$305 mil.**	Texas **$285 mil.**	Nebraska **$278 mil.**	Iowa **$108 mil.**	Colorado **$103 mil.**	Wisconsin **$69 mil.**	Illinois **$68 mil.**	California **$66 mil.**
Fruit & preparation exports U.S. total: $1.71 billion	California **$889 mil.**	Florida **$377 mil.**	Washington **$150 mil.**	Oregon **$53 mil.**	Michigan **$49 mil.**	Arizona **$38 mil.**	Texas **$32 mil.**	New York **$28 mil.**
Unmanufactured tobacco exports U.S. total: $1.30 billion	North Carolina **$589 mil.**	Kentucky **$242 mil.**	South Carolina **$120 mil.**	Virginia **$95 mil.**	Georgia **$92 mil.**	Tennessee **$75 mil.**	Connecticut **$19 mil.**	Florida **$18 mil.**
Vegetable & preparation exports U.S. total: $1.28 billion	California **$570 mil.**	Washington **$126 mil.**	Wisconsin **$74 mil.**	Michigan **$64 mil.**	Idaho **$60 mil.**	Minnesota **$59 mil.**	Oregon **$54 mil.**	Florida **$42 mil.**
Feed & fodder exports U.S. total: $873 million	Iowa **$89 mil.**	Minnesota **$76 mil.**	Nebraska **$74 mil.**	Illinois **$73 mil.**	Florida **$65 mil.**	California **$49 mil.**	Kansas **$41 mil.**	North Dakota **$40 mil.**
Tree nut exports U.S. total: $780 million	California **$745 mil.**	Hawaii **$14.9 mil.**	Oregon **$11.6 mil.**	Georgia **$3.4 mil.**	Texas **$1.2 mil.**	New Mexico **$0.7 mil.**	Alabama **$0.7 mil.**	Louisiana **$0.6 mil.**
Rice exports U.S. total: $731 million	Arkansas **$332 mil.**	Louisiana **$108 mil.**	Texas **$105 mil.**	California **$96 mil.**	Mississippi **$67 mil.**	Missouri **$23 mil.**	—	—
Poultry & product exports U.S. total: $647 million	Arkansas **$84 mil.**	Georgia **$77 mil.**	Alabama **$59 mil.**	North Carolina **$58 mil.**	California **$43 mil.**	Indiana **$43 mil.**	Mississippi **$35 mil.**	Texas **$32 mil.**
Dairy product exports U.S. total: $535 million	Wisconsin **$141 mil.**	California **$67 mil.**	Minnesota **$63 mil.**	New York **$32 mil.**	Pennsylvania **$27 mil.**	Iowa **$18 mil.**	Washington **$17 mil.**	Missouri **$14 mil.**

[1]State origins of exports are not monitored as products move into export channels. The above statistics are estimates based primarily on each state's contribution to U.S. production or marketings of individual commodities during the fiscal year (fiscal 1988: Oct. 1, 1987-Sept. 30, 1988). Stock levels within states, estimates of how much feed goes to livestock, and other available data are used to adjust these figures. [2]Includes commodities not listed in this table. [3]Includes breed and race horses; excludes poultry.

Data were provided by economist Steve Milmoe of the Commodity Economics Division, Economic Research Service.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Farmline. July 1989. P.15.

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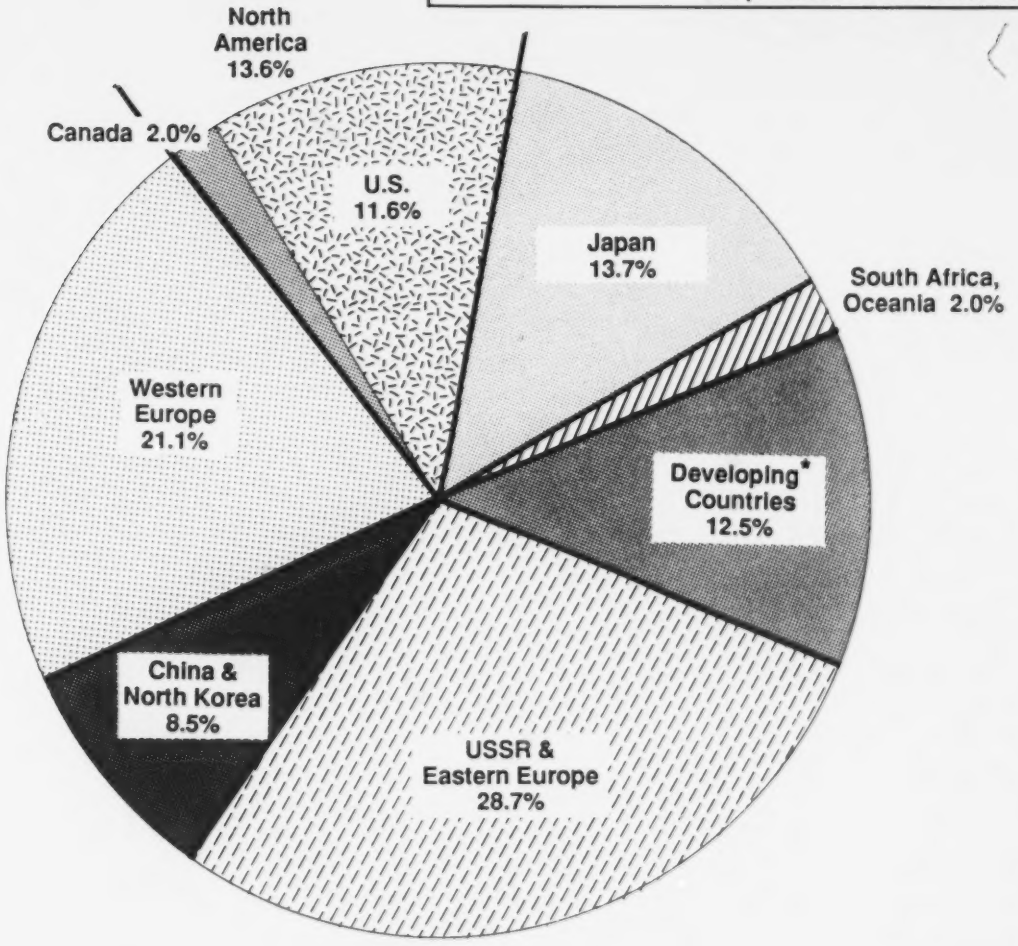
SHARES OF WORLD CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION, 1988

In 1960, the U.S. Produced 26% of the World Total.
In 1988, the Share was 11.6%

In 1960 USSR/Eastern Europe produced 25% of World Total
Japan produced 6% of World Total
U.S. produced 26% of World Total

In 1986 USSR/Eastern Europe produced 32% of World Total
Japan produced 14% of World Total
U.S. produced 11% of World Total



* Developing Countries Totals consist of

5.5%	Latin America
1.0%	Africa, Except South Africa & Middle East
6.0%	Asia, except Japan, China, North Korea
12.5%	Total

World Eagle chart. Data form International Iron and Steel Institute. 1989.

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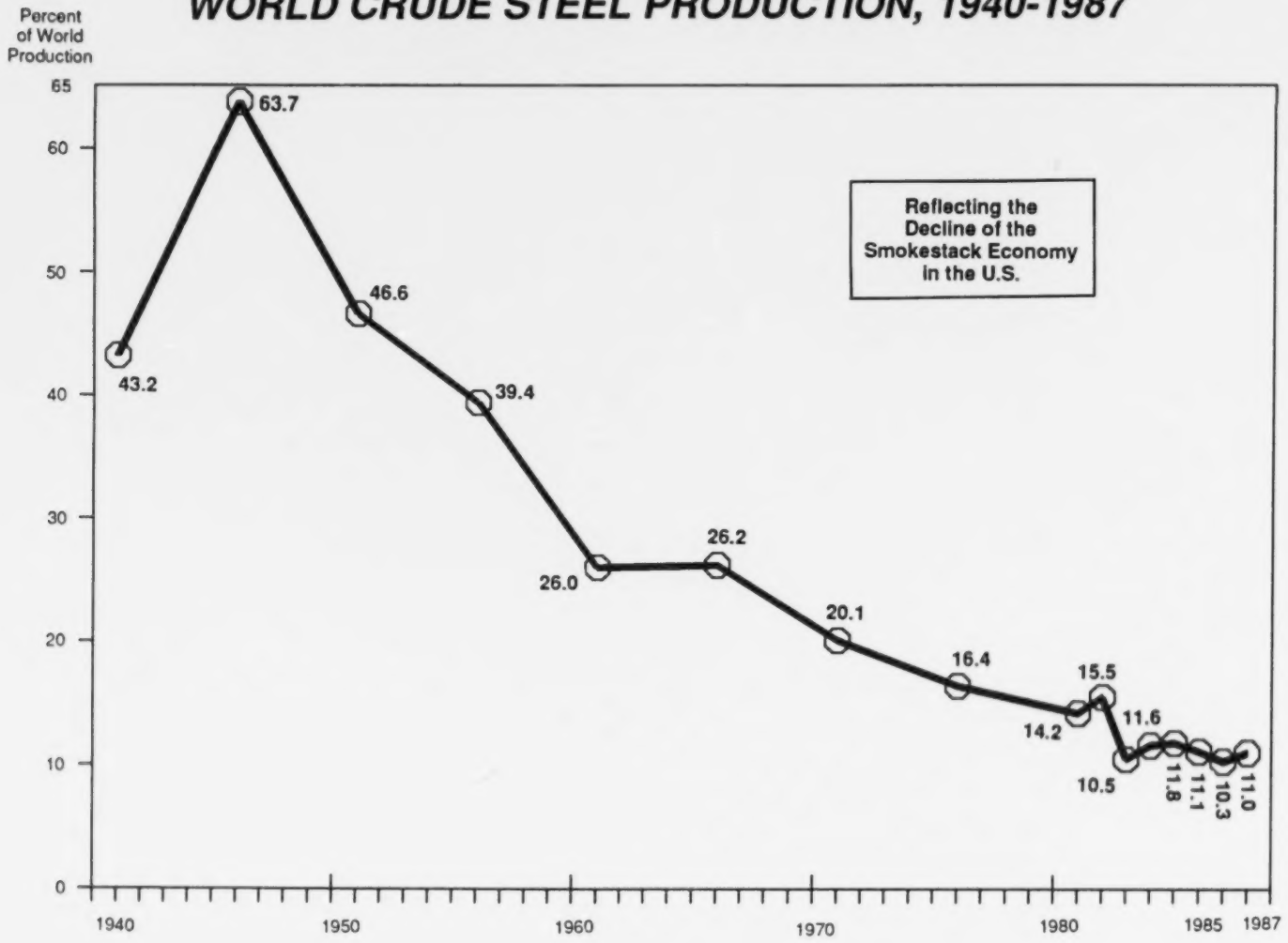
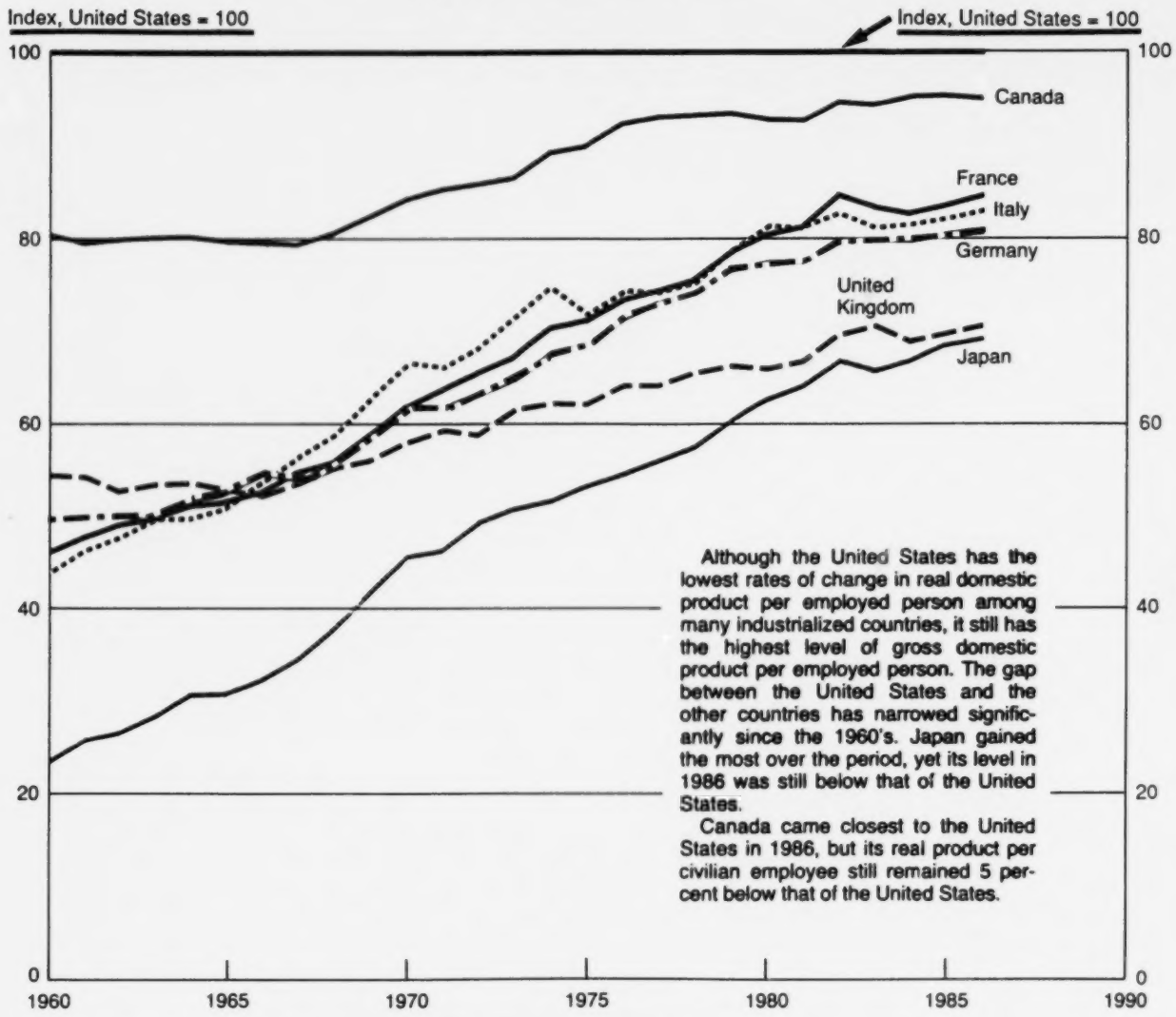
TRACING 47 YEARS OF DECLINING U.S. SHARE OF WORLD CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION, 1940-1987



World Eagle chart. Data from editions of Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1970, Table 1152; 1973, Table 1225. 1989, Table 1300.

THE U.S. LEVEL OF OUTPUT PER HOUR, UNLIKE ITS TREND, IS STILL AHEAD OF THAT OF OTHER MAJOR INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

Relative Levels in Real Gross Domestic Product Per Employed Person, Selected Countries, 1960-1986



Although the United States has the lowest rates of change in real domestic product per employed person among many industrialized countries, it still has the highest level of gross domestic product per employed person. The gap between the United States and the other countries has narrowed significantly since the 1960's. Japan gained the most over the period, yet its level in 1986 was still below that of the United States.

Canada came closest to the United States in 1986, but its real product per civilian employee still remained 5 percent below that of the United States.

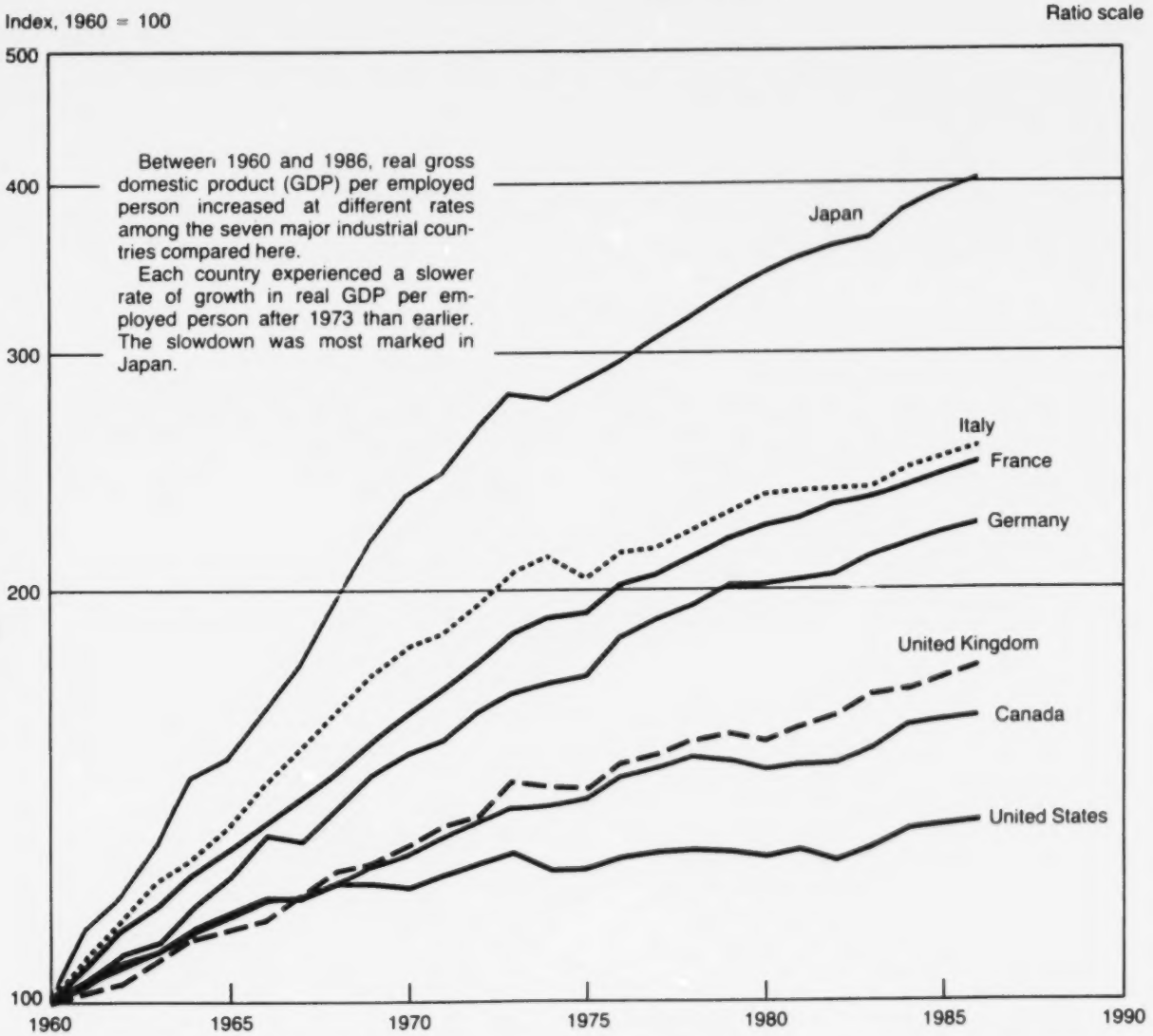
Country	Gross domestic product per employed person relative to the United States, selected years and countries		
	1966	1976	1986
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada	79.5	92.2	95.0
Japan	32.0	54.4	68.9
France	52.4	73.1	84.3
Germany	54.5	71.6	80.9
Italy	53.4	74.0	82.9
United Kingdom	52.0	63.9	70.4

Source: U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bulletin 2298. Productivity and the Economy: A Chartbook. March 1988. Pp. 26 & 27.

continued →

U.S. PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH HAS TRAILED THAT OF OTHER MAJOR INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

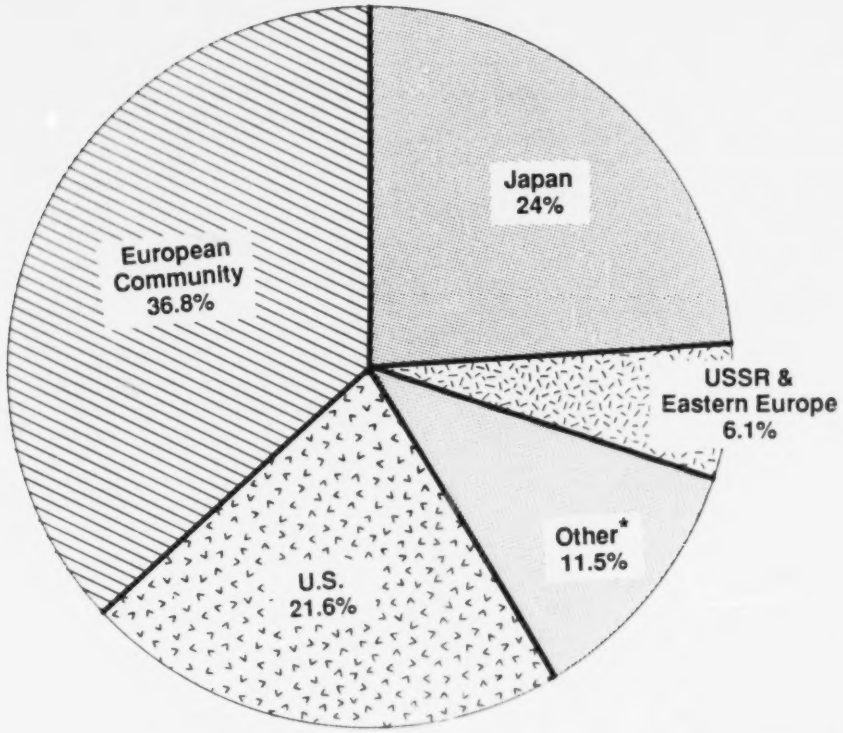
Trends in Real Gross Domestic Product Per Employed Person, Selected Countries, 1960-1986



Country	Real gross domestic product per employed person (average annual percent change)			
	1960-86	1960-73	1973-79	1979-86
United States	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.8
Canada	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.0
Japan	5.5	8.2	2.9	2.8
France	3.6	4.9	2.7	1.9
Germany	3.1	4.1	2.9	1.6
Italy	3.7	5.8	1.7	1.6
United Kingdom	2.2	2.9	1.3	1.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bulletin 2298. Productivity and the Economy: A Chartbook. March 1988. Pp. 24 & 25.

THE U.S. SHARE OF WORLD PASSENGER AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION IN 1987 WAS 22%, DOWN FROM 52% IN 1960 AND 76% IN 1950



Estimated Total for 1987: 32,910,645 units

In 1950, U.S. produced 76% of World Total
In 1960, Japan produced 1% of World Total
U.S. produced 52% of World Total
In 1987, Japan produced 24% of World Total
U.S. produced 21.6% of World Total

* Included in category "Other": Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Korea (South), Mexico, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

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World Eagle chart based on U.S. Central Intelligence 1986 Handbook of Economic Statistics, p. 19. 1960 and 1987 figures from Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc., MVMA Motor Vehicle Facts & Figures, 1986: p.28, and 1988: p.30.

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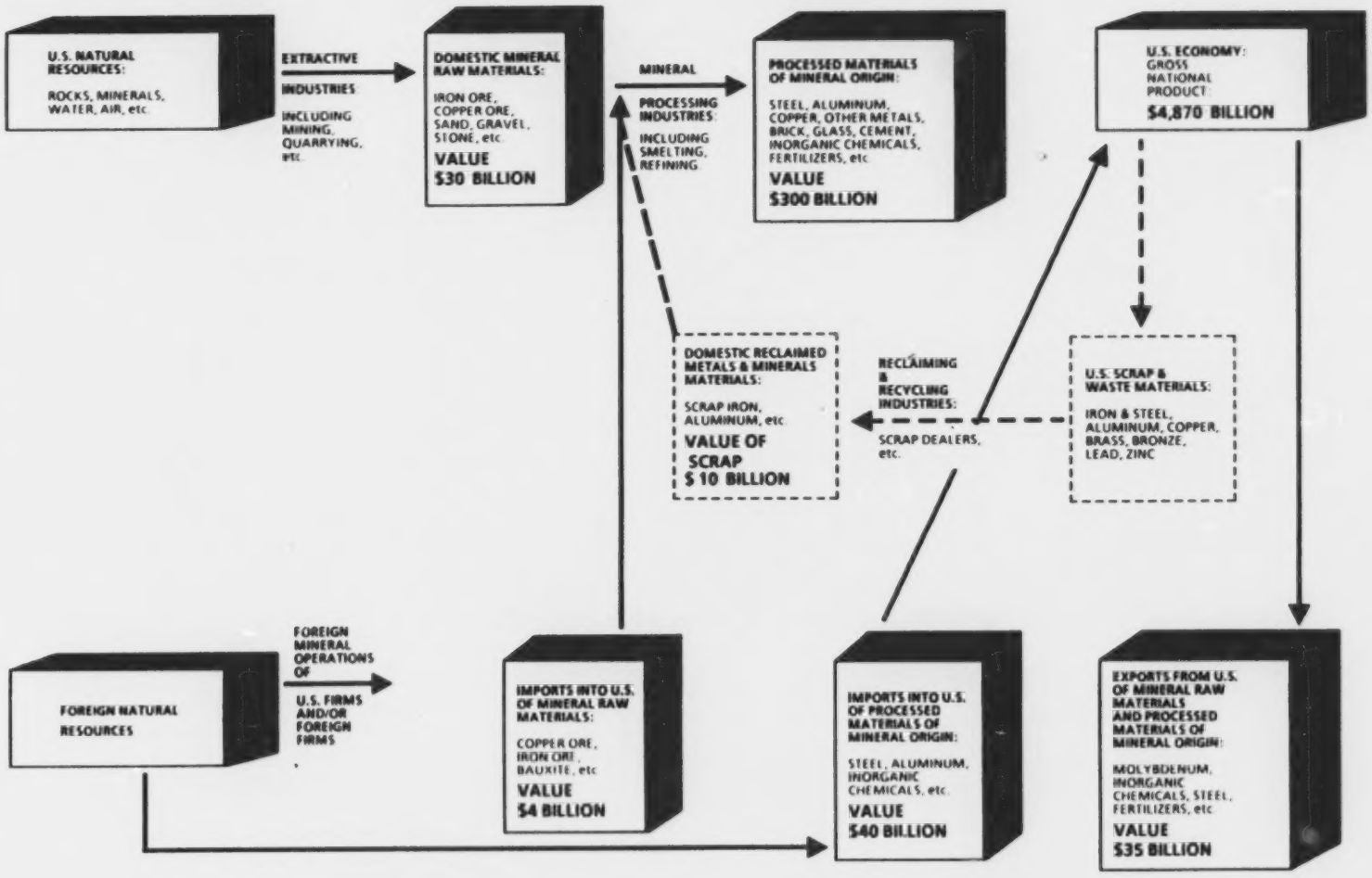
THE ROLE OF THE NONFUEL MINERALS IN THE U.S. ECONOMY

(Estimated Values of 1988)*

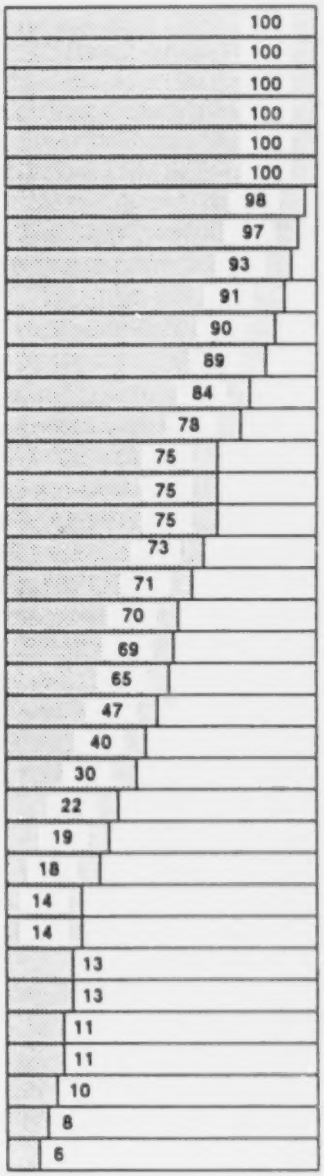

U.S. NATURAL RESOURCES:
ROCKS, MINERALS, WATER, AIR, etc.
EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES
INCLUDING MINING, QUARRYING, etc.
DOMESTIC MINERAL RAW MATERIALS:
IRON ORE, COPPER ORE, SAND, GRAVEL, STONE, etc.
VALUE $30 BILLION
MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRIES:
INCLUDING SMELTING, REFINING
PROCESSED MATERIALS OF MINERAL ORIGIN:
STEEL, ALUMINUM, COPPER, OTHER METALS, BRICK, GLASS, CEMENT, INORGANIC CHEMICALS, FERTILIZERS, etc.
VALUE $300 BILLION
U.S. ECONOMY: GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
$4,870 BILLION
DOMESTIC RECLAIMED METALS & MINERALS MATERIALS:
SCRAP IRON, ALUMINUM, etc.
VALUE OF SCRAP $ 10 BILLION
RECLAIMING & RECYCLING INDUSTRIES:
SCRAP DEALERS, etc.
U.S. SCRAP & WASTE MATERIALS:
IRON & STEEL, ALUMINUM, COPPER, BRASS, BRONZE, LEAD, ZINC
FOREIGN NATURAL RESOURCES
FOREIGN MINERAL OPERATIONS OF U.S. FIRMS AND/OR FOREIGN FIRMS
IMPORTS INTO U.S. OF MINERAL RAW MATERIALS:
COPPER ORE, IRON ORE, BAUXITE, etc.
VALUE $4 BILLION
IMPORTS INTO U.S. OF PROCESSED MATERIALS OF MINERAL ORIGIN:
STEEL, ALUMINUM, INORGANIC CHEMICALS, etc.
VALUE $40 BILLION
EXPORTS FROM U.S. OF MINERAL RAW MATERIALS AND PROCESSED MATERIALS OF MINERAL ORIGIN:
MOLYBDENUM, INORGANIC CHEMICALS, STEEL, FERTILIZERS, etc.
VALUE $35 BILLION

* December 19, 1988, (Based on statistics for first 9 months of 1988 only.)

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Mineral Commodity Summaries 1989. P.2.

THE U.S. IS DEPENDENT ON MANY OTHER COUNTRIES FOR MANY OF THE MINERALS IT WANTS AND NEEDS

1988 Net Import Reliance e 1 of Selected Nonfuel Mineral Materials as a Percent of Apparent Consumption 2



		Major Sources (1984-87)
ARSENIC	100	Sweden, France, Mexico, Canada
COLUMBIUM	100	Brazil, Canada, Thailand
MANGANESE	100	Gabon, Brazil, Australia
MICA (sheet)	100	India, Belgium, France, Japan
STRONTIUM (celestite)	100	Mexico, Spain, China
YTTRIUM	100	Australia, Thailand, Malaysia, India
GEM STONES (natural & synthetic)	98	Bel.-Lux., Israel, India, Republic of So. Africa
BAUXITE & ALUMINA	97	Australia, Guinea, Jamaica, Suriname, Brazil
PT-GROUP METALS	93	Republic of So. Africa, UK, U.S.S.R.
FLUOSPAR	91	Mexico, Republic of So. Africa
DIAMOND (industrial stones)	90	Republic of So. Africa, UK, Ireland, Zaire
TANTALUM	89	Thailand, Brazil, Australia, Canada
COBALT	84	Zaire, Zambia, Canada, Norway
ASBESTOS	78	Canada, Republic of So. Africa
TUNGSTEN	75	China, Canada, Bolivia, Fed. Rep. of Germany
CHROMIUM	75	Republic of So. Africa, Turkey, Zimbabwe, Yugo.
NICKEL	75	Canada, Norway, Australia, Dominican Republic
TIN	73	Brazil, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia
BARITE	71	China, India, Morocco
ZINC	70	Canada, Mexico, Peru, Australia
POTASH	69	Canada, Israel, German Dem. Rep., U.S.S.R.
ANTIMONY	65	China, Republic of So. Africa, Mexico, Bolivia
CADMIUM	47	Canada, Australia, Mexico, Fed. Rep. of Germany
GYPSUM	40	Canada, Mexico, Spain
SILICON	30	Brazil, Canada, Norway, Venezuela
IRON ORE	22	Canada, Brazil, Venezuela, Liberia
CEMENT	19	Canada, Mexico, Spain
IRON & STEEL	18	EEC, Japan, Canada, Republic of Korea
LEAD	14	Canada, Mexico, Peru, Australia, Sweden
SULFUR	14	Canada, Mexico
BERYLLIUM	13	Brazil, China, France, Republic of So. Africa
COPPER	13	Canada, Chile, Peru, Zaire, Zambia
SALT	11	Canada, Mexico, Bahamas
NITROGEN	11	Canada, U.S.S.R., Trinidad & Tobago, Mexico
ALUMINUM	10	Canada, Japan, Venezuela, Brazil
TITANIUM (sponge metal)	8	Japan
MICA (natural)	6	Canada, India

e Estimated

1 Net import reliance = imports - exports + adjustments for Government and industry stock changes.

2 Apparent consumption = U.S. primary + secondary production + net import reliance.

NOTE:
For a number of minerals, net import reliance data are withheld or incomplete. However, commodities for which sufficient data are available to indicate a significant degree of import dependency include: andalusite (Republic of South Africa), bismuth (Mexico, Belgium-Luxembourg, Peru, United Kingdom), gallium (France, Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom), germanium (Belgium-Luxembourg, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany), graphite (Mexico, China, Brazil, Madagascar), iodine (Japan, Chile, United Kingdom), ilmenite (Australia, Canada, Republic of South Africa), mercury (Spain, China, Algeria, Turkey), rhenium (Chile, Federal Republic of Germany), rutile (Australia, Republic of South Africa, Sierra Leone), selenium (Canada, United Kingdom, Japan, Belgium-Luxembourg), tellurium (Canada, United Kingdom, Peru, Belgium-Luxembourg), and vanadium (Republic of South Africa, South America, European Communities, Canada).

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Commodity Summaries 1989, P.3.

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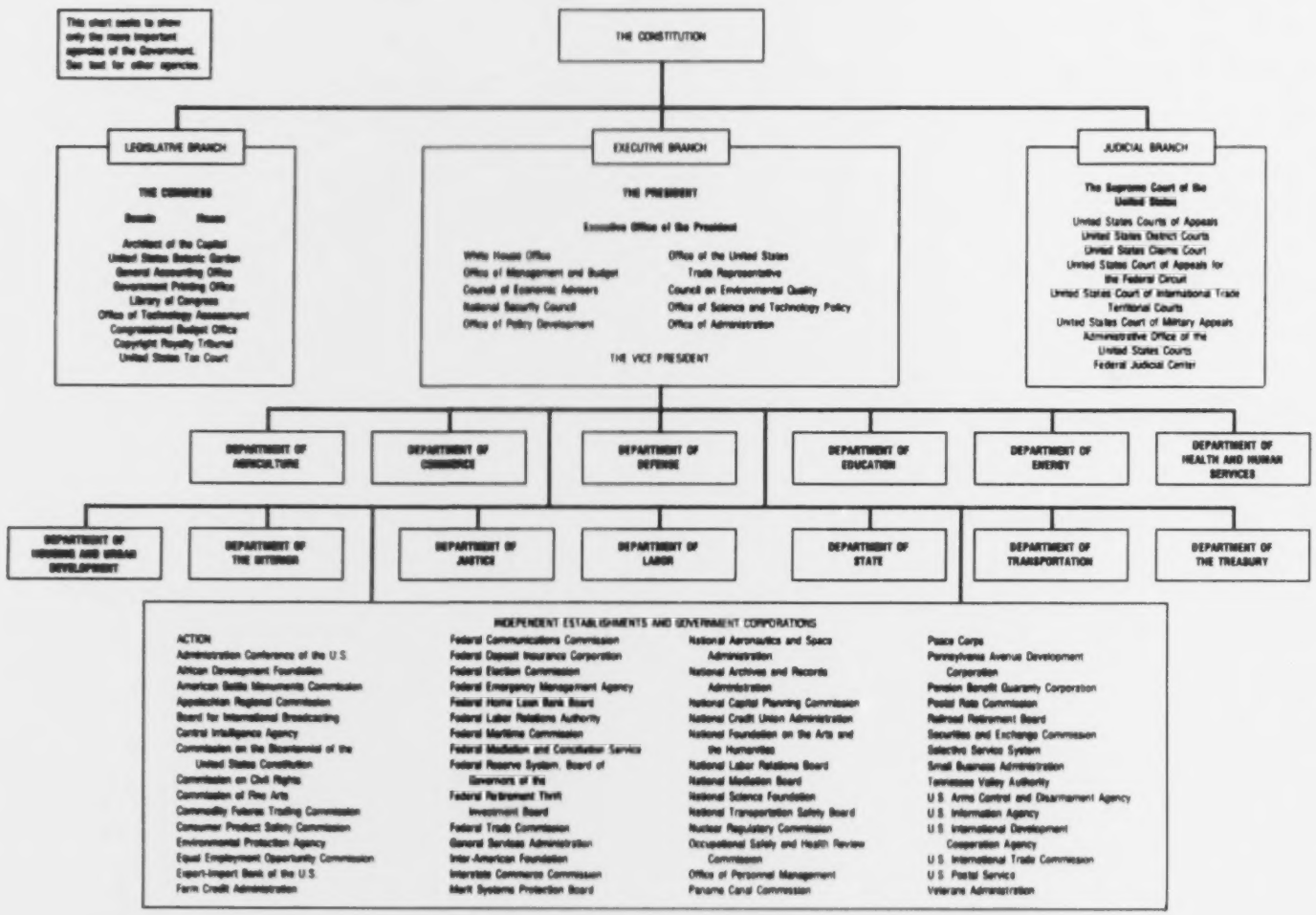
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES: AN ORGANIZATION CHART


This chart seeks to show only the more important agencies of the Government. See text for other agencies.
THE CONSTITUTION
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
THE CONGRESS
Senate
House
Architect of the Capitol
United States Botanic Garden
General Accounting Office
Government Printing Office
Library of Congress
Office of Technology Assessment
Congressional Budget Office
Copyright Royalty Tribunal
United States Tax Court
EXECUTIVE BRANCH
THE PRESIDENT
Executive Office of the President
White House Office
Office of Management and Budget
Council of Economic Advisers
National Security Council
Office of Policy Development
Office of the United States Trade Representative
Council on Environmental Quality
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Office of Administration
THE VICE PRESIDENT
JUDICIAL BRANCH
The Supreme Court of the United States
United States Courts of Appeals
United States District Courts
United States Claims Court
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit
United States Court of International Trade
Territorial Courts
United States Court of Military Appeals
Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Federal Judicial Center
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS AND GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS
ACTION
Administrative Conference of the U.S.
African Development Foundation
American Battle Monuments Commission
Appalachian Regional Commission
Board for International Broadcasting
Central Intelligence Agency
Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution
Commission on Civil Rights
Commission of Fine Arts
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Consumer Product Safety Commission
Environmental Protection Agency
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Export-Import Bank of the U.S.
Farm Credit Administration
Federal Communications Commission
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Election Commission
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Federal Labor Relations Authority
Federal Maritime Commission
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
Federal Reserve System, Board of Governors of the
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
Federal Trade Commission
General Services Administration
Inter-American Foundation
Interstate Commerce Commission
Merit Systems Protection Board
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Archives and Records Administration
National Capital Planning Commission
National Credit Union Administration
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities
National Labor Relations Board
National Mediation Board
National Science Foundation
National Transportation Safety Board
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
Office of Personnel Management
Panama Canal Commission
Peace Corps
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
Postal Rate Commission
Railroad Retirement Board
Securities and Exchange Commission
Selective Service System
Small Business Administration
Tennessee Valley Authority
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
U.S. Information Agency
U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency
U.S. International Trade Commission
U.S. Postal Service
Veterans Administration

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Source; Office of the Federal Register. The United States Government Manual 1988/89. P.21.

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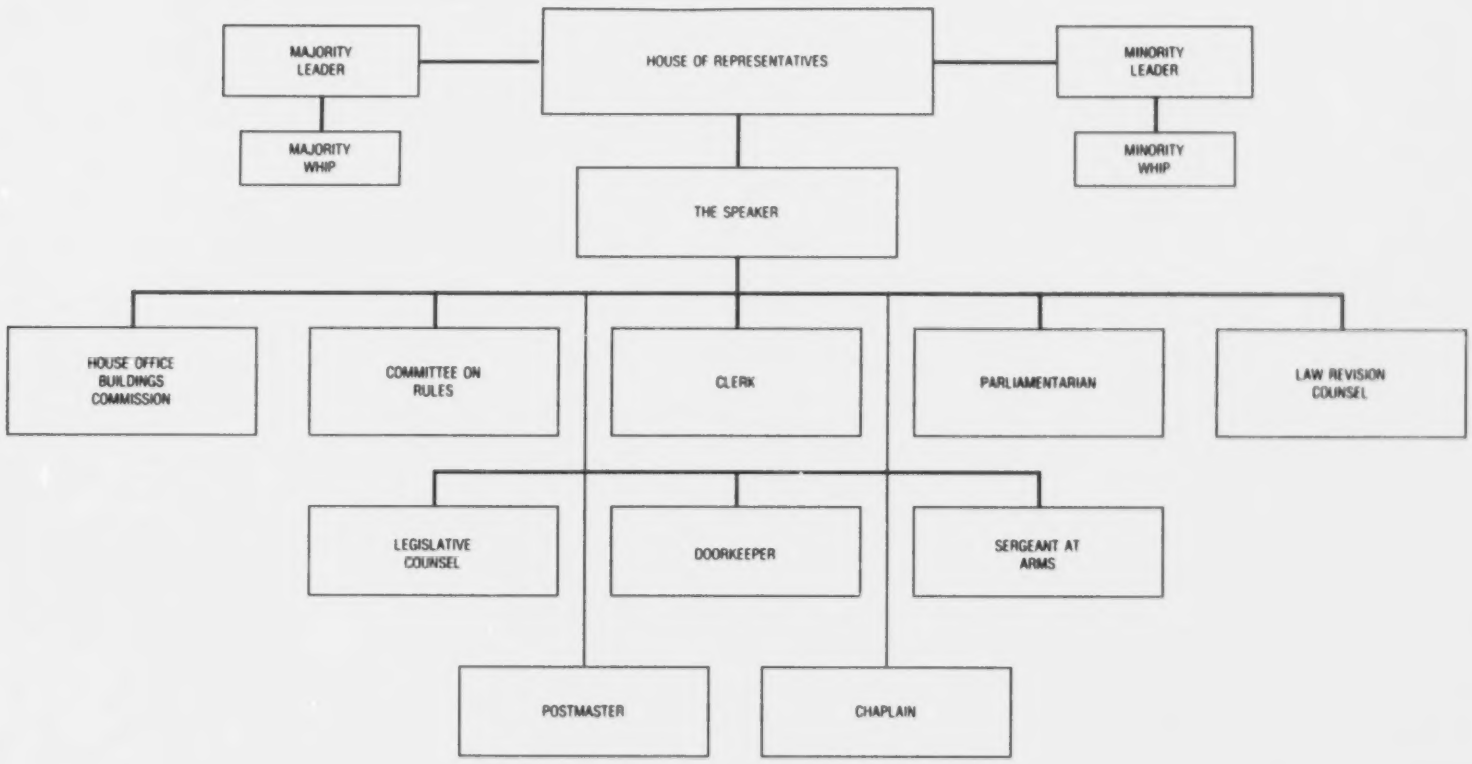
THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: AN ORGANIZATION CHART



Source; Office of the Federal Register. The United States Government Manual 1988/89. P.27.

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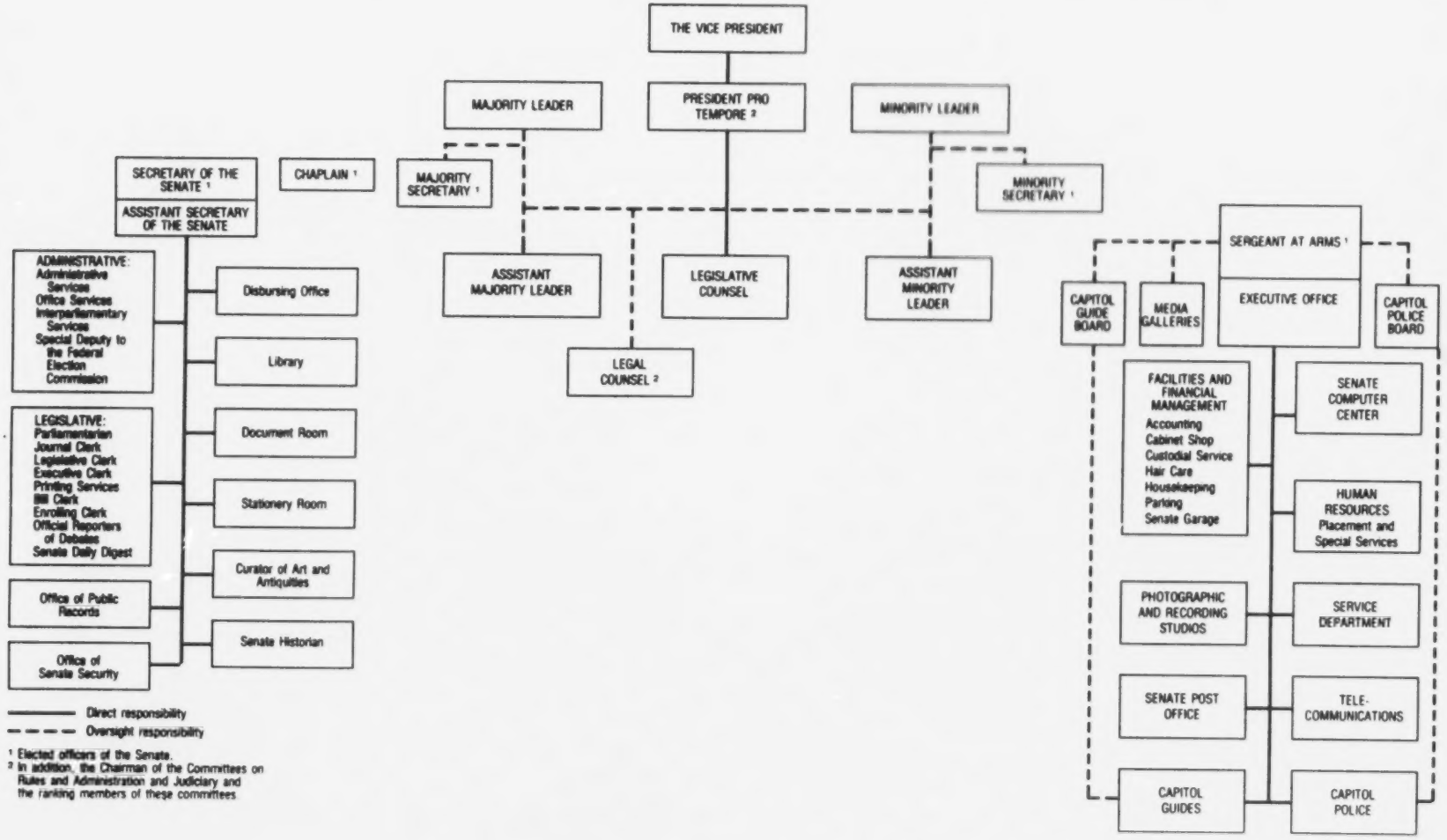
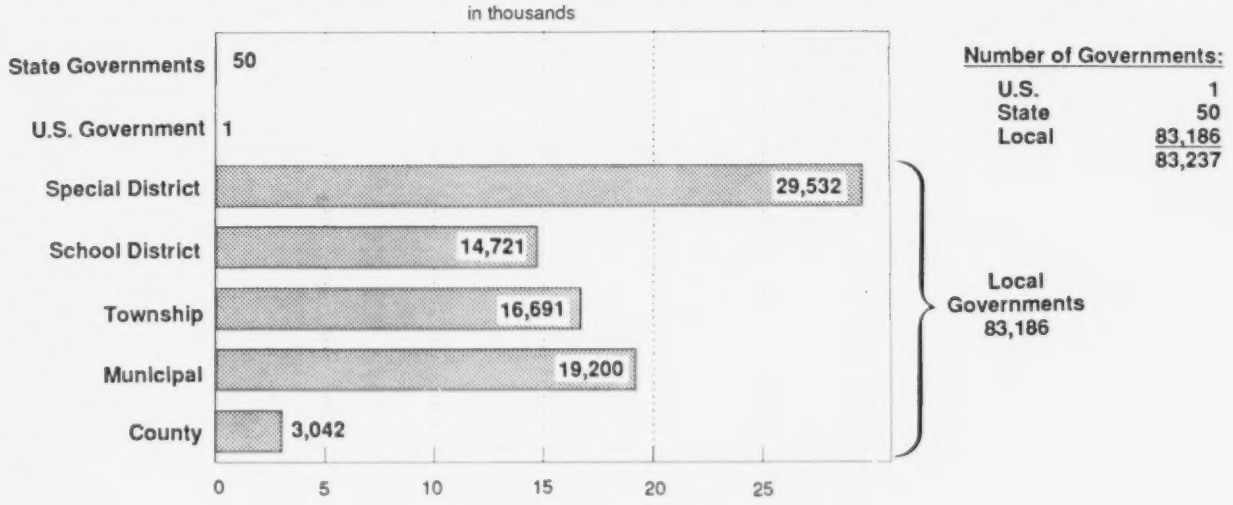
THE UNITED STATES SENATE: AN ORGANIZATION CHART



Source; Office of the Federal Register. The United States Government Manual 1988/89. P.26.

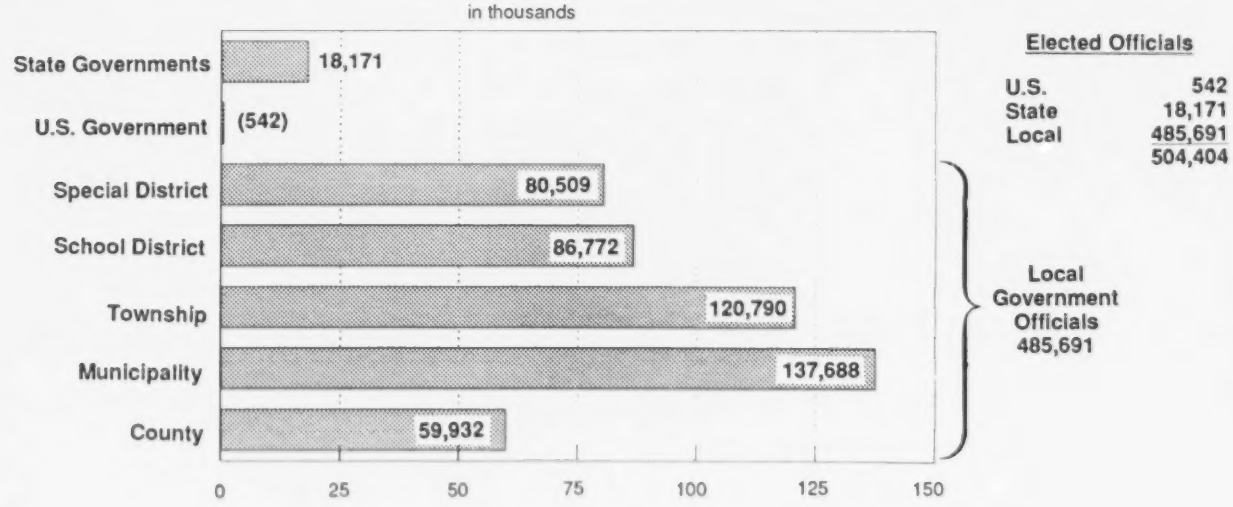
THERE ARE 504,404 POPULARLY ELECTED OFFICIALS IN THE NATION'S 83,237 GOVERNMENTS

– 1987 figures, preliminary report –



Number of Governments:

U.S.	1
State	50
Local	83,186
	83,237



Elected Officials

U.S.	542
State	18,171
Local	485,691
	504,404

Illinois had the largest number of state and local government elected officials with 38,936. Next were Pennsylvania with 33,242 and Texas with 26,987. Hawaii had the fewest with 160.

About two-thirds of elected officials were members of legislative bodies -- Congress, state legislatures, county and municipal councils, independent school districts, and special district boards. Another 25 percent consisted of other elected officials authorized by state law or local charter, including elected executives, administrative officials, and members of the judiciary. The other 8 percent were members of other elected boards, including those administering dependent school systems.

World Eagle charts. Data from Bureau of the Census. Release CB89-10, January 25, 1989.

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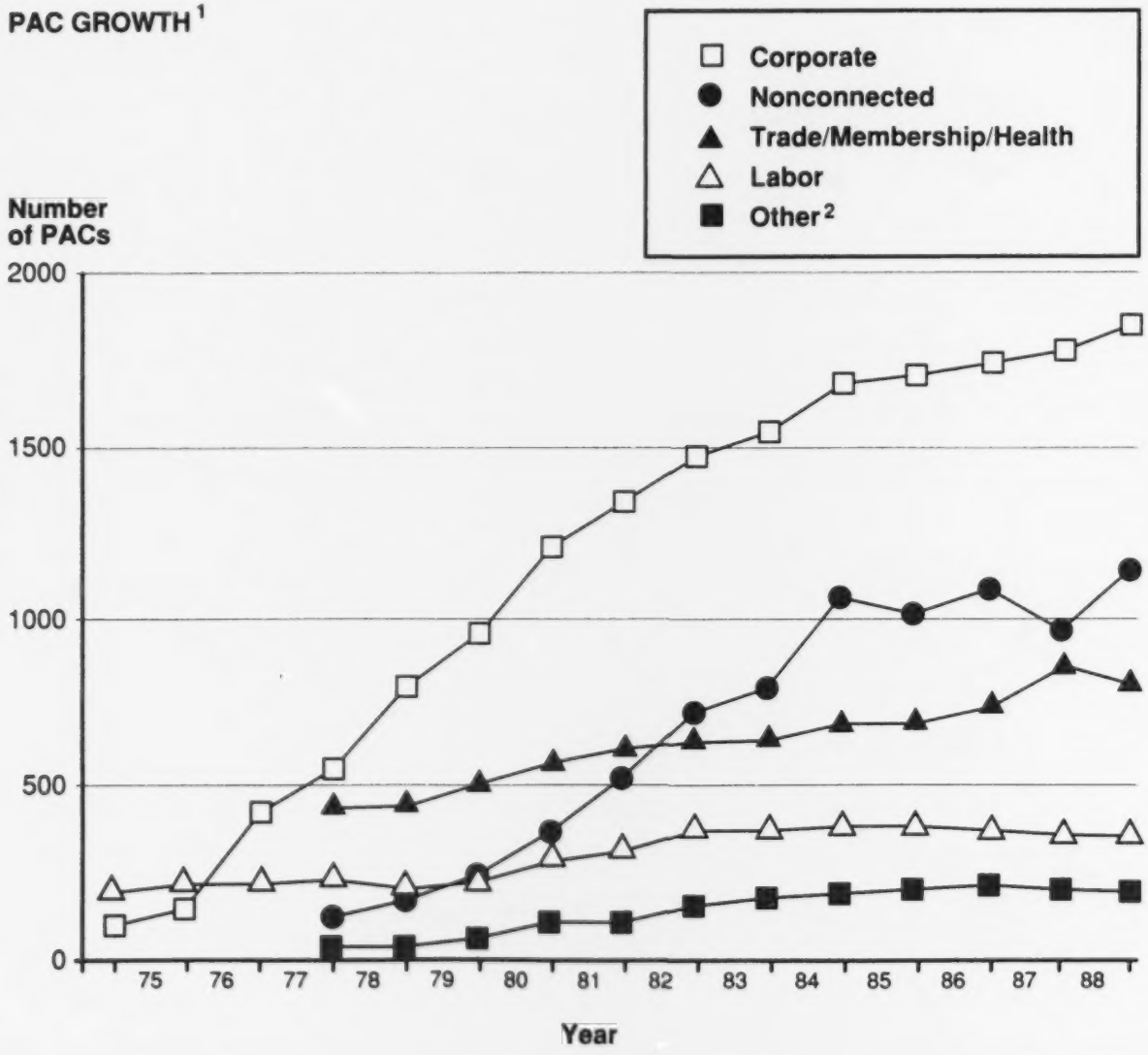
THE INCREASED NUMBERS OF POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES HAVE MADE THEM A POLITICAL FORCE IN THE U.S. TODAY

At the end of 1988, 4,268 PACs were registered with the FEC, an increase of 103 over the 1987 year-end total. (The term PAC or political action committee refers to any political committee not authorized by a federal candidate or established by a political party.)

The graph plots the total number of PACs from 1974 through 1988 and is based on the FEC's press release of January 13, 1989. Financial activity is not reflected. Statistics on the 1987-88 election cycle will be issued at a later date.

PAC GROWTH [1]



[1]For the years 1974 through 1976, numbers are not available for Nonconnected PACs, Trade/Membership/Health PACs or PACs in the "Other" category.

[2]"Other" category consists of PACs formed by corporations without capital stock and incorporated cooperatives.

Source: Federal Election Commission. RECORD, March 1989.

LIBERTY: AN ASPIRATION SHARED THE WORLD OVER

From a new 32-page booklet, The Statue of Liberty Exhibit (GPO:1988-506-174) for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 20402.

I am content! America is assured of her independence. Mankind has won its cause; liberty is no longer homeless on earth.
Lafayette

Where liberty dwells there is my country.
Unknown Latin author

Liberty costs a great price, and one must either resign himself to live without it or decide to pay its price.
Jose Marti

I had reasoned this out in my mind, there were two things I had a right to, liberty and death. If I could not have one, I would have the other...
Harriet Tubman

Love of all the world is the most important thing, and liberty. Without liberty, there is no love.
Marc Chagall

Liberty . . . is one of the greatest blessings that Heaven has bestowed upon mankind.
Miguel de Cervantes

I would not care to be a king to lose my liberty.
Phaedrus

Liberty is not the power to do what one wants, but it is the desire to do what one can.
Jean-Paul Sartre

Liberty is never out of bounds or limits: it spreads wherever it can capture the imagination of men.
E.B. White

I am a lover of my own liberty and so I would do nothing to restrict yours.
Mahatma Gandhi

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1960-1988

Popular Vote

1960	(R)	34,108,157
	(D)	34.226.731
	Other	503,331
	Total	68,838,219
1964	(R)	27,178,188
	(D)	43,129,566
	Other	336,838
	Total	70,644,592
1968	(R)	31,785,480
	(D)	31,275,166
	Amer.Ind. Party	9,906,473
	Other	244,756
	Total	73,211,875
1972	(R)	47,169,911
	(D)	29,170,383
	Other	1,378,260
	Total	77,718,554
1976	(R)	39,147,793
	(D)	40,830,763
	Other	1,577,333
	Total	87,555,889
1980	(R)	43,904,153
	(D)	35,483,883
	Other	7,127,185
	Total	86,515,221
1984	(R)	54,455,075
	(D)	37,577,185
	Other	620,582
	Total	92,652,842
1988	(R)	47,645,225
	(D)	40,797,905
	Other	519,870
	Total	88,963,000

The Electoral College Vote

1960 Democratic 303: AL, AR, CT, DE, GA, HI, IL, LA, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, TX, WY
Republican 219.
Other 15. DC had zero electoral votes in 1960.

1964 Republican 52: AL, AZ, GA, LA, MN, SC
Democratic 486: Including 3 from DC

1968 Democratic 191: CT, HI, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, NY, PA, RI, TX, WA, WV, DC
Republican 301.
American Independent Party 46.

1972 Democratic 17: MA, DC
Republican 520. Other 1.

1976 Democratic 297: AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, HI, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, WV, WI, DC
Republican 240. Other 1.

1980 Democratic 49: GA, HI, MD, MN, RI, WV, DC
Republican 489

1984 Democratic 13: MN, DC
Republican 525

1988 Democratic 112: HI, IA, MA, MN, NY, OR, RI, WA, WV, WI, DC
Republican 426

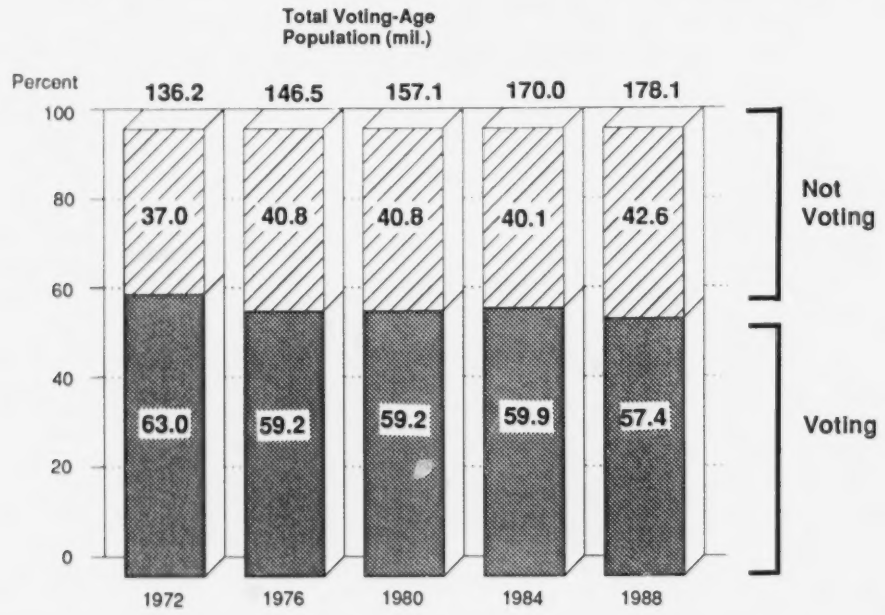
The Importance of One Vote

If one less person in each precinct of Illinois had not voted for JFK in 1960, he would not have "carried" the state.

Out of a total vote in Illinois that year of 4,757,409 his plurality was 8,858.

EVEN IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YEARS TENS OF MILLIONS OF ELIGIBLE AMERICAN VOTERS FAIL TO VOTE IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS

Percent of civilian noninstitutional population 18 years old and older who reported they voted. Figures differ from those based on population estimates and official vote counts. Reasons for differences in percentages may include overreporting of voting (reluctance of some persons in the sample who actually did not vote to so report).



Voter Turnout in the United States and Some Other Democratic Countries

	Percent	Year		Percent	Year
* Australia	94.2%	1984	Greece	80.2	1983
* Belgium	93.6	1985	Israel	78.8	1985
Austria	92.6	1983	Portugal	78.2	1985
Sweden	89.8	1986	Canada	75.7	1984
W. Germany	89.1	1983	Finland	75.7	1983
* Italy	89.0	1984	Great Britain	72.8	1983
New Zealand	88.5	1986	Japan	71.4	1983
Denmark	88.4	1984	Spain	70.7	1986
France	85.8	1981	U.S.	53.1#	1984
Netherlands	85.7	1986	Switzerland	48.9	1985
Norway	81.2	1981			

* Voting is compulsory

\# This figure is obtained by dividing the number of votes cast by the estimated number of noninstitutionalized people 18 years and older. The higher percentage figures in the bar graph above are for those who reported they voted. Refer to the graph's headnote.

World Eagle graph. Data for years 1972-1984, from 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 434. For year 1988, from Bureau of the Census.

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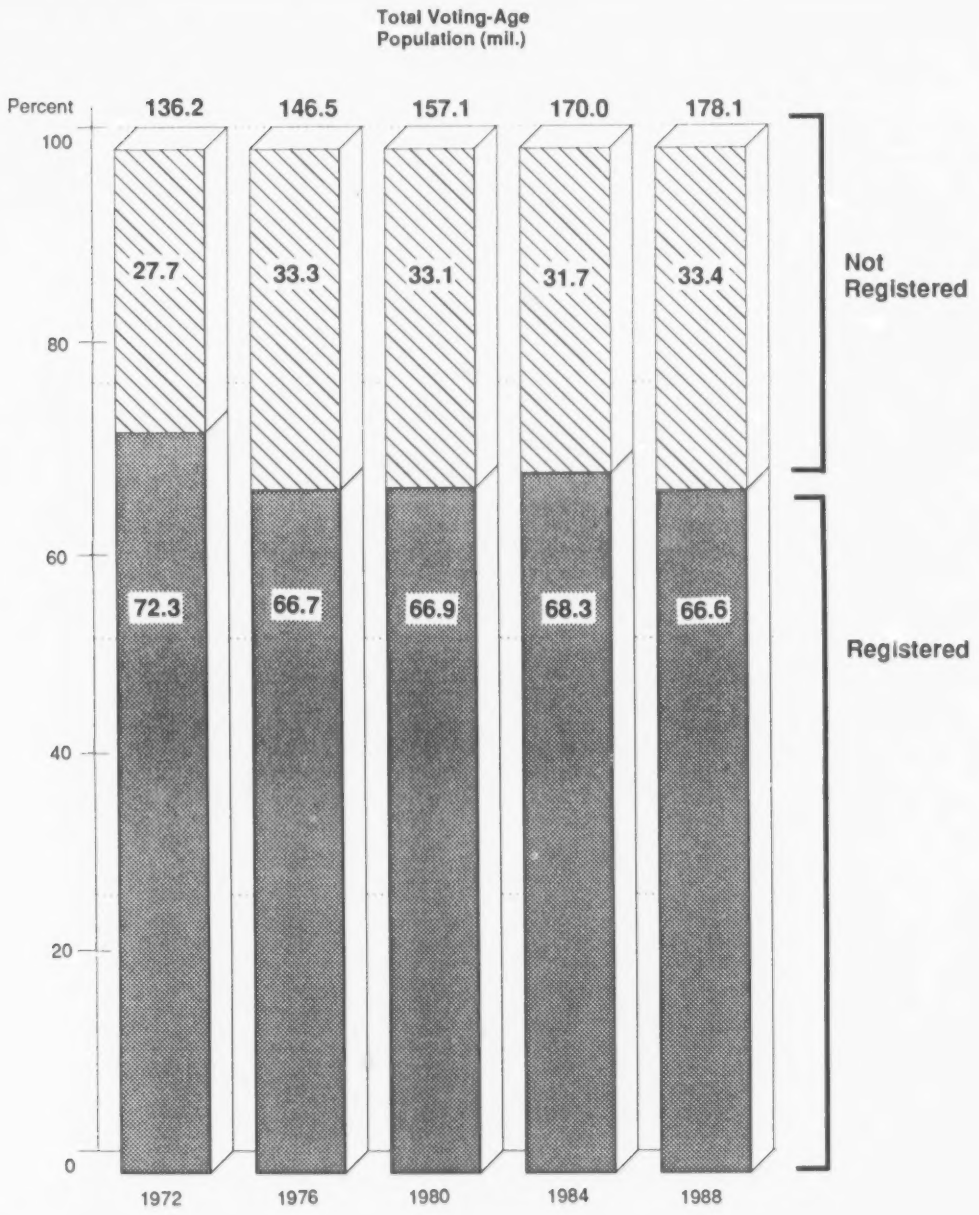
IN THE LAST FOUR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD OF AMERICA'S ELIGIBLE VOTERS DIDN'T EVEN REGISTER TO VOTE

Percent of civilian noninstitutional population 18 years old and older who reported they registered.



World Eagle graph. Data for years 1972-1984 from 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 434. For year 1988, from Bureau of the Census.

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A STATE-BY-STATE LOOK AT 17 MILLION EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS

Summary of Civilian Government Employment and Payrolls, By State: October 1987

State	Employment (Full-time and part-time) (in thousands)				October Payrolls (in millions of dollars)			Full-Time Equivalent employment per 10,000 population		
	Total	Federal[2]	State	Local[3]	State and Local	State	Local[3]	State and Local	State	Local[3]
United States	17 052[1]	2 862	4 115	10 076	24 458	7 298	17 160	497	143	353
Alabama	291	59	82	150	335	132	202	499	172	327
Alaska	61	14	23	25	126	64	62	750	382	368
Arizona	230	36	52	142	368	107	261	480	114	366
Arkansas	148	19	45	85	163	65	98	463	162	301
California	1 851	314	348	1 188	3 331	808	2 524	463	105	358
Colorado	262	52	63	147	364	121	243	536	156	380
Connecticut	196	23	64	108	342	134	208	479	181	297
Delaware	45	5	22	18	67	34	33	537	287	250
Dist. of Columbia	263	206	-	57	148	-	148	888	-	888
Florida	699	101	142	455	1 052	233	819	454	105	349
Georgia	465	86	106	273	571	179	392	552	153	399
Hawaii	90	27	50	13	104	78	26	503	390	114
Idaho	72	10	20	42	81	30	51	515	182	333
Illinois	742	104	159	479	1 105	274	831	447	112	334
Indiana	360	41	96	223	461	153	308	470	138	332
Iowa	205	18	59	128	277	107	169	539	182	357
Kansas	197	24	54	118	229	69	160	554	173	381
Kentucky	224	32	73	118	270	107	163	454	173	281
Louisiana	295	33	98	164	364	142	222	530	191	339
Maine	89	17	25	47	97	38	59	489	178	312
Maryland	388	129	92	167	503	173	331	498	176	322
Massachusetts	386	59	105	222	610	203	407	492	158	334
Michigan	617	57	159	401	1 012	307	706	485	140	345
Minnesota	286	31	78	177	466	145	321	481	150	330
Mississippi	187	24	51	112	194	66	128	541	169	372
Missouri	334	67	78	190	389	108	282	446	130	315
Montana	68	11	20	37	76	31	45	538	198	339
Nebraska	136	15	35	86	160	45	115	606	186	419
Nevada	65	10	17	38	105	31	74	497	152	345
New Hampshire	66	7	19	39	80	29	52	434	149	286
New Jersey	509	74	113	322	857	238	619	499	129	370
New Mexico	129	26	45	58	147	62	86	592	235	357
New York	1 408	156	298	954	2 646	683	1 962	628	154	474
North Carolina	424	45	113	266	581	197	384	504	156	348
North Dakota	63	8	20	35	63	27	37	547	227	320
Ohio	690	90	159	441	976	259	717	459	116	343
Oklahoma	246	48	75	123	275	108	167	524	197	328
Oregon	204	27	59	118	275	91	184	520	180	340
Pennsylvania	673	131	142	399	917	243	674	395	105	290
Rhode Island	62	10	25	27	96	42	54	448	201	247
South Carolina	279	32	79	168	291	120	171	526	204	323
South Dakota	61	9	17	35	57	24	34	515	186	329
Tennessee	321	58	82	181	383	125	258	479	146	333
Texas	1 106	172	232	701	1 502	397	1 105	500	118	381
Utah	137	36	37	63	142	55	86	480	191	289
Vermont	37	5	13	20	47	23	24	489	215	274
Virginia	505	156	126	223	569	201	368	515	176	339
Washington	338	63	105	170	491	178	313	514	186	328
West Virginia	122	15	39	67	151	54	97	499	177	322
Wisconsin	338	27	88	223	476	139	336	487	132	355
Wyoming	49	6	12	31	65	19	46	714	213	501

[1]Civilian government employment in the 50 states and D.C. only; accordingly, figure differs from total civilian government employment of 17,281,000 because of Federal civilian employees outside the 50 states and D.C.

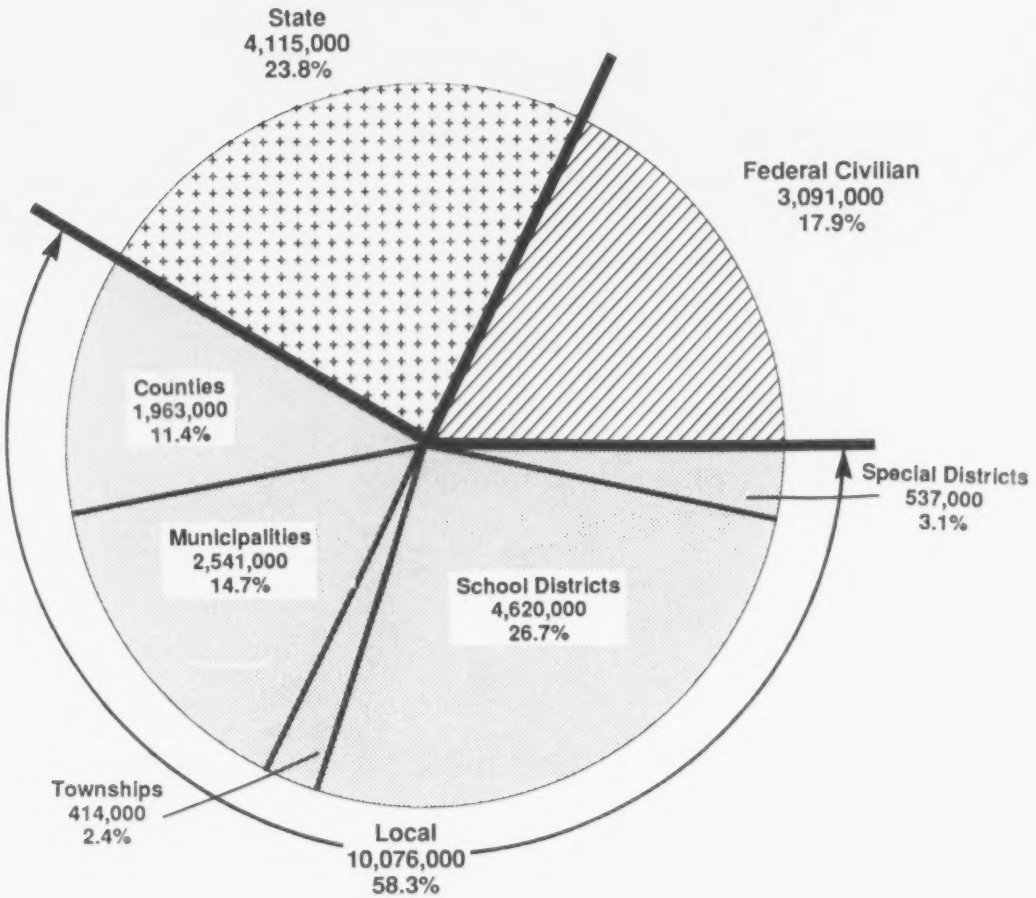
[2]Data as of December 31, 1986; total includes 38,000 Federal civilian employees with unspecified geographic location but excludes employees based outside the U.S.

[3]Local government amounts are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Release CB89-63, April 21, 1989.

IN 1987, OVER 17 MILLION PEOPLE HAD JOBS WITH LOCAL, STATE, OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

-- 14.0% of Total Labor Force, October 1987 --

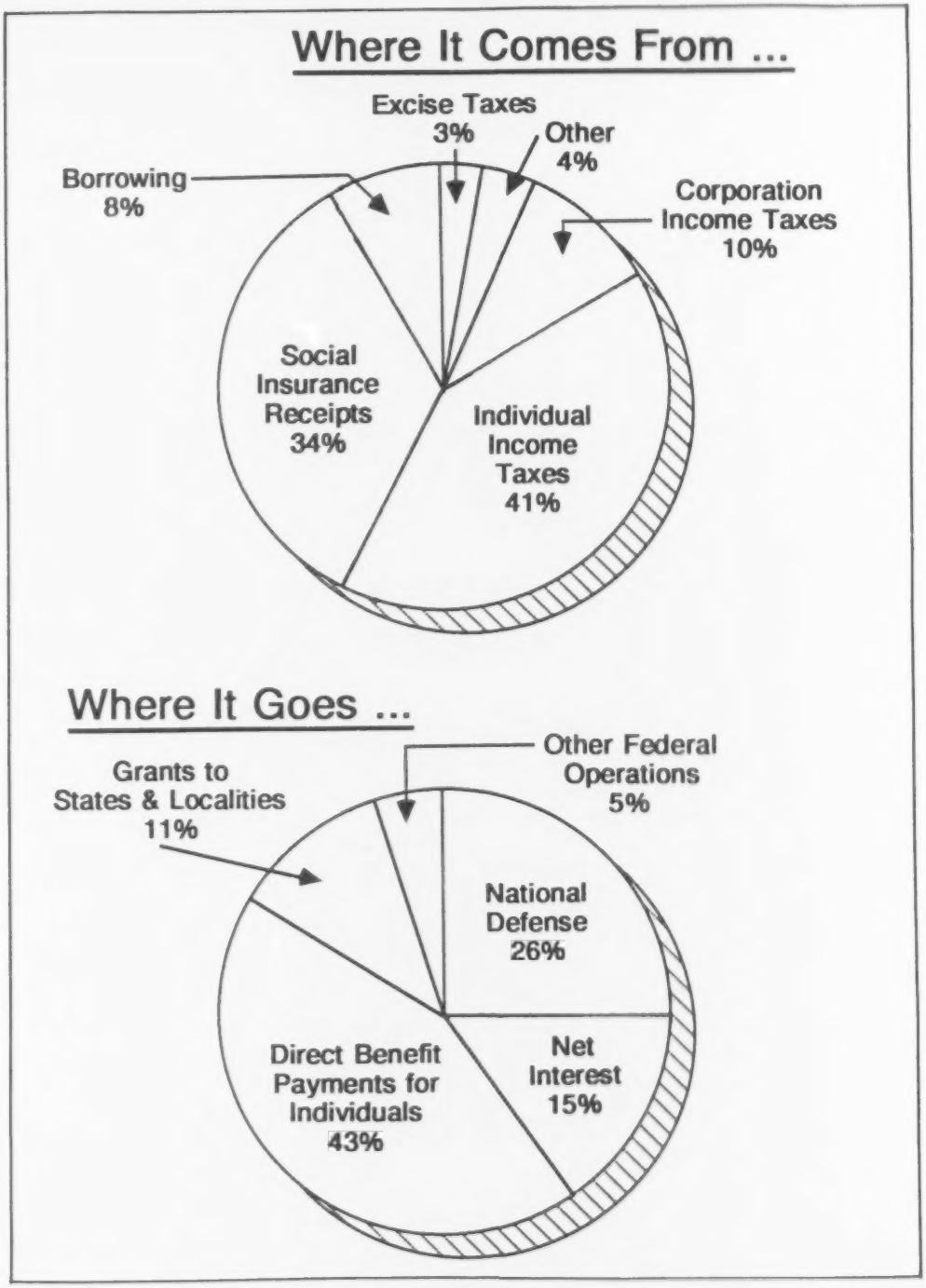


Distribution of Total Full-Time Employees, All Governments, October 1987: 17,281,000 Which Represented 14.0% of That Month's Total Labor Force of 123,778,000

World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census. Release CB89-63, April 21, 1989.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOLLAR

These Fiscal Year 1990 Estimates by President Reagan's Proposed Budget in January 1989 Are Illustrative of The Major Sources and Expenditure Categories of The Federal Government Dollar



Source: Office of Management and Budget. The United States Budget in Brief FY 1990. (January 9, 1989.) Cover 2.

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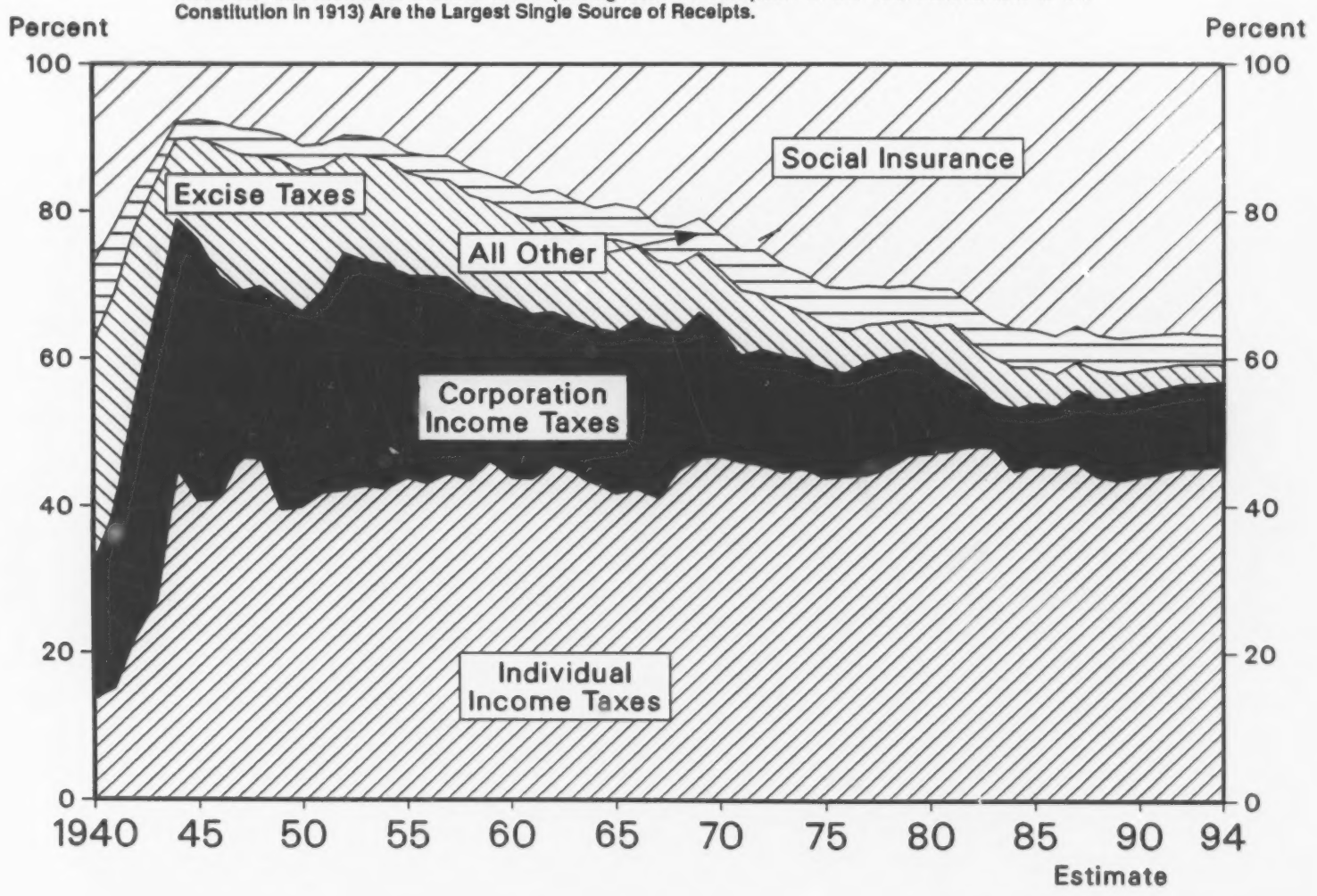
HERE ARE THE SOURCES OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS

**Note the Continuing Increased Importance of Social Insurance Taxes.
And Note that Individual Income Taxes (Dating from the Adoption of the 16th Amendment to the Constitution in 1913) Are the Largest Single Source of Receipts.**



Source: Office of Management and Budget. The United States Budget in Brief FY 1990. (January 9, 1989.) P. iv.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

Selected Years 1954-1987

Calendar Year	Total Federal Expenditure	Net Interest Paid	National Defense	Total Domestic Programs*	Social Security[1]	Federal Aid to State and Local Governments[2]	All Other
			Amount (in billions of current dollars)				
1954	$ 70.3	$ 4.6	$ 41.6	$ 24.0	$ 3.7	$ 2.8	$ 17.5
1959	91.7	6.2	46.4	39.1	10.4	6.7	22.0
1964	119.5	8.0	50.6	60.9	16.5	10.1	34.3
1969	191.3	12.7	79.1	99.5	34.0	19.9	45.5
1974	305.5	20.7	82.9	201.9	72.3	43.3	86.3
1979	521.1	42.5	122.5	356.1	135.0	79.3	141.8
1980	615.1	53.3	143.4	418.4	157.7	87.3	173.4
1981	703.3	72.4	168.3	462.6	185.9	86.3	190.5
1982	781.2	84.6	194.7	501.9	208.8	82.1	211.0
1983	835.9	94.3	214.9	526.7	226.2	84.6	215.8
1984	895.6	115.6	235.1	544.9	240.4	91.8	212.7
1985r	985.6	130.1	260.3	595.2	258.4	97.5	239.3
1986r	1,033.9	135.4	279.3	619.2	274.3	103.9	241.0
1987r	1,074.2	143.0	297.2	634.0	288.1	99.7	246.2
			As a Percentage of Gross National Product				
1954	18.9%	1.2%	11.2%	6.4%	1.0%	0.8%	4.7%
1959	18.5	1.2	9.4	7.9	2.1	1.3	4.4
1964	18.4	1.2	7.8	9.4	2.5	1.6	5.3
1969	19.8	1.3	8.2	10.3	3.5	2.1	4.7
1974	20.7	1.4	5.6	13.7	4.9	2.9	5.9
1979	20.8	1.7	4.9	14.2	5.4	3.2	5.7
1980	22.5	2.0	5.3	15.3	5.8	3.2	6.3
1981	23.0	2.4	5.5	15.2	6.1	2.8	6.2
1982	24.7	2.7	6.1	15.9	6.6	2.6	6.7
1983	24.5	2.8	6.3	15.5	6.6	2.5	6.3
1984	23.7	3.1	6.2	14.4	6.4	2.4	5.6
1985r	24.6	3.2	6.5	14.8	6.4	2.4	6.0
1986r	24.4	3.2	6.6	14.6	6.5	2.5	5.7
1987r	23.9	3.2	6.6	14.1	6.4	2.2	5.5
			Per Capita (in constant 1982 dollars)				
1954	$1,639	$108	$971	$ 560	$ 87	$ 66	$407
1959	1,696	114	859	723	193	123	407
1964	1,893	127	802	965	261	161	543
1969	2,371	157	981	1,233	422	247	565
1974	2,645	179	718	1,749	626	375	747
1979	2,946	240	692	2,013	763	448	801
1980	3,152	273	735	2,143	808	447	888
1981	3,251	335	778	2,139	859	399	881
1982	3,360	364	837	2,159	898	353	908
1983	3,427	386	881	2,159	927	347	885
1984	3,509	453	921	2,135	942	360	833
1985r	3,704	489	978	2,237	971	366	897
1986r	3,751	491	1,013	2,246	995	377	874
1987r	3,750	494	1,038	2,213	1,006	348	860

Source: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism 1989 Edition Volume 1. Table 9.

continued

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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES continued

Calendar Year	Total Federal Expenditure	Net Interest Paid	National Defense	Total Domestic Programs*	Social Security[1]	Federal Aid to State and Local Governments[2]	All Other
			Percentage Distribution by Function				
1954	100.0%	6.6%	59.2%	34.2%	5.3%	4.0%	24.9%
1959	100.0	6.7	50.6	42.6	11.4	7.3	24.0
1964	100.0	6.7	42.4	51.0	13.8	8.5	28.7
1969	100.0	6.6	41.4	52.0	17.8	10.4	23.8
1974	100.0	6.8	27.1	66.1	23.7	14.2	28.2
1979	100.0	8.2	23.5	68.3	25.9	15.2	27.2
1980	100.0	8.7	23.3	68.0	25.6	14.2	28.2
1981	100.0	10.3	23.9	65.8	26.4	12.3	27.1
1982	100.0	10.8	24.9	64.3	26.7	10.5	27.0
1983	100.0	11.3	25.7	63.0	27.1	10.1	25.8
1984	100.0	12.9	26.3	60.8	26.8	10.3	23.7
1985r	100.0	13.2	26.4	60.4	26.2	9.9	24.3
1986r	100.0	13.1	27.0	59.9	26.5	10.0	23.3
1987r	100.0	13.3	27.7	59.0	26.8	9.3	22.9

*All federal expenditures less defense spending and interest payments.

r—revised from Volume II of the 1988 edition of *Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism.*

[1] Old age, survivors, disability and health (Medicare) insurance.

[2] To avoid double-counting, federal aid figures exclude the relatively small amounts of federal payments to state and local governments for the purposes of national defense and social security; these amounts are included in the columns labeled "National Defense" and "Social Security." In 1987, these expenditures were $2.185 billion and $0.7516 billion, respectively.

Sources: ACIR staff compilation and computations from Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *The National Income and Product Accounts, Historical Series*, 1929-82, Statistical Tables (for 1929-82 data); *Survey of Current Business*, July 1986 (for 1983 data); *Survey of Current Business*, July 1988 (for 1984 and 1985 figures); figures for 1986 and 1987 based on data in *Survey*, October 1988. Social Security and federal aid to state and local governments data in *Survey of Current Business*, July 1988.

Source: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism 1989 Edition Volume 1. Table 9.

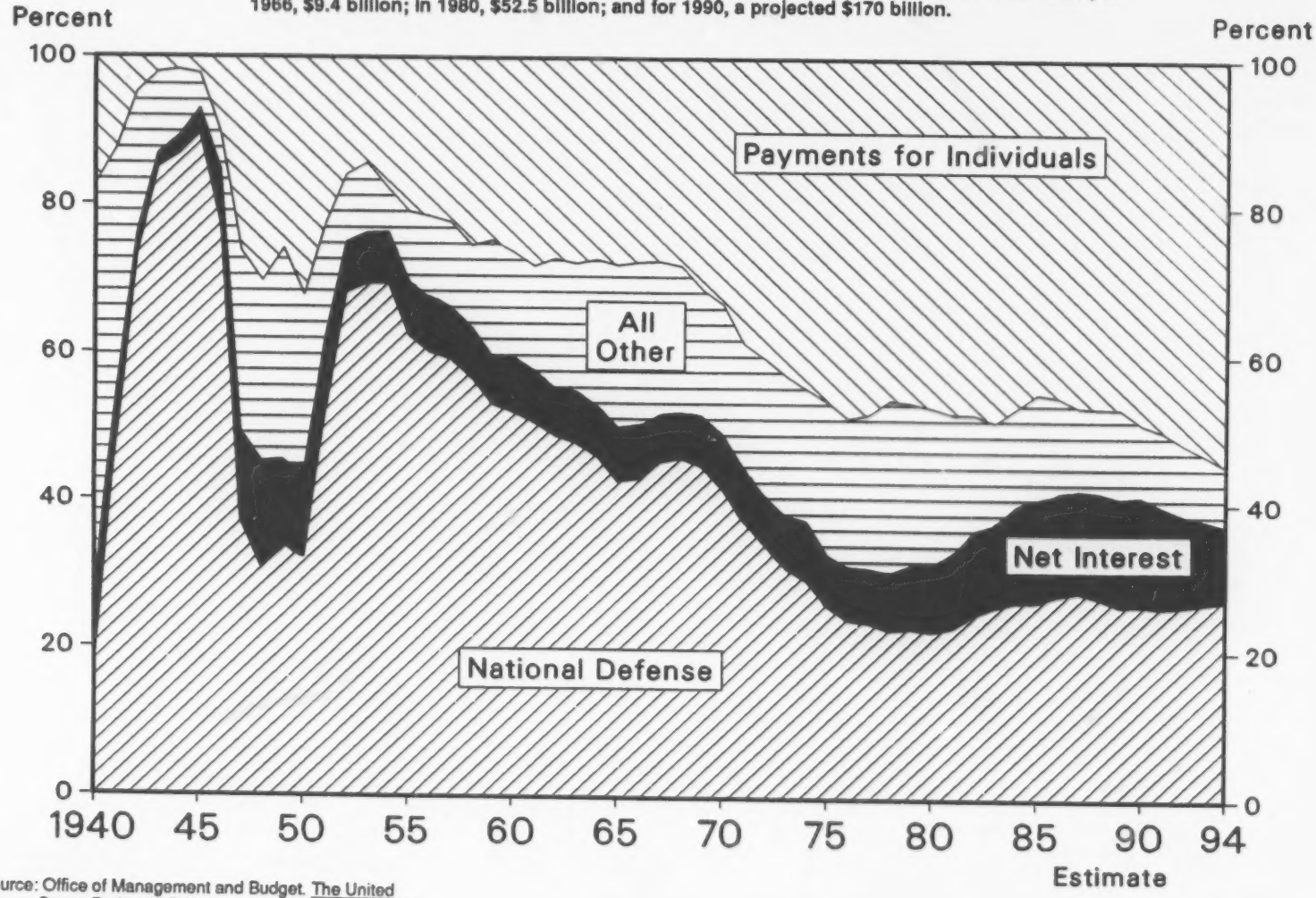
THE UNITED STATES TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley MA 02181

HERE ARE THE MAJOR CURRENT COMPONENTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS

Note the Peaks of National Defense Expenditures During World War II and The Korean War.

And Note That Payments For Individuals Have Been, In General, Continuously Increasing.

Lastly, note the Growth in Net Interest Paid on the Federal Debt. In 1940, less than $1 billion; in 1966, $9.4 billion; in 1980, $52.5 billion; and for 1990, a projected $170 billion.

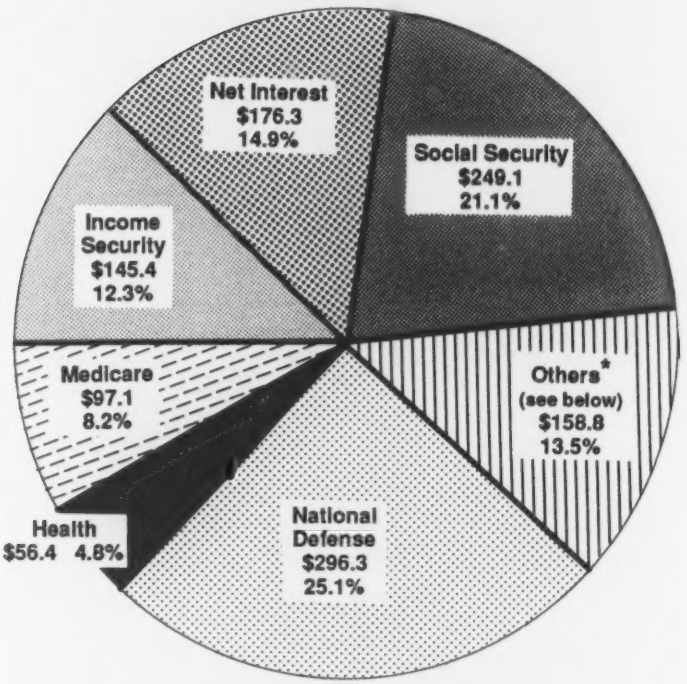


Source: Office of Management and Budget. The United States Budget in Brief FY 1990. (January 9, 1989.) P. iv and Table 4.

HERE ARE THE MAJOR CATEGORIES OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDS OUR MONEY ON

– President Bush's Figures for Fiscal Year 1990 –

– billions of dollars –



Does not sum to 100% because of internal rounding.

Total Outlays	$1,179.4
Total Receipts	$1,080.1
Deficit	$ 99.3

* Others:

- Education, training, employment, and social services
- Veterans benefits and services
- Transportation
- Agriculture
- International affairs
- Natural resources and environment
- General science, space and technology
- Administration of Justice
- Community & regional development
- General government
- Energy
- General purpose fiscal assistance
- Allowances
- Commerce & housing credit
- Undistributed off-setting receipts - $37.5 billion

World Eagle chart. Data from Office of Management and Budget. Mid-Session Review of the Budget, July 18, 1989. Tables 11 and 13.

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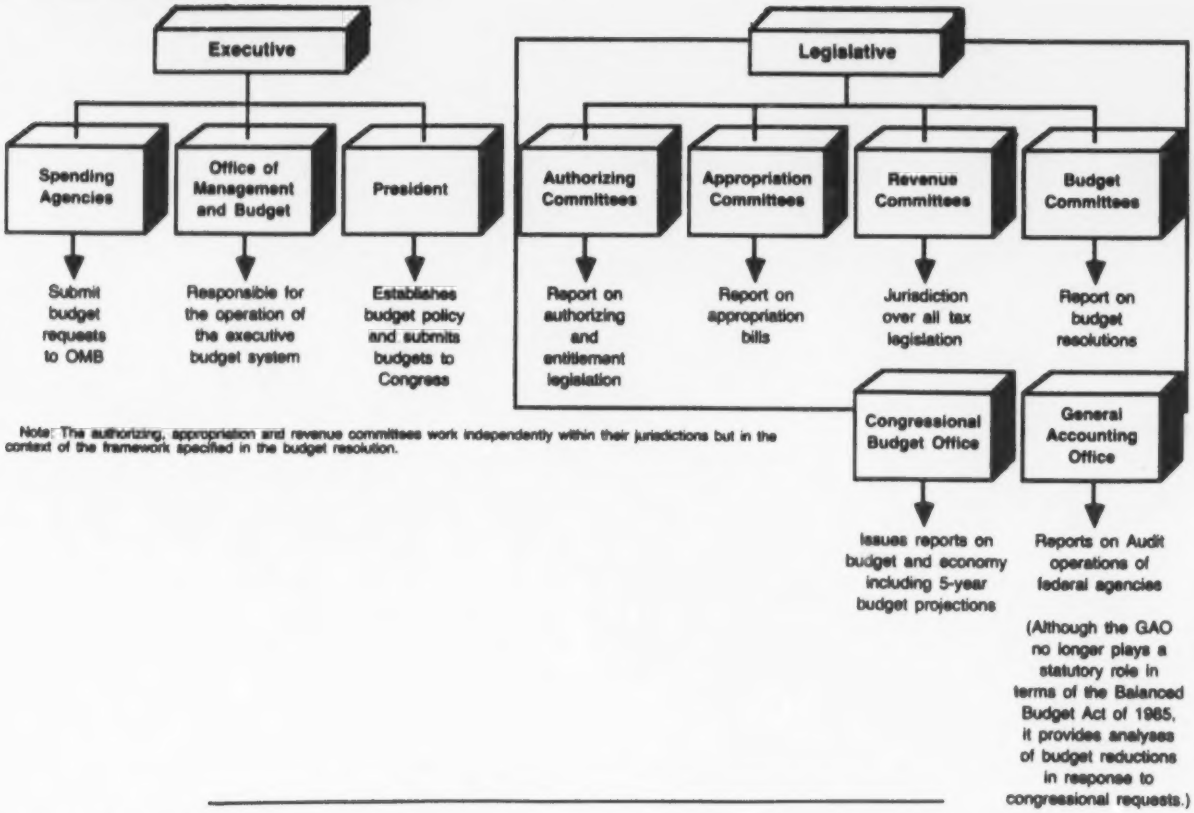
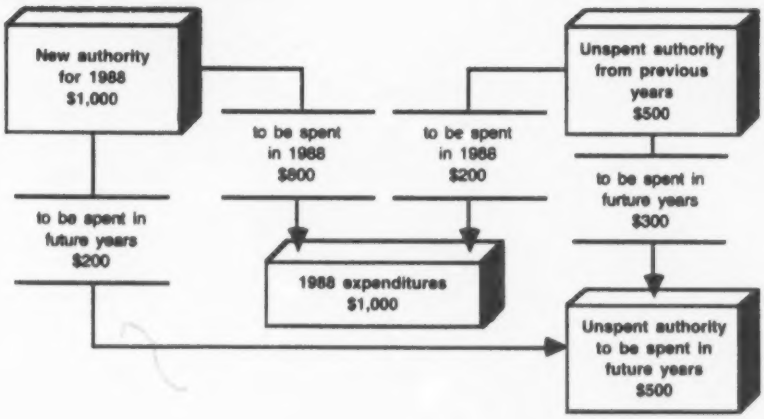
TWO ILLUSTRATIONS CONCERNING THE U.S. BUDGETARY PROCESS

Chart 1 The Budgetary Process


Executive
Legislative
Spending Agencies
Office of Management and Budget
President
Authorizing Committees
Appropriation Committees
Revenue Committees
Budget Committees
Submit budget requests to OMB
Responsible for the operation of the executive budget system
Establishes budget policy and submits budgets to Congress
Report on authorizing and entitlement legislation
Report on appropriation bills
Jurisdiction over all tax legislation
Report on budget resolutions
Congressional Budget Office
General Accounting Office
Issues reports on budget and economy including 5-year budget projections
Reports on Audit operations of federal agencies
(Although the GAO no longer plays a statutory role in terms of the Balanced Budget Act of 1985, it provides analyses of budget reductions in response to congressional requests.)

Note: The authorizing, appropriation and revenue committees work independently within their jurisdictions but in the context of the framework specified in the budget resolution.

Chart 2 Budget Authority and Outlays


New authority for 1988 $1,000
to be spent in 1988 $800
to be spent in 1988 $200
Unspent authority from previous years $500
to be spent in future years $200
to be spent in future years $300
1988 expenditures $1,000
Unspent authority to be spent in future years $500

Source: From a four page article, "Managing the Budget: The Complexities of the U.S. Budgetary Process Explained", by A. Premchand. In the September 1987 issue of The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank's Finance & Development.

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continued

MORE ON THE U.S. BUDGETARY PROCESS

Selected Concepts and Terms Used in the U.S. Budgetary Process

Appropriation: Authority that permits government agencies to incur obligations and to make payments for purposes specified.

Authorization: A measure enacted by the Congress providing the legal base for the operation of an agency or a program; it is a prerequisite for appropriations.

Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Also known as 'Gramm-Rudman-Hollings' Act, it establishes maximum deficit amounts for fiscal years 1986 to 1991.

Base-Line Projections: Projections of future revenues and expenditures under current law or policy.

Budget Authority: Authority provided by law to enter into obligations leading to outlays. This includes appropriations, authority to borrow, and authority to enter into contracts in advance of an appropriation.

Budget Resolution: A resolution passed by both Houses of the Congress setting out aggregate outlays, revenues, loans, loan guarantees, etc. This does not require the President's signature. The spending and credit aggregates are distributed among functional categories.

Credit Budget: This covers proposed direct loan obligations and guaranteed loan commitments.

Entitlement: This refers to programs operating under law to make payments for which the budget authority is not provided in advance by appropriation acts.

Functional: This refers to the 21 categories into which spending Category: and credit are divided in a budget resolution for analytical purposes.

Margin: Difference between receipts and outlays: margin is negative when there is a deficit, positive in the context of a surplus, and zero when there is a balance.

Off-Budget: This refers to programs and entities that are excluded from the budget (e.g., pension funds).

Outlays: Payments made normally in the form of checks issued or cash disbursed.

Reconciliation: This refers to a provision in the concurrent resolution on the budget that calls on congressional committees to recommend legislative changes that increase receipts or reduce outlays to be in line with the levels set in the budget resolution.

U.S. Budgetary Process: Sequence of Events

The Executive Budget Process	Timing	The Congressional Budget Process
Cabinet departments and major agencies submit initial budget request	September 1	
Office of Management and Budget reviews agency budget requests and makes recommendations for Presidential determination	September–January	
Fiscal year begins	October 1	Fiscal year begins
The President transmits his budget to Congress	1st Monday after January 3	Congress receives the President's budget
	February 15	Congressional Budget Office reports to Budget Committees on the economy and the President's budget
	February 25	Standing Committees submit reports on budget estimates to Budget Committees
OMB and the President conduct reviews to establish Presidential policy to guide agencies in the next budget	April–June	
	April 1	Budget Committees report concurrent resolution on the budget
	June 15	Congress completes action on reconciliation legislation
	June 30	House completes action on annual application bills
The President transmits a mid-session update of the budget estimates	July 15	Congress receives mid-session Presidential update of the budget estimates
OMB and CBO submit a joint report to the Congress on the estimated deficit for the upcoming fiscal year	August 20	The report is considered by a Joint Committee on Deficit Reduction and a joint resolution submitted to the Congress. Upon enactment and approval by the President, a sequester order is issued. Such an order cannot change the particulars of the joint resolution

Note: the timing indicated above can be varied from one year to another

Source: From a four page article, "Managing the Budget: The Complexities of the U.S. Budgetary Process Explained", by A. Premchand. In the September 1987 issue of The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank's Finance & Development.

FEDERAL BUDGET RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, SURPLUS OR DEFICIT, TOTAL DEBT AND INTEREST ON DEBT, 1789-1989

(dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal Year	Budget		Annual Budget Surplus or Deficit			Debt Outstanding and Interest on Debt			
	Receipts	Outlays	Amount	As a Percent of Receipts	As a Percent of Outlays	Total Debt Held by Public	Debt as a Percent of GNP	Net Interest Paid	Net Interest Paid as Percent of Outlays
1789-1849	$1,160	$1,090	$70	6.0%	6.4%	$63	NA	NA	NA
1850-1900	14,462	15,453	-991	-6.9	-6.4	1,263	NA	NA	NA
1901-16	10,218	10,155	63	0.6	0.6	1,225	NA	NA	NA
1917-19	9,876	33,124	-23,248	-235.4	-70.2	25,485	NA	NA	NA
1920-29	43,181	35,556	7,625	17.7	21.4	16,931	16.4%	NA	NA
1930-39	40,015	60,896	-20,881	-52.2	-34.3	40,440	44.5	NA	NA
1940	6,548	9,468	-2,920	-44.6	-30.8	42,772	44.6	$899	9.5%
1941	8,712	13,653	-4,941	-56.7	-36.2	48,223	42.7	943	6.9
1942	14,634	35,137	-20,503	-140.1	-58.4	67,753	47.6	1,052	3.0
1943	24,001	78,555	-54,554	-227.3	-69.4	127,766	72.7	1,529	1.9
1944	43,747	91,304	-47,557	-108.7	-52.1	184,796	91.5	2,219	2.4
1945	45,159	92,712	-47,553	-105.3	-51.3	235,182	110.7	3,112	3.4
1946	39,296	55,232	-15,936	-40.6	-28.9	241,861	113.6	4,111	7.4
1947	38,514	34,496	4,018	10.4	11.6	224,339	100.3	4,204	12.2
1948	41,560	29,764	11,796	28.4	39.6	216,270	87.3	4,341	14.6
1949	39,415	38,835	580	1.5	1.5	214,322	81.2	4,523	11.6
1950	39,443	42,562	-3,119	-7.9	-7.3	219,023	82.1	4,812	11.3
1951	51,616	45,514	6,102	11.8	13.4	214,326	68.0	4,665	10.2
1952	66,167	67,686	-1,519	-2.3	-2.2	214,758	62.7	4,701	6.9
1953	69,608	76,101	-6,493	-9.3	-8.5	218,383	59.7	5,156	6.8
1954	69,701	70,855	-1,154	-1.7	-1.6	224,499	60.8	4,811	6.8
1955	65,451	68,444	-2,993	-4.6	-4.4	226,616	58.6	4,850	7.1
1956	74,587	70,640	3,947	5.3	5.6	222,226	53.2	5,079	7.2
1957	79,990	76,578	3,412	4.3	4.5	219,421	49.8	5,354	7.0
1958	79,636	82,405	-2,769	-3.5	-3.4	226,363	50.3	5,604	6.8
1959	79,249	92,098	-12,849	-16.2	-14.0	235,003	48.8	5,762	6.3
1960	92,492	92,191	301	0.3	0.3	237,177	46.8	6,947	7.5
1961	94,388	97,723	-3,335	-3.5	-3.4	238,604	46.0	6,716	6.9
1962	99,676	106,821	-7,145	-7.2	-6.7	248,373	44.5	6,889	6.4
1963	106,560	111,316	-4,756	-4.5	-4.3	254,461	43.3	7,740	7.0
1964	112,613	118,528	-5,915	-5.3	-5.0	257,553	40.9	8,199	6.9
1965	116,817	118,228	-1,411	-1.2	-1.2	261,614	38.9	8,591	7.3
1966	130,835	134,532	-3,697	-2.8	-2.7	264,690	35.8	9,386	7.0
1967	148,822	157,464	-8,642	-5.8	-5.5	267,529	33.7	10,268	6.5
1968	152,973	178,134	-25,161	-16.4	-14.1	290,629	34.2	11,090	6.2
1969	186,882	183,640	3,242	1.7	1.8	279,483	30.1	12,699	6.9
1970	192,807	195,649	-2,842	-1.5	-1.5	284,880	28.8	14,380	7.4
1971	187,139	210,172	-23,033	-12.3	-11.0	304,328	28.8	14,841	7.1
1972	207,309	230,681	-23,372	-11.3	-10.1	323,770	28.1	15,478	6.7
1973	230,799	245,707	-14,908	-6.5	-6.1	343,045	26.8	17,349	7.1
1974	263,224	269,359	-6,135	-2.3	-2.3	346,053	24.4	21,449	8.0
1975	279,090	332,332	-53,242	-19.1	-16.0	396,906	26.1	23,244	7.0
1976	298,060	371,779	-73,719	-24.7	-19.8	480,300	28.3	26,714	7.2
1976TQ	81,232	95,973	-14,741	-18.1	-15.4	498,327	27.8	6,946	7.2
1977	355,559	409,203	-53,644	-15.1	-13.1	551,843	28.5	29,886	7.3
1978	399,561	458,729	-59,168	-14.8	-12.9	610,948	28.1	35,441	7.7
1979	463,302	503,464	-40,162	-8.7	-8.0	644,589	26.3	42,615	8.5
1980	517,112	590,920	-73,808	-14.3	-12.5	715,105	26.8	52,512	8.9
1981	599,272	678,209	-78,937	-13.2	-11.6	794,434	26.6	68,734	10.1
1982	617,766	745,706	-127,940	-20.7	-17.2	929,427	29.6	84,995	11.4
1983	600,562	808,327	-207,765	-34.6	-25.7	1,141,771	34.4	89,774	11.1
1984	666,457	851,781	-185,324	-27.8	-21.8	1,312,589	35.6	111,058	13.0
1985	734,057	946,316	-212,259	-28.9	-22.4	1,509,857	38.3	129,430	13.7
1986	769,091	990,231	-221,140	-28.8	-22.3	1,746,141	41.6	135,969	13.7
1987	854,143	1,004,586	-150,443	-17.6	-15.0	1,897,836	43.0	138,570	13.8
1988e	909,163	1,055,904	-146,741	-16.1	-13.9	2,025,083	43.0	147,871	14.0
1989e	964,674	1,094,215	-129,541	-13.4	-11.8	2,152,104	42.8	151,804	13.9

NA—not available TQ—Transition Quarter e—OMB estimate.

Sources: ACIR staff compilation and computations from: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1989*, Summary Table 24 (Cols. 1-4); Summary Table 19 (Cols. 7-8), Summary Table 18 (Col. 9); see also *Historical Tables, Budget*, FY88, Table 7.1 (Cols. 7-8), Table 6.1 (Col. 9), Table 6.2 (Col. 10). Debt figures prior to 1940 from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*, Part 2, Series Y493, p. 1117. Debt figures exclude amounts held in government accounts; compare to Table 7 of this publication. Final figures for 1987 from Final Monthly Treasury Statement for Month and Year Ending September 30, 1987.

Source: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism 1989 Edition Volume 1. Table 10.

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HOW THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE SPENT A MODERATE INCOME FAMILY'S TAXES IN 1989

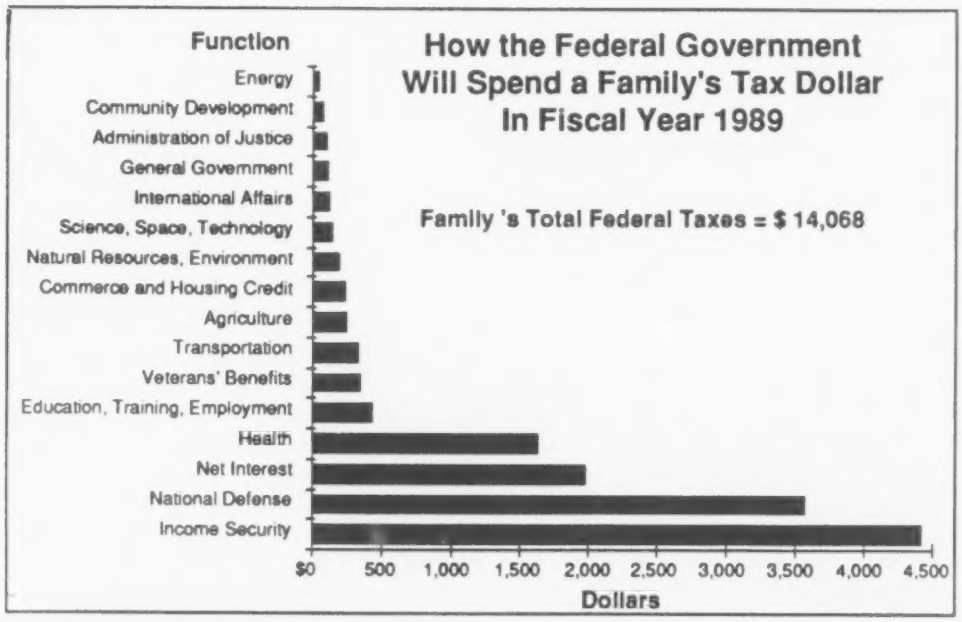
The data on this page are from the Tax Foundation, One Thomas Circle, N.W., Washington, DC, 20005, Tax Features, March 1989. It calculated that a moderate income family -- two workers earning $45,000 with two dependent children -- would face a federal tax bill of $14,068 for fiscal year 1989.

1.

Function	Family's Share		Total Spending (Millions)
	Amount	Percent of Total	
Income Security[b]	$ 4,426	31.46%	$ 369,281
National Defense	3,573	25.40	298,255
Net Interest	1,985	14.11	165,704
Health[c]	1,636	11.63	136,495
Education, Training, Employment, Social Services	436	3.10	36,351
Veterans' Benefits and Services	350	2.49	29,218
Transportation	336	2.39	28,027
Agriculture	250	1.78	20,903
Commerce and Housing Credit	241	1.71	20,040
Natural Resources and Environment	197	1.40	16,487
General Science, Space and Technology	151	1.07	12,593
International Affairs	129	0.92	10,748
General Government	120	0.85	9,990
Administration of Justice	113	0.80	9,428
Community and Regional Development	76	0.54	6,303
Energy	49	0.35	4,137
Total[d]	$ 14,068	100.00%	$ 1,137,030
Exhibit:			
Payments for Individuals	$ 6,405	45.53%	$ 534,473

[a] This example uses a two-earner family earning $45,000 per year with two dependent children.
[b] Includes social security, Federal employee retirement, unemployment compensation, housing assistance, and food and nutrition assistance; excludes veteran's income security.
[c] Includes Medicare, Medicaid, and others; excludes veterans' hospital and medical care.
[d] After deducting $36,931 million in undistributed offsetting receipts not classified by function.
Source: Tax Foundation computations based on Fiscal Year 1990 U.S. Budget presented in January 1989, and tax laws for 1989 from the Treasury Department.

2.

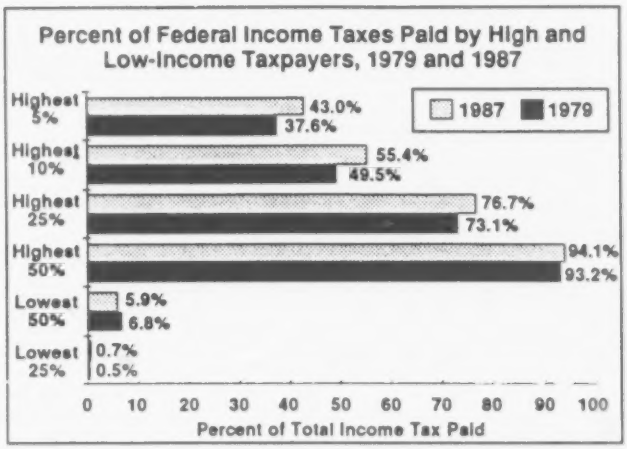


Who Shoulders The U.S. Income Tax Burden?

TOP EARNING 10% PAYS OVER HALF; TOP HALF PAYS OVER 90%

The top earning half of the population continues to pay well over 90 percent of the Federal individual income tax bill, according to Tax Foundation analysis of preliminary IRS data for 1987 — the first comprehensive income tax data reflecting the effects of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (TRA'86). Despite all the major tax legislation of the past decade, this group's share of the tax load has varied within a narrow 1.5 percent range — from a low of 92.6 percent in 1982 to a high of 94.1 percent for 1987.

The system remains progressive as the top ten percent of earners continue to shoulder a significantly larger share of the tax burden, up almost six percentage points, from 49.5 percent in 1979 to 55.4 percent in 1987. This growth in tax burden has occurred despite the alleged upper-income bias of the rate reductions and other tax cuts under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (ERTA), and more recently the Tax Reform Act of 1986.



Growth in the income base itself has been increasing faster at the upper end of the income scale, resulting in increased income tax receipts from top earners. The 107 million returns filed for tax year 1987 reported an increase in adjusted gross income of about $300 billion, largely due to the fact that a number of income exclusions and adjustments were either repealed or limited by the new law. However, taxpayers reported receiving larger amounts of certain types of income, especially pension and annuity income. Over five million fewer returns showed itemized deductions. This was primarily due to the increase in the amount of the standard deduction all taxpayers can claim and a reduction in the deductions allowed, especially the elimination of the deduction for sales taxes.

At the bottom line, 1987 total individual income tax receipts reached $371 billion, a modest one percent or $4 billion increase over 1986 collections. However, the average amount of income tax paid per taxpayer declined from $4,374 to $4,280. Although 1987 total receipts increased by $4 billion, the income tax distribution reveals that those earning $50,000 or more paid $24 billion more in income tax in 1987 while the under $50,000 income groups experienced a tax reduction of $20 billion.

In 1987, the top five percent of earners paid an average tax of $29,820, up 71 percent from 1979. The top 10 percent paid $19,214, a 68 percent jump over what they paid in 1979. While the top ten percent, or 10.7 million earners, paid well over half the total income tax in 1987, their adjusted gross income ranged down to $54,700, not exactly "fat cat" status. It still takes millions of basically middle and upper-middle income taxpayers to pay the bulk of the total income tax bill.

Federal Income Taxes Paid by High and Low-Income Taxpayers, 1979 and 1987[a]

Adjusted Gross Income Class	Income Level		Percent of Tax Paid		Average Tax	
	1979	1987	1979	1987	1979	1987
Highest 5%	$ 39,000 or more	$ 71,125 or more	37.6%	43.0%	$ 17,407	$ 29,820
Highest 10%	32,710 or more	54,700 or more	49.5	55.4	11,456	19,214
Highest 25%	21,760 or more	34,260 or more	73.1	76.7	6,769	10,643
Highest 50%	11,870 or more	17,598 or more	93.2	94.1	4,315	6,526
Lowest 50%	11,869 or less	17,597 or less	6.8	5.9	313	410
Lowest 25%	5,565 or less	7,800 or less	0.5	0.7	46	90
Lowest 10%	2,212 or less	2,880 or less	[b]	[b]	9	25

1987 Income and Tax Data

Adjusted Gross Income Class	Total Individual Returns (thousands)	Total Adjusted Gross Income ($billions)	Percentage of Adjusted Gross Income	Average Tax Rate
Highest 5%	5,353	$ 713.4	25.6%	22.4%
Highest 10%	10,705	1,032.5	37.0	19.9
Highest 25%	26,763	1,705.4	61.2	16.7
Highest 50%	53,526	2,383.6	85.5	14.7
Lowest 50%	53,526	404.5	14.5	5.4
Lowest 25%	26,763	73.0	2.6	3.3
Lowest 10%	10,705	-13.1	—	—

[a] Data for 1987 are preliminary.
[b] Less than .07 percent.
Source: Tax Foundation computations based on Statistics of Income, Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Source: Tax Foundation, Washington, DC News Release, June 13, 1989

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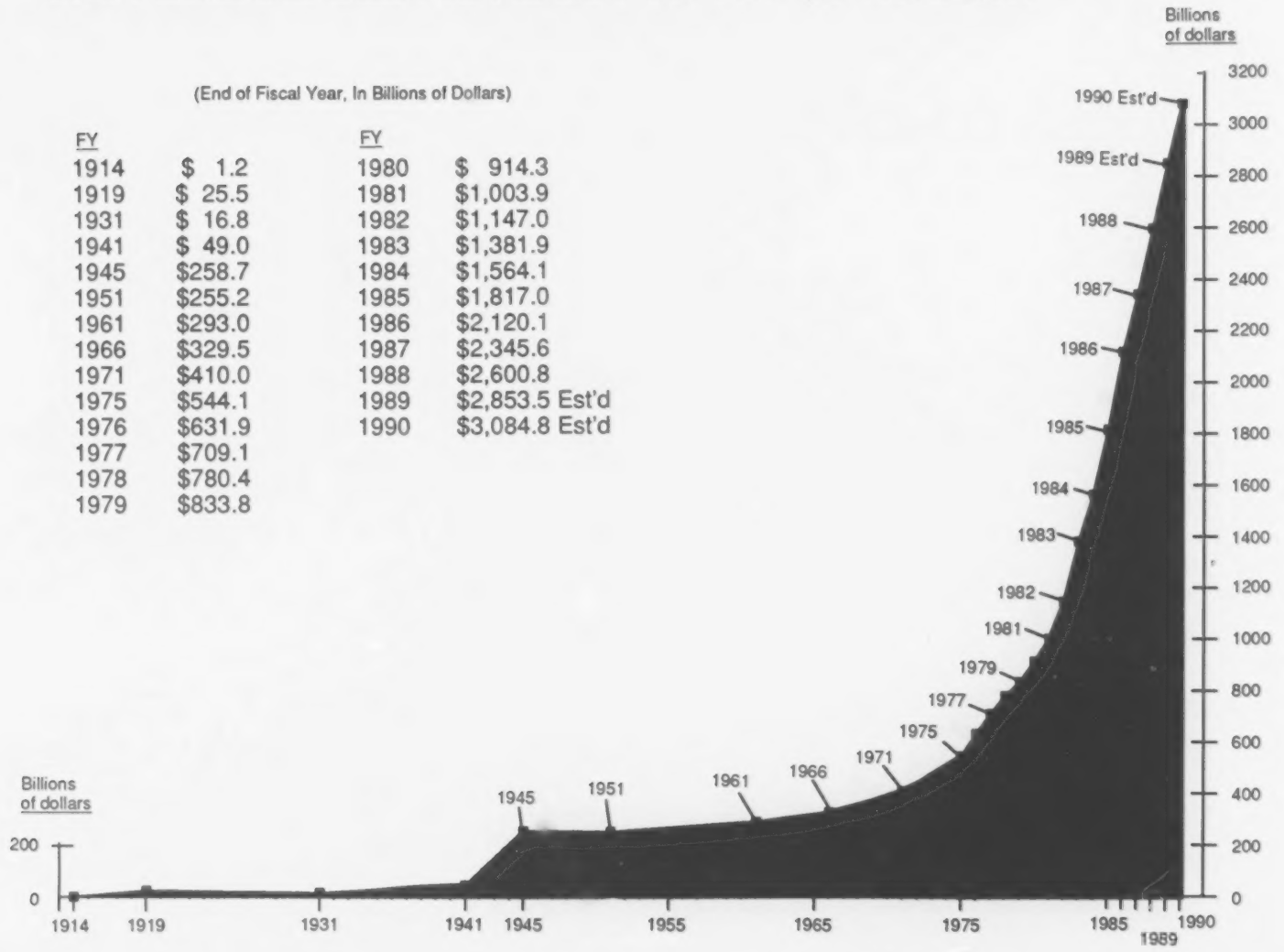
U.S. FEDERAL DEBT IS ABOUT TO TOP $3 TRILLION

(End of Fiscal Year, In Billions of Dollars)

FY		FY	
1914	$ 1.2	1980	$ 914.3
1919	$ 25.5	1981	$1,003.9
1931	$ 16.8	1982	$1,147.0
1941	$ 49.0	1983	$1,381.9
1945	$258.7	1984	$1,564.1
1951	$255.2	1985	$1,817.0
1961	$293.0	1986	$2,120.1
1966	$329.5	1987	$2,345.6
1971	$410.0	1988	$2,600.8
1975	$544.1	1989	$2,853.5 Est'd
1976	$631.9	1990	$3,084.8 Est'd
1977	$709.1		
1978	$780.4		
1979	$833.8		



World Eagle Chart.
Figures for 1984-1988 are from The United States Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 1990, January 9, 1989. Table 1.
Estimates for 1989 and 1990 are from Mid-Session Review Of The Budget, July 19, 1989. Table 21. Both publications by Office of Management and Budget.

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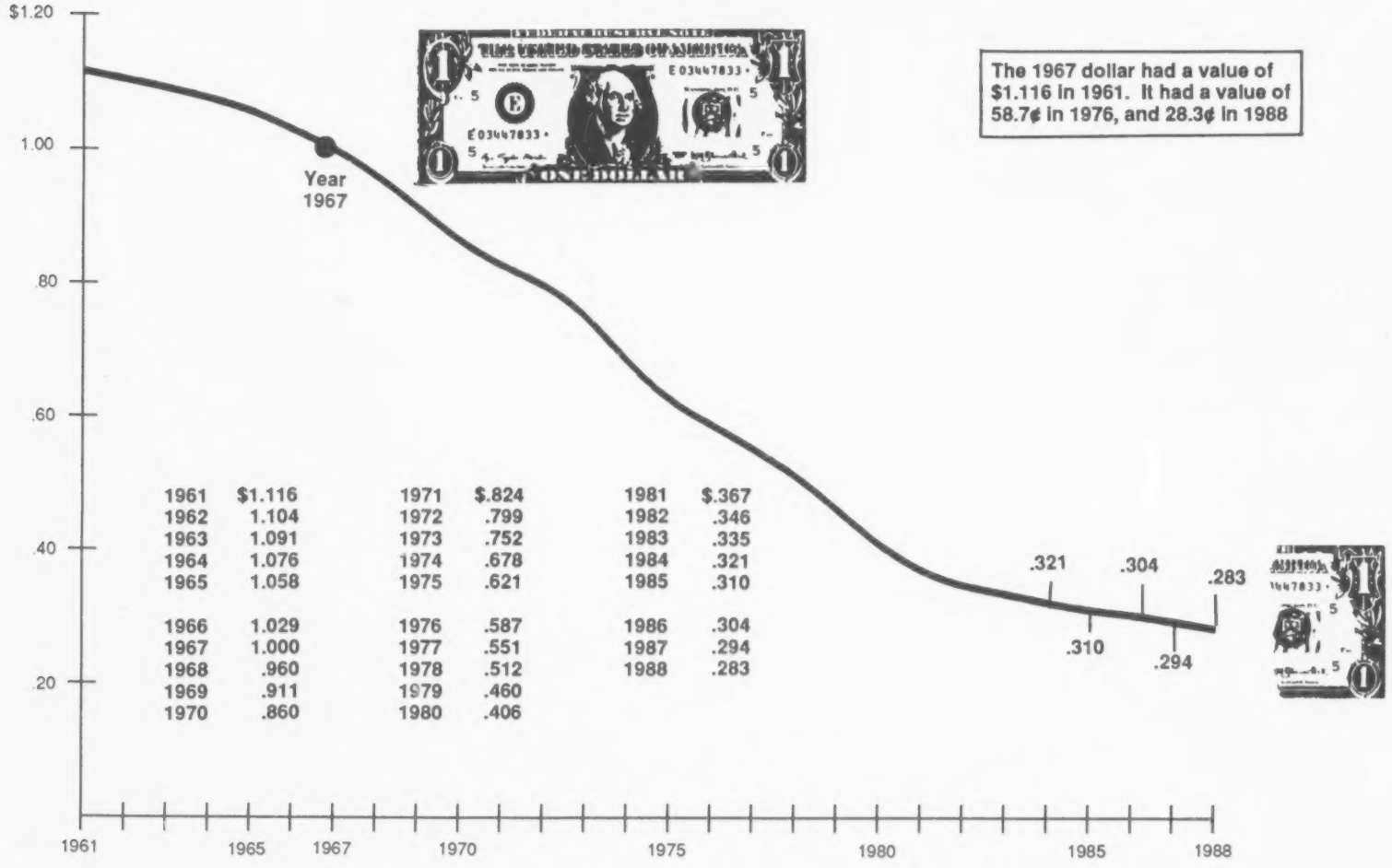
THE 1967 DOLLAR WAS WORTH 28 CENTS IN 1988

As Measured by Consumer Prices
1967 = $1.00



1961	$1.116	1971	$.824	1981	$.367
1962	1.104	1972	.799	1982	.346
1963	1.091	1973	.752	1983	.335
1964	1.076	1974	.678	1984	.321
1965	1.058	1975	.621	1985	.310
1966	1.029	1976	.587	1986	.304
1967	1.000	1977	.551	1987	.294
1968	.960	1978	.512	1988	.283
1969	.911	1979	.460		
1970	.860	1980	.406		

The 1967 dollar had a value of $1.116 in 1961. It had a value of 58.7¢ in 1976, and 28.3¢ in 1988

World Eagle chart. Data for 1961-1982 from U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Business Statistics 1982, p.29. A Supplement of the Survey of Current Business. Data for 1983 through 1988 from March 1985, 1987, 1988, and 1989 issues, Survey of Current Business. Page S-6 in each issue.

HOW DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME IN THIS COUNTRY IS SPENT[1]

Component	1965	1975	1985	1987	1988
			Billion dollars		
Disposable personal income	486.8	1,142.8	2,838.7	3,209.7	3,472.9
Total personal consumption expenditures	440.8	1,012.8	2,629.0	3,012.1	3,226.0
Nondurables	191.9	416.2	911.2	997.9	1,047.2
Food	74.3	159.1	356.2	389.9	409.7
At home	57.4	115.1	230.2	244.7	254.8
Away from home	16.9	44.1	126.0	145.2	154.9
Alcoholic beverages	13.5	28.1	58.9	64.7	66.2
At home	9.0	19.3	39.1	41.3	42.0
Away from home	4.5	8.8	19.8	23.4	24.2
Cleaning and household supplies	5.7	12.5	26.4	29.2	30.6
Toiletries	4.5	10.3	23.1	26.2	27.7
Tobacco	8.1	15.1	32.2	35.7	38.5
Drugs	5.2	12.0	28.1	32.5	34.6
Clothing and shoes	34.1	70.8	156.5	178.2	186.3
Gasoline and oil	14.8	39.7	90.6	77.0	78.8
Fuel oil and coal	4.4	8.4	18.5	16.2	17.3
Other	27.3	60.2	120.7	148.0	157.5
Durables	63.5	135.4	372.2	421.9	449.9
Motor vehicles and parts	29.9	55.8	179.1	195.8	208.0
Furniture and household equipment	25.1	54.5	129.9	148.3	159.0
Other	8.4	25.1	63.2	77.8	82.9
Services	185.4	461.2	1,345.6	1,592.3	1,728.9
Housing	65.4	148.4	403.0	467.7	501.4
Household operation	26.5	63.5	175.3	186.3	196.8
Transportation	14.5	35.7	89.8	106.2	117.2
Personal care	8.2	13.2	32.1	37.2	39.9
Medical care	25.9	84.2	291.5	360.3	403.7
Personal business service	20.2	52.2	169.9	215.5	231.4
Recreational services	9.4	24.7	74.1	89.7	97.1
Other	15.3	39.3	109.9	129.3	141.3
Savings	34.3	104.6	125.4	104.2	147.0
Other[2]	11.7	25.4	84.3	93.4	99.9

[1]Reflects data as of January 27, 1989. Totals may not add due to rounding. [2]Includes interest paid by consumers to businesses and personal transfer payments to foreigners.

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce; USDA for food and alcoholic beverage data.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. National Food Review, April-June 1989. P.18.

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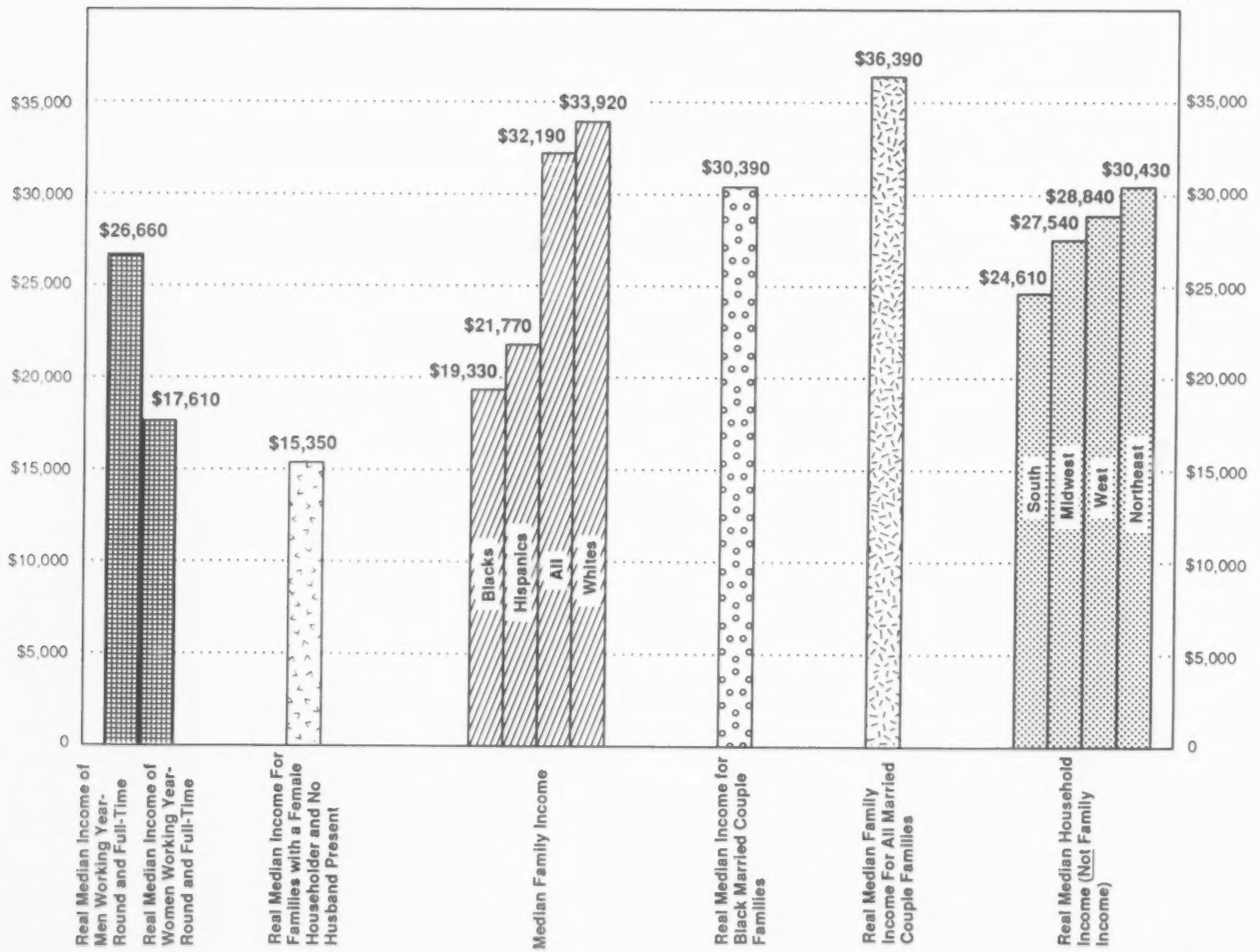
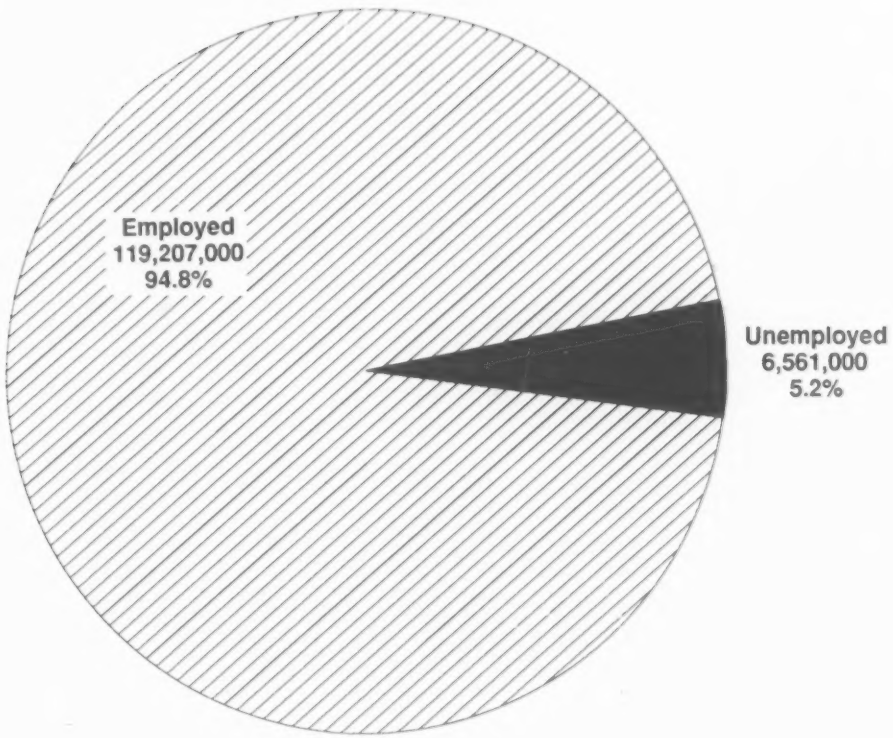
MEDIAN INCOME FIGURES FOR FAMILIES AND OTHERS, 1988



World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census Release CB89-166, October 18, 1989.

AS OF JUNE 1989, THIS COUNTRY HAD OVER 119 MILLION PEOPLE EMPLOYED

6 1/2 MILLION (5.2%) OF OUR TOTAL LABOR FORCE WAS UNEMPLOYED



Total U.S. Labor Force including resident Armed Forces, June 1989: 125,768,000

World Eagle chart. Data from Council of Economic Advisers. Economic Indicators. July 1989. P.11.

THE UNITED STATES TODAY
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IN THE U.S. TODAY, OVER 62 MILLION PEOPLE 18 YEARS AND OLDER ARE NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE

(57 Million of Those Say They Do Not Want a Job Now)

Reason, sex, and race	1986		1987				1988				1989		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
						(In thousands)							
TOTAL													
Total not in labor force	62,630	62,817	62,917	62,813	62,970	62,915	62,922	63,037	62,959	62,865	62,482	62,388	62,597
Do not want a job now	56,695	56,987	57,062	57,048	57,324	57,357	57,490	57,630	58,202	57,491	57,310	57,046	57,853
Current activity:													
Going to school	6,121	6,343	6,423	6,388	6,317	6,436	6,350	6,329	7,022	6,229	6,365	6,292	7,312
Ill, disabled	4,088	3,907	4,147	4,207	4,431	4,397	4,292	4,482	4,453	4,730	4,528	4,782	4,659
Keeping house	26,120	26,069	26,205	25,553	25,563	25,578	25,304	25,339	25,331	24,588	24,550	24,062	23,988
Retired	15,840	16,025	15,870	16,259	16,341	16,456	16,869	16,797	16,825	17,251	17,179	17,407	17,688
Other activity	4,525	4,643	4,416	4,641	4,672	4,490	4,675	4,683	4,571	4,693	4,688	4,503	4,206
Want a job now	5,931	5,848	5,775	5,885	5,788	5,455	5,484	5,318	5,276	5,418	5,313	5,331	5,509
Reason not looking:													
School attendance	1,511	1,415	1,364	1,479	1,516	1,371	1,327	1,286	1,387	1,412	1,279	1,274	1,477
Ill health, disability	905	769	854	906	838	849	849	832	794	750	910	965	889
Home responsibilities	1,200	1,357	1,240	1,326	1,265	1,237	1,193	1,209	1,128	1,145	1,177	1,151	1,169
Think cannot get a job	1,160	1,150	1,107	1,053	1,026	913	990	914	941	951	855	869	815
Job-market factors	753	828	735	706	652	587	667	600	599	597	562	519	511
Personal factors	407	322	373	347	374	326	323	314	341	354	293	350	305
Other reasons[1]	1,155	1,158	1,209	1,122	1,142	1,085	1,125	1,076	1,026	1,160	1,093	1,072	1,159
Men													
Total not in labor force	20,426	20,453	20,494	20,647	20,840	20,839	20,866	20,858	20,926	21,084	20,861	20,839	21,101
Do not want a job now	18,270	18,424	18,478	18,623	18,869	18,868	19,012	18,888	19,100	19,062	19,085	18,929	19,284
Want a job now	2,066	2,000	1,996	2,081	2,044	1,902	1,966	1,889	1,920	1,985	1,946	1,932	2,031
Reason not looking:													
School attendance	793	666	680	753	742	719	654	677	669	716	632	639	735
Ill health, disability	440	361	415	464	407	417	410	367	379	351	420	471	487
Think cannot get a job	431	499	452	437	445	364	440	414	447	446	410	410	340
Other reasons[1]	401	473	450	427	449	403	462	431	425	473	484	412	470
Women													
Total not in labor force	42,204	42,365	42,423	42,166	42,130	42,076	42,056	42,180	42,035	41,781	41,621	41,549	41,498
Do not want a job now	38,425	38,563	38,583	38,425	38,455	38,488	38,478	38,742	39,103	38,428	38,225	38,118	38,569
Want a job now	3,865	3,848	3,779	3,804	3,744	3,553	3,518	3,429	3,356	3,433	3,367	3,399	3,478
Reason not looking:													
School attendance	717	749	685	726	774	652	673	609	718	697	646	635	742
Ill health, disability	466	408	439	442	431	432	439	466	415	399	491	494	403
Home responsibilities	1,200	1,357	1,240	1,326	1,265	1,237	1,193	1,209	1,128	1,145	1,177	1,151	1,169
Think cannot get a job	729	651	655	615	581	549	551	500	494	505	445	460	475
Other reasons	753	684	760	695	693	682	663	645	601	688	609	660	689
White													
Total not in labor force	53,474	53,569	53,700	53,582	53,759	53,690	53,517	53,493	53,447	53,325	52,980	52,888	53,074
Do not want a job now	49,185	49,353	49,445	49,291	49,496	49,594	49,547	49,651	49,728	49,381	49,280	49,060	49,320
Want a job now	4,287	4,209	4,187	4,362	4,277	4,012	4,012	3,886	3,691	3,854	3,844	3,835	3,774
Reason not looking:													
School attendance	1,013	955	955	1,108	1,058	962	954	917	908	911	885	906	1,003
Ill health, disability	630	542	615	687	645	651	640	639	556	511	704	684	583
Home responsibilities	900	982	924	954	950	901	848	846	806	828	793	835	793
Think cannot get a job	827	801	745	718	679	611	670	596	600	676	570	527	514
Other reasons[1]	916	929	948	895	945	887	900	888	821	928	892	882	881
Black													
Total not in labor force	7,428	7,411	7,382	7,427	7,322	7,314	7,431	7,561	7,497	7,471	7,445	7,542	7,555
Do not want a job now	6,022	6,036	5,976	6,151	6,083	6,090	6,115	6,340	6,227	6,182	6,134	6,303	5,971
Want a job now	1,390	1,394	1,388	1,323	1,207	1,211	1,301	1,267	1,241	1,259	1,315	1,325	1,613
Reason not looking:													
School attendance	411	373	344	326	322	335	346	327	316	374	335	316	430
Ill health, disability	240	197	227	196	158	173	197	187	217	206	206	261	297
Home responsibilities	271	304	290	314	279	299	308	315	270	272	343	266	365
Think cannot get a job	271	297	327	314	294	244	264	276	290	210	253	323	272
Other reasons[1]	197	223	201	173	154	161	185	162	147	197	178	160	250

[1] Includes small number of men not looking for work because of "home responsibilities."

Source: U.S. Department of Labor. Employment and Earnings. October 1989. Table A-53.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE U.S. NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER, 1955 TO DATE

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and month	Noninstitutional population	Labor force									Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed					Unemployed		
				Total	Resident Armed Forces	Civilian			Number	Percent of labor force	
						Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries			
Annual averages											
1955	111,747	67,087	60.0	64,234	2,064	62,170	6,450	55,722	2,852	4.3	44,660
1956	112,919	68,517	60.7	65,764	1,965	63,799	6,283	57,514	2,750	4.0	44,402
1957	114,213	68,877	60.3	66,019	1,948	64,071	5,947	58,123	2,859	4.2	45,336
1958	115,574	69,486	60.1	64,883	1,847	63,036	5,586	57,450	4,602	6.6	46,088
1959	117,117	70,157	59.9	66,418	1,788	64,630	5,565	59,065	3,740	5.3	46,960
1960[1]	119,106	71,489	60.0	67,639	1,861	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,852	5.4	47,617
1961	120,671	72,359	60.0	67,646	1,900	65,746	5,200	60,546	4,714	6.5	48,312
1962[1]	122,214	72,675	59.5	68,763	2,061	66,702	4,944	61,759	3,911	5.4	49,539
1963	124,422	73,839	59.3	69,768	2,006	67,762	4,687	63,076	4,070	5.5	50,583
1964	126,503	75,109	59.4	71,323	2,018	69,305	4,523	64,782	3,786	5.0	51,394
1965	128,459	76,401	59.5	73,034	1,946	71,088	4,361	66,726	3,366	4.4	52,058
1966	130,180	77,892	59.8	75,017	2,122	72,895	3,979	68,915	2,875	3.7	52,288
1967	132,092	79,565	60.2	76,590	2,218	74,372	3,844	70,527	2,975	3.7	52,527
1968	134,281	80,990	60.3	78,173	2,253	75,920	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.5	53,291
1969	136,573	82,972	60.8	80,140	2,238	77,902	3,606	74,296	2,832	3.4	53,602
1970	139,203	84,889	61.0	80,796	2,118	78,678	3,463	75,215	4,093	4.8	54,315
1971	142,189	86,355	60.7	81,340	1,973	79,367	3,394	75,972	5,016	5.8	55,834
1972[1]	145,939	88,847	60.9	83,966	1,813	82,153	3,484	78,669	4,882	5.5	57,091
1973[1]	148,870	91,203	61.3	86,838	1,774	85,064	3,470	81,594	4,365	4.8	57,667
1974	151,841	93,670	61.7	88,515	1,721	86,794	3,515	83,279	5,156	5.5	58,171
1975	154,831	95,453	61.6	87,524	1,678	85,846	3,408	82,438	7,929	8.3	59,377
1976	157,818	97,826	62.0	90,420	1,668	88,752	3,331	85,421	7,406	7.6	59,991
1977	160,689	100,665	62.6	93,673	1,656	92,017	3,283	88,734	6,991	6.9	60,025
1978[1]	163,541	103,882	63.5	97,679	1,631	96,048	3,387	92,661	6,202	6.0	59,659
1979	166,460	106,559	64.0	100,421	1,597	98,824	3,347	95,477	6,137	5.8	59,900
1980	169,349	108,544	64.1	100,907	1,604	99,303	3,364	95,938	7,637	7.0	60,806
1981	171,775	110,315	64.2	102,042	1,645	100,397	3,368	97,030	8,273	7.5	61,460
1982	173,939	111,872	64.3	101,194	1,668	99,526	3,401	96,125	10,678	9.5	62,067
1983	175,891	113,226	64.4	102,510	1,676	100,834	3,383	97,450	10,717	9.5	62,665
1984	178,060	115,241	64.7	106,702	1,697	105,005	3,321	101,685	8,539	7.4	62,839
1985	179,912	117,167	65.1	108,856	1,706	107,150	3,179	103,971	8,312	7.1	62,744
1986[1]	182,293	119,540	65.6	111,303	1,706	109,597	3,163	106,434	8,237	6.9	62,752
1987	184,490	121,602	65.9	114,177	1,737	112,440	3,208	109,232	7,425	6.1	62,888
1988	186,322	123,378	66.2	116,677	1,709	114,968	3,169	111,800	6,701	5.4	62,944
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted[2]											
1988:											
June	186,247	123,209	66.2	116,686	1,685	115,001	3,121	111,880	6,523	5.3	63,038
July	186,402	123,331	66.2	116,707	1,673	115,034	3,060	111,974	6,624	5.4	63,071
August	186,522	123,692	66.3	116,895	1,692	115,203	3,142	112,061	6,797	5.5	62,830
September	186,666	123,688	66.3	117,074	1,704	115,370	3,176	112,194	6,614	5.3	62,978
October	186,801	123,778	66.3	117,260	1,687	115,573	3,238	112,335	6,518	5.3	63,023
November	186,949	124,215	66.4	117,652	1,705	115,947	3,238	112,709	6,563	5.3	62,734
December	187,098	124,259	66.4	117,705	1,696	116,009	3,193	112,816	6,554	5.3	62,839
1989:											
January	187,340	125,124	66.8	118,407	1,696	116,711	3,300	113,411	6,716	5.4	62,216
February	187,461	124,865	66.6	118,537	1,684	116,853	3,223	113,630	6,328	5.1	62,596
March	187,581	124,948	66.6	118,820	1,684	117,136	3,206	113,930	6,128	4.9	62,633
April	187,706	125,343	66.8	118,797	1,684	117,113	3,104	114,009	6,546	5.2	62,365
May	187,854	125,283	66.7	118,688	1,673	117,215	3,112	114,102	6,395	5.1	62,571
June	187,995	125,768	66.9	119,207	1,666	117,541	3,096	114,445	6,561	5.2	62,228

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years. For an explanation, see "Historical Comparability" under the Household Data section of the Explanatory Notes.

[2] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

NOTE: Revisions of seasonally adjusted monthly and quarterly data (shown in tables A-1 through A-3 and A-32 through A-53) for the most recent 5-year period are made at the end of each calendar year.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor. Employment and Earnings, July 1989. Table A-1.

FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS IN THE U.S., 1986-2000

(Numbers in Thousands)

Occupation	Employment		Change in employment, 1986-2000		Percent of projected job growth, 1986-2000
		Projected,			
	1986	2000	Number	Percent	
Legal assistants	61	125	64	103.7	0.3
Medical assistants	132	251	119	90.4	.6
Physical therapists	61	115	53	87.5	.2
Physical and corrective therapy assistants and aides	36	65	29	81.6	.1
Data processing equipment repairers	69	125	56	80.4	.3
Homemaker-home health aides	138	249	111	80.1	.5
Podiatrists	13	23	10	77.2	0
Computer systems analysts	331	582	251	75.6	1.2
Medical record technicians	40	70	30	75.0	.1
Employment interviewers	75	129	54	71.2	.3
Computer programmers	479	813	335	69.9	1.6
Radiologic technologists and technicians	115	190	75	64.7	.3
Dental hygienists	87	141	54	62.6	.3
Dental assistants	155	244	88	57.0	.4
Physician assistants	26	41	15	56.7	.1
Operations research analysts	38	59	21	54.1	.1
Occupational therapists	29	45	15	52.2	.1
Peripheral electronic data processing equipment operators	46	70	24	50.8	.1
Data entry keyers, composing	29	43	15	50.8	.1
Optometrists	37	55	18	49.2	.1

FASTEST DECLINING OCCUPATIONS IN THE U.S., 1986-2000

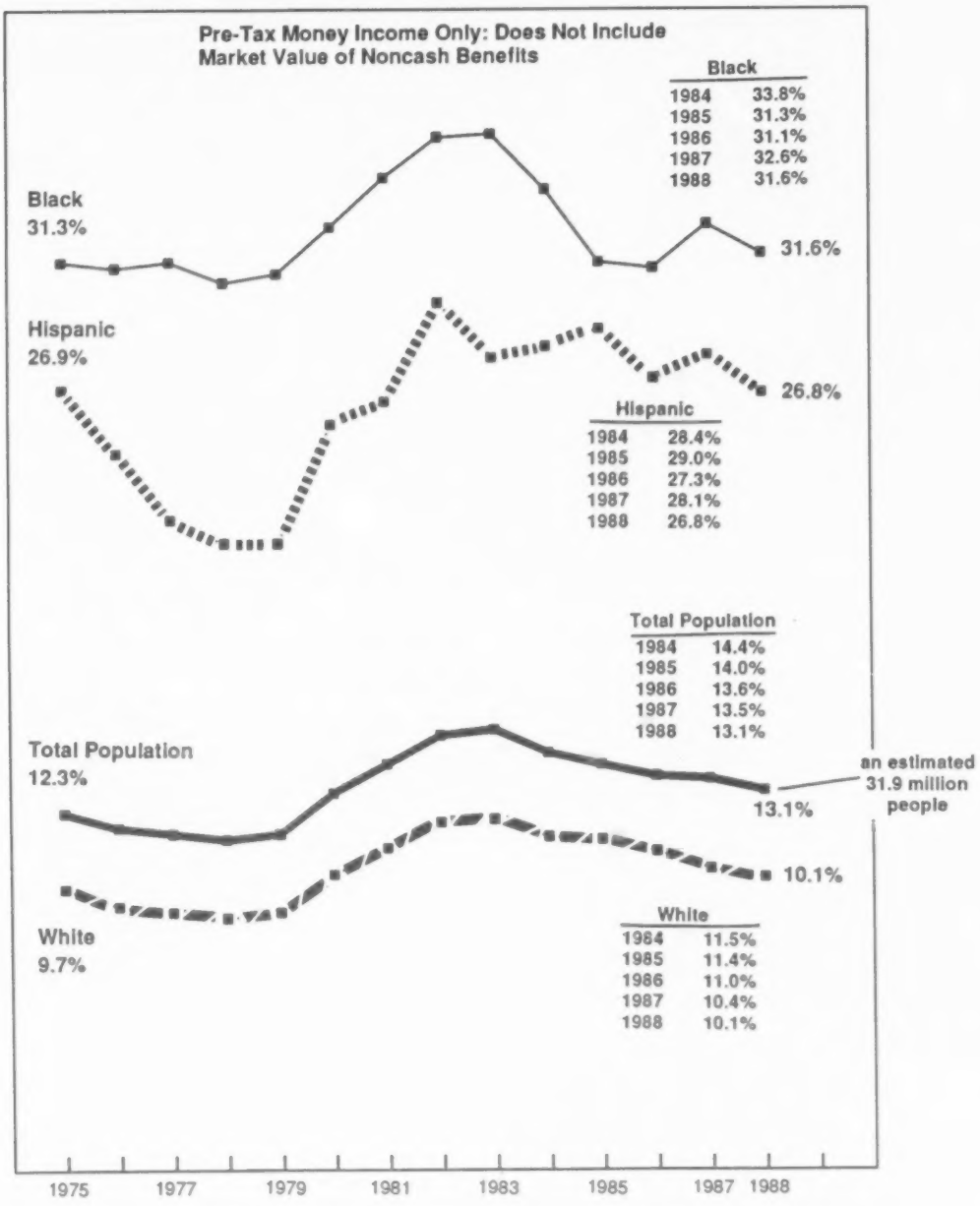
(Numbers in Thousands)

Occupation	Employment		Change in employment, 1986-2000	
		Projected,		
	1986	2000	Number	Percent
Electrical and electronics assemblers	249	116	133	53.7
Electronic semiconductor processors	29	14	15	51.1
Railroad conductors and yardmasters	29	17	12	40.9
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	42	25	17	39.9
Gas and petroleum plant and system occupations	31	20	11	34.3
Industrial truck and tractor operators	426	283	143	33.6
Shoe sewing-machine operators and tenders	27	18	9	32.1
Station installers and repairers, telephone	58	40	18	31.8
Chemical equipment controllers, operators, and tenders	73	52	21	29.7
Chemical plant and system operators	33	23	10	29.6
Stenographers	178	128	50	28.2
Farmers	1,182	850	332	28.1
Statistical clerks	71	52	19	26.4
Textile draw-out and winding machine operators and tenders	219	164	55	25.2
Central office and PBX installers and repairers	74	57	17	23.1
Farm workers	940	750	190	20.3
Coil winders, tapers, and finishers	34	28	6	18.5
Central office operators	42	34	8	17.9
Directory assistance operators	32	27	5	17.7
Compositors, typesetters, and arrangers, precision	30	25	5	17.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Spring 1988, P.9.

THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS SAYS NEARLY 32 MILLION AMERICANS LIVE IN POVERTY

(For each category, percentage of the population living below the poverty level. Hispanic people may be of any race.)



Poverty Threshold Cash Income for Family of 4 in 1988: $12,091.

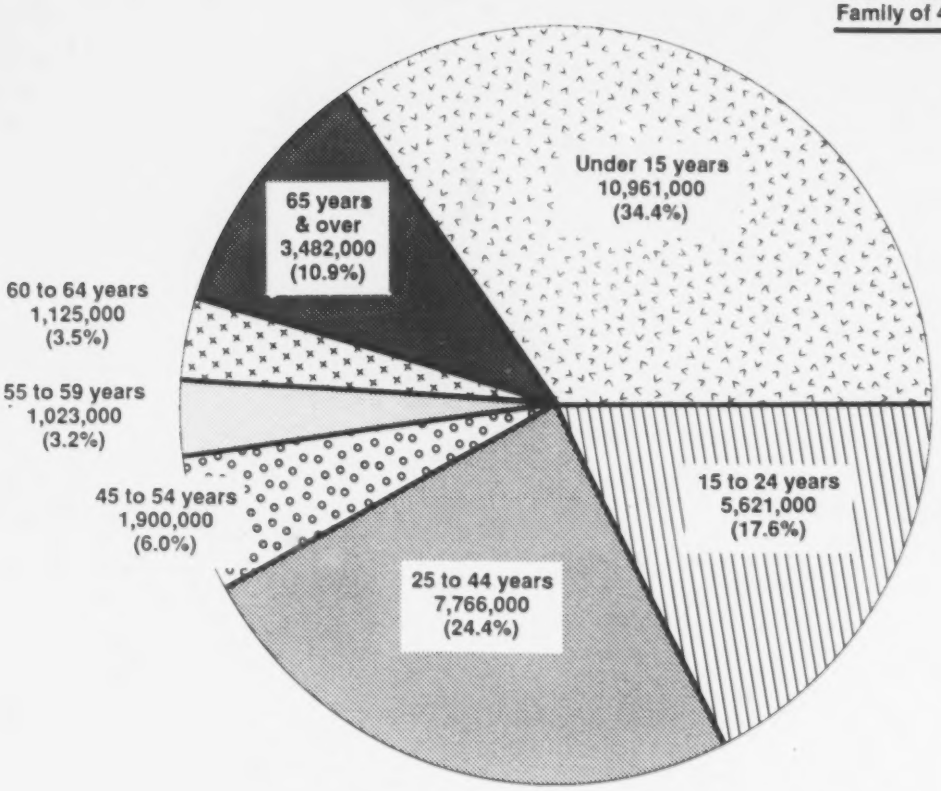
The official poverty measurement, which is adjusted each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index, omits the value of noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, and housing subsidies.

World Eagle graph. Data from the 1988 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 713; and from Bureau of the Census Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988 (Advance Report). Series P-60, No. 166.

ALMOST 32 MILLION INDIVIDUALS IN THE U.S. WERE ESTIMATED TO BE BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1988

Pre-Tax Money Income Only. Noncash Benefits Not Considered.

In 1988, the Poverty Threshold Pre-Tax Cash Income for Family of 4 was $12,091



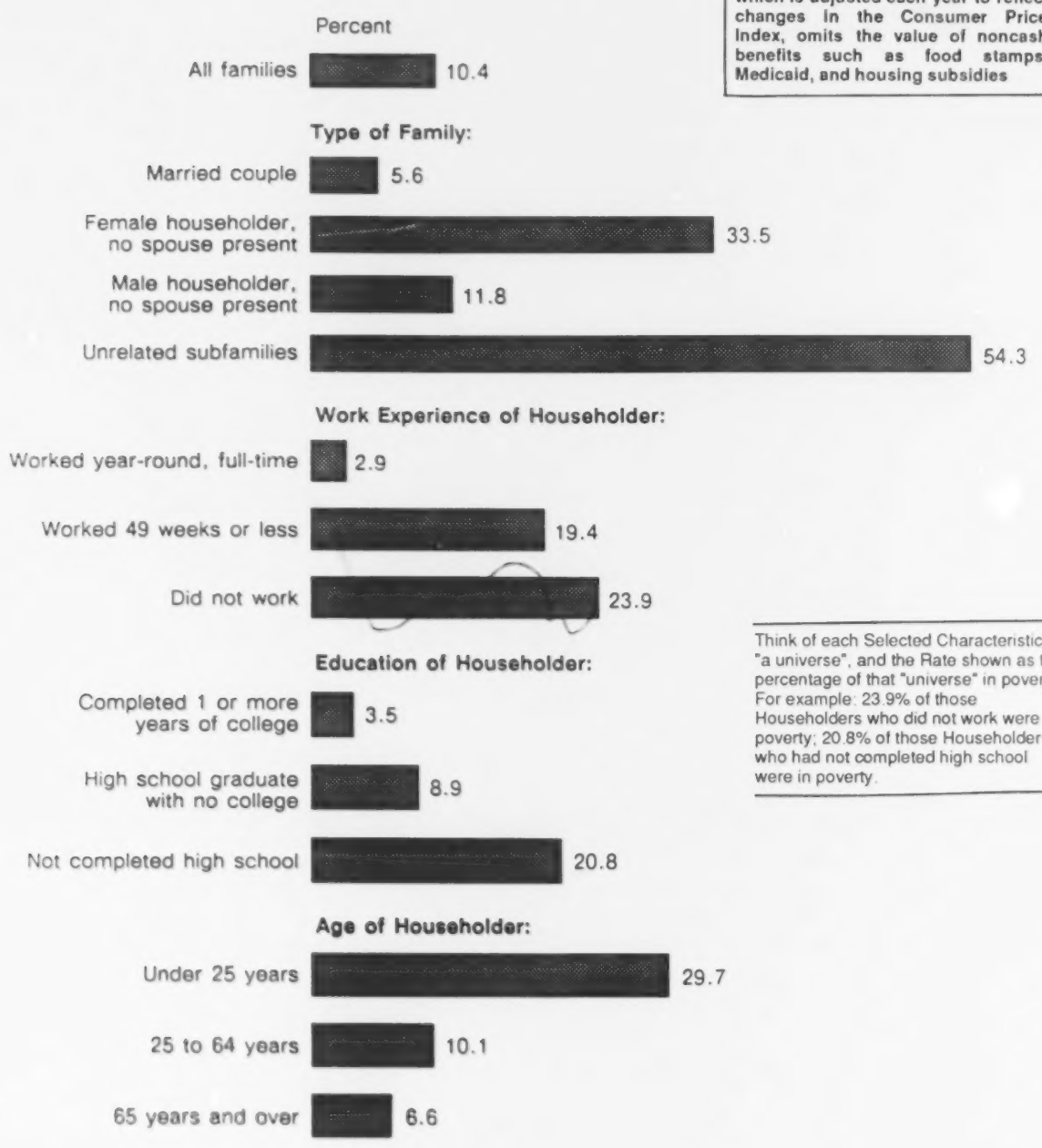
All Persons Estimated to be in Poverty: 31,900,000

The official poverty measurement, which is adjusted each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index, omits the value of noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, and housing subsidies

World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census. Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988 (Advance Report). Series P-60, No. 166. Page 57.

POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES WITH SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

The official poverty measurement, which is adjusted each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index, omits the value of noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, and housing subsidies



Think of each Selected Characteristic as "a universe", and the Rate shown as the percentage of that "universe" in poverty. For example: 23.9% of those Householders who did not work were in poverty; 20.8% of those Householders who had not completed high school were in poverty.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988 (Advance Report). Series P-60, No. 166. Figure 2, Page 8.

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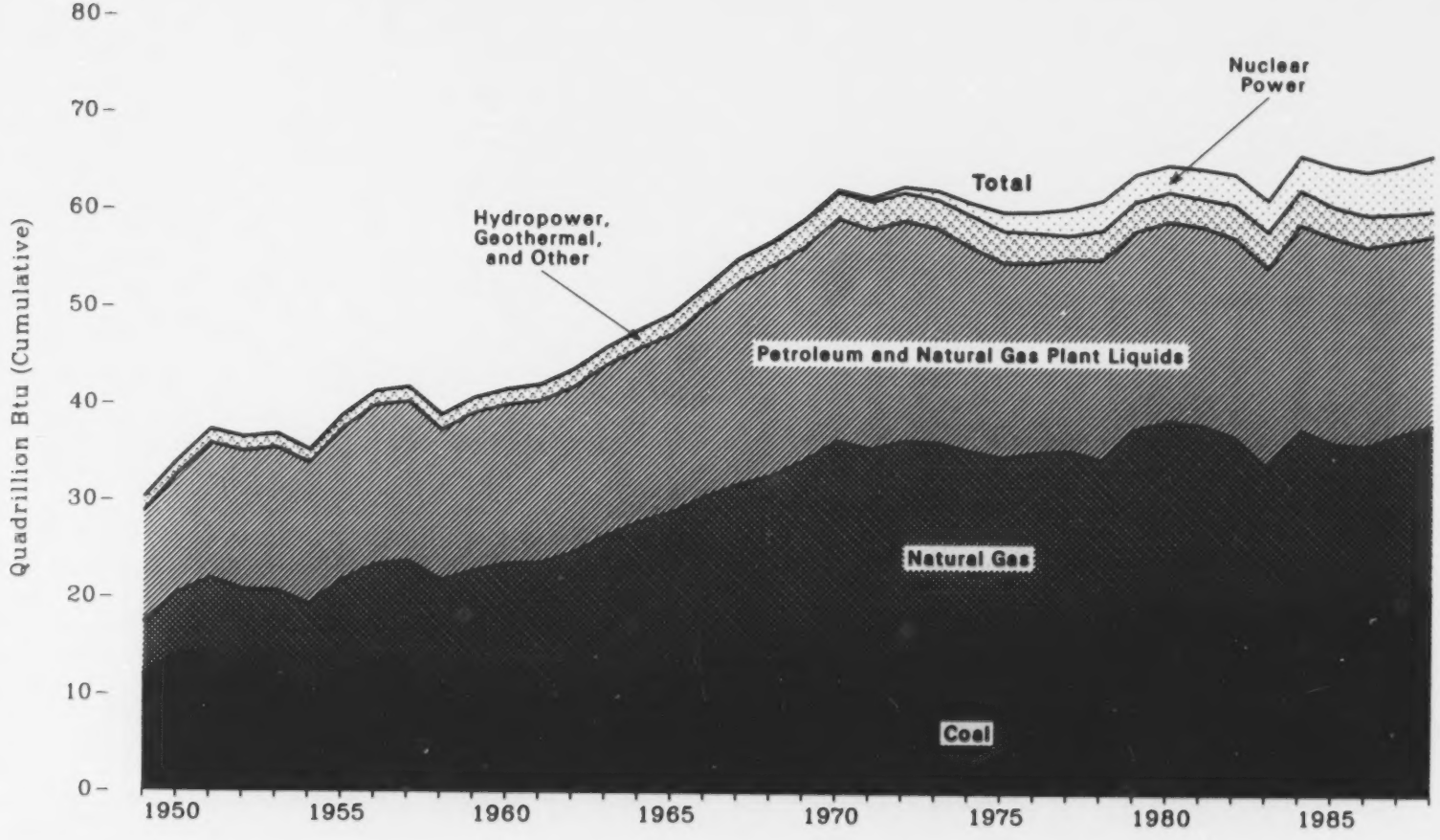
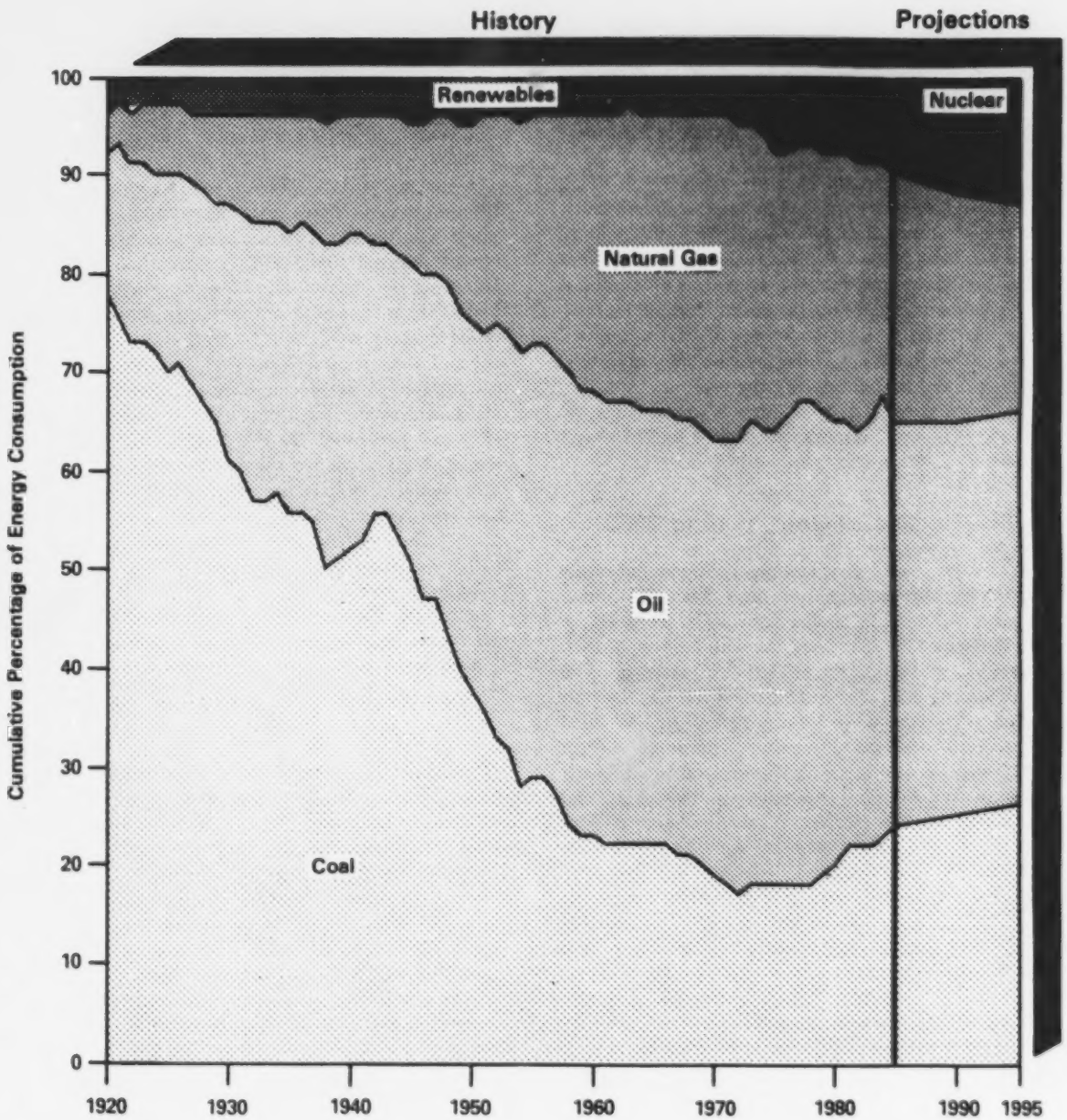
U.S. PRODUCTION OF ENERGY BY SOURCE
1949-1988



Source: U.S. Deprtment of Energy. Annual Energy Review 1988. P.8.

SOURCES OF U.S. PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION 1920-1995

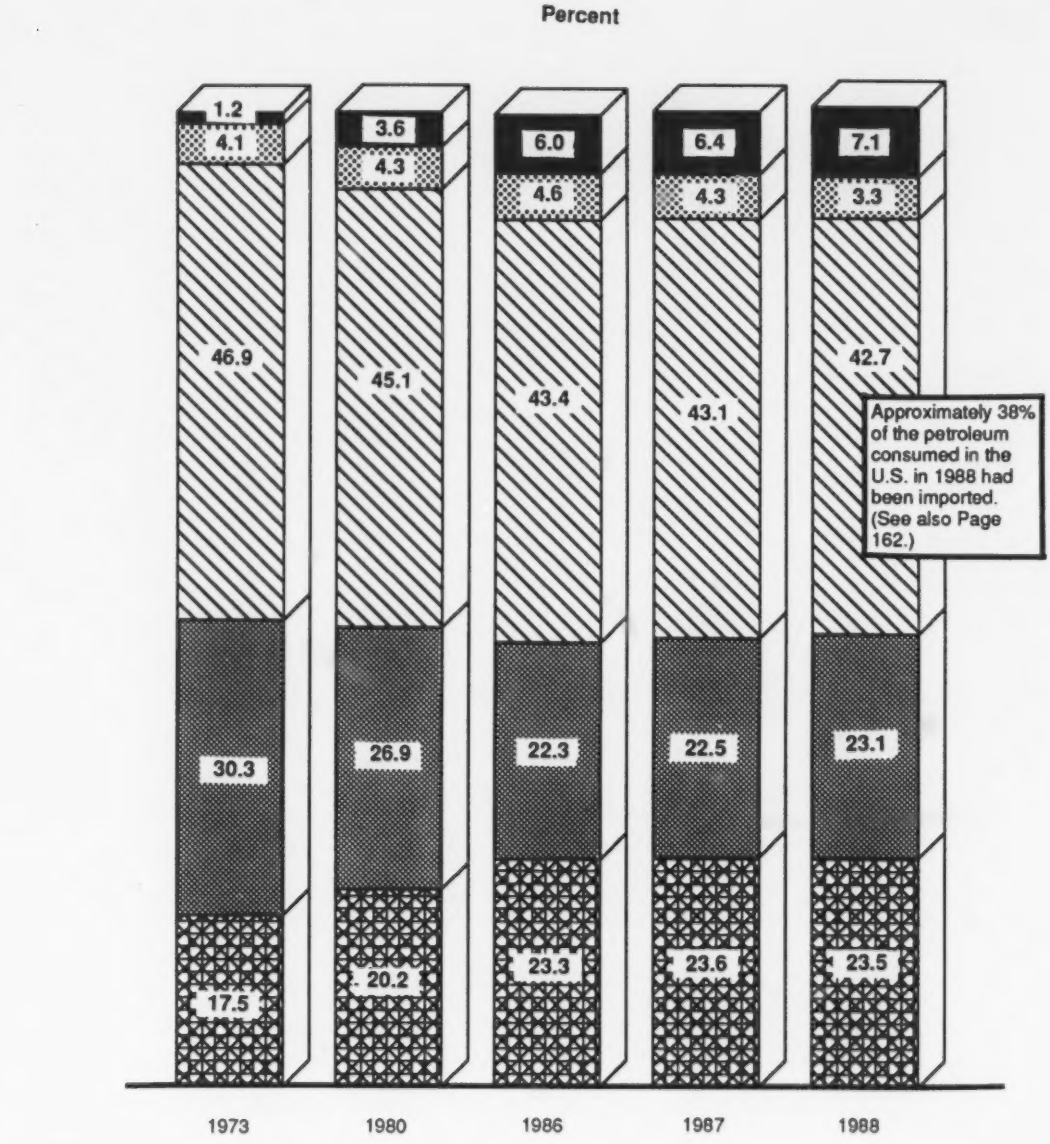
(Cumulative Percent)



Sources: ● 1920-1949: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* (annual issues) ● 1950-1984: Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 1984* (1985) ● 1985-1995: Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1984* (1985).

Source; U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration. Annual Outlook for U.S. Coal 1985. Published May 1985. P.6.

U.S. CONSUMPTION OF PRIMARY ENERGY BY SOURCE



Figures do not sum to 100 percent because of internal rounding.

World Eagle chart from data in U.S. Department of Energy's Monthly Energy Review, May 1985, June 1986, May 1987, May 1988, May 1989.

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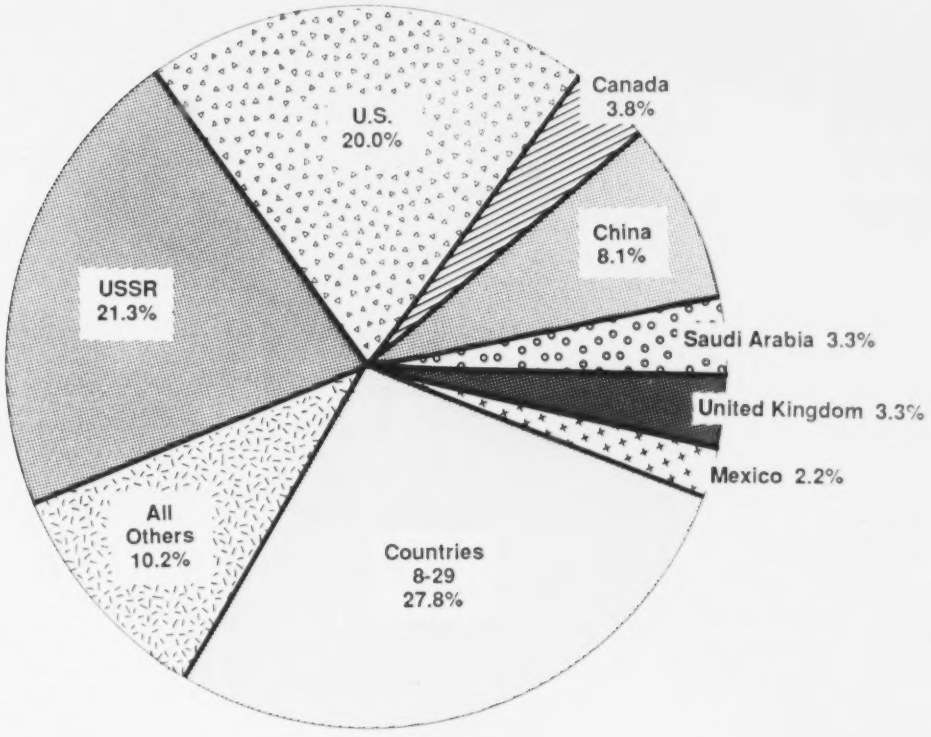
THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF PRIMARY ENERGY
U.S. SHARE IN 1987 WAS 20%



Percentage Shares of World Total for 1987:
321.33 Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu

Countries Ranked 8-29

8.	Australia	1.9%	19.	France	1.2%
9.	India	1.8%	20.	Algeria	1.2%
10.	Poland	1.8%	21.	Brazil	1.1%
11.	W. Germany	1.8%	22.	Kuwait	1.0%
12.	Iran	1.8%	23.	Japan	1.0%
13.	Venezuela	1.6%	24.	Nigeria	0.9%
14.	Norway	1.4%	25.	E. Germany	0.9%
15.	Iraq	1.4%	26.	Romania	0.8%
16.	Indonesia	1.3%	27.	Egypt	0.7%
17.	South Africa	1.3%	28.	Netherlands	0.9%
18.	UAE	1.3%	29.	Libya	0.8%

World Eagle chart and table based on data in U.S. Department of Energy's International Energy Annual 1987. Released for printing October 6, 1988. Pp. 2&3.

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TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA ARE FAR AND AWAY THE NATION'S LARGEST CONSUMERS OF ENERGY: 20.8% OF TOTAL IN 1987

Energy Consumption Estimates Ranked by State, 1987

Rank	Total Consumption		Coal		Natural Gas		Petroleum		Electricity[1]	
					Trillion Btu					
1	Texas	9,151.0	Ohio	1,433.1	Texas	3,436.7	Texas	4,325.6	Texas	735.9
2	California	6,806.6	Pennsylvania	1,381.1	California	1,993.0	California	3,324.4	California	649.4
3	Ohio	3,646.1	Texas	1,203.9	Louisiana	1,560.7	New York	1,767.3	Ohio	444.0
4	New York	3,475.7	Indiana	1,192.0	Illinois	886.5	Florida	1,438.6	Florida	416.6
5	Pennsylvania	3,431.3	West Virginia	871.7	New York	779.3	Louisiana	1,435.6	New York	407.8
6	Louisiana	3,410.0	Michigan	840.2	Ohio	747.1	Pennsylvania	1,297.5	Pennsylvania	365.8
7	Illinois	3,359.1	Illinois	757.8	Michigan	671.2	New Jersey	1,266.1	Illinois	357.8
8	Florida	2,759.7	Kentucky	746.7	Pennsylvania	649.3	Illinois	1,182.5	Michigan	270.6
9	Michigan	2,582.5	Georgia	710.6	Oklahoma	617.6	Ohio	1,141.9	North Carolina	269.2
10	Indiana	2,372.7	Alabama	660.7	New Jersey	432.4	Michigan	907.3	Washington	266.3
11	New Jersey	2,252.2	Tennessee	598.6	Indiana	416.3	Massachusetts	828.5	Tennessee	240.7
12	Georgia	1,923.3	Florida	586.6	Kansas	341.2	Indiana	824.9	Georgia	235.0
13	North Carolina	1,836.1	Missouri	528.1	Florida	313.6	Georgia	792.0	Virginia	228.3
14	Virginia	1,755.1	North Carolina	500.9	Georgia	311.3	Virginia	761.8	Indiana	227.9
15	Washington	1,709.2	Wyoming	428.1	Wisconsin	282.4	North Carolina	733.7	Louisiana	201.7
16	Tennessee	1,693.4	Wisconsin	386.6	Alaska	251.5	Washington	689.4	New Jersey	200.0
17	Alabama	1,556.9	Virginia	337.9	Missouri	234.5	Missouri	611.5	Alabama	191.1
18	Missouri	1,444.7	North Dakota	319.3	Massachusetts	233.4	Tennessee	593.6	South Carolina	176.7
19	Kentucky	1,329.9	Colorado	296.5	Minnesota	231.5	Alabama	562.2	Kentucky	175.1
20	Massachusetts	1,319.5	South Carolina	295.3	Alabama	214.6	Maryland	492.1	Missouri	170.7
21	Wisconsin	1,295.6	New York	294.3	Mississippi	212.3	Minnesota	489.2	Wisconsin	155.2
22	Oklahoma	1,254.4	Maryland	288.9	Colorado	210.0	Kentucky	487.6	Maryland	153.0
23	Minnesota	1,206.2	Iowa	287.3	Tennessee	207.0	Wisconsin	455.6	Massachusetts	143.8
24	Maryland	1,205.5	Arizona	282.9	Iowa	202.5	Connecticut	451.9	Minnesota	143.0
25	South Carolina	1,122.1	Utah	273.8	Kentucky	178.3	Oklahoma	413.2	Oregon	131.3
26	Kansas	1,009.9	Kansas	267.4	Maryland	174.3	Kansas	400.9	Arizona	125.0
27	Colorado	882.9	New Mexico	260.7	Arkansas	172.3	Mississippi	380.7	Oklahoma	124.0
28	Iowa	877.4	Minnesota	256.0	New Mexico	164.6	South Carolina	366.0	Colorado	99.0
29	Mississippi	868.7	Oklahoma	240.7	North Carolina	153.3	Arizona	343.3	Mississippi	95.0
30	Oregon	853.6	Arkansas	211.0	Virginia	147.8	Colorado	338.0	Iowa	92.8
31	Arizona	850.7	Louisiana	172.4	Washington	136.1	Oregon	335.4	Connecticut	87.5
32	West Virginia	734.3	Nevada	154.9	West Virginia	123.6	Iowa	324.3	Kansas	84.9
33	Connecticut	728.7	Montana	132.9	Arizona	113.0	Arkansas	299.2	Arkansas	80.4
34	Arkansas	709.6	Mississippi	122.4	South Carolina	108.6	West Virginia	259.2	West Virginia	71.9
35	New Mexico	501.3	Massachusetts	117.6	Utah	106.9	Hawaii	229.1	Nebraska	57.2
36	Nebraska	496.2	Nebraska	116.5	Nebraska	101.1	Maine	216.7	Idaho	55.4
37	Utah	476.6	Washington	95.7	Connecticut	94.7	New Mexico	215.7	Utah	46.0
38	Alaska	472.0	New Jersey	90.5	Wyoming	86.4	Alaska	207.2	Nevada	44.7
39	Wyoming	374.3	Delaware	70.5	Oregon	82.5	Utah	205.9	Montana	43.0
40	Idaho	338.0	California	45.0	Nevada	41.7	Nebraska	203.3	New Mexico	42.4
41	Nevada	336.7	New Hampshire	31.6	Montana	39.6	New Hampshire	156.9	Wyoming	37.3
42	Maine	329.1	Connecticut	21.4	Idaho	37.8	Nevada	155.6	Maine	36.5
43	Montana	320.8	South Dakota	14.6	Delaware	37.3	Montana	137.0	District of Columbia	30.7
44	North Dakota	307.6	Idaho	8.9	Rhode Island	36.9	Wyoming	131.4	New Hampshire	28.5
45	New Hampshire	242.5	Maine	6.8	District of Columbia	31.4	Delaware	126.4	Hawaii	24.5
46	Hawaii	234.6	Alaska	4.3	North Dakota	26.0	North Dakota	116.9	Delaware	23.7
47	Delaware	221.6	Oregon	3.7	South Dakota	21.4	Rhode Island	115.2	North Dakota	23.1
48	Rhode Island	207.5	District of Columbia	1.7	New Hampshire	12.3	Idaho	109.1	South Dakota	20.9
49	South Dakota	197.8	Hawaii	1.6	Vermont	5.1	South Dakota	103.7	Rhode Island	20.1
50	District of Columbia	172.4	Vermont	.3	Hawaii	2.8	Vermont	70.9	Vermont	14.6
51	Vermont	124.6	Rhode Island	1	Maine	2.7	District of Columbia	42.0	Alaska	11.5
	United States	**76,776.8**	**United States**	**17,952.0**	**United States**	**17,674.2**	**United States**	**32,863.9**	**United States**	**8,378.0**

[1] Electricity sold to end users, not including the losses incurred in the generation, transmission, and distribution of the electricity.
Source: State Energy Data System 1987.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy. State Energy Data Report: Consumption Estimates 1960-1987. Table 3. P. 19

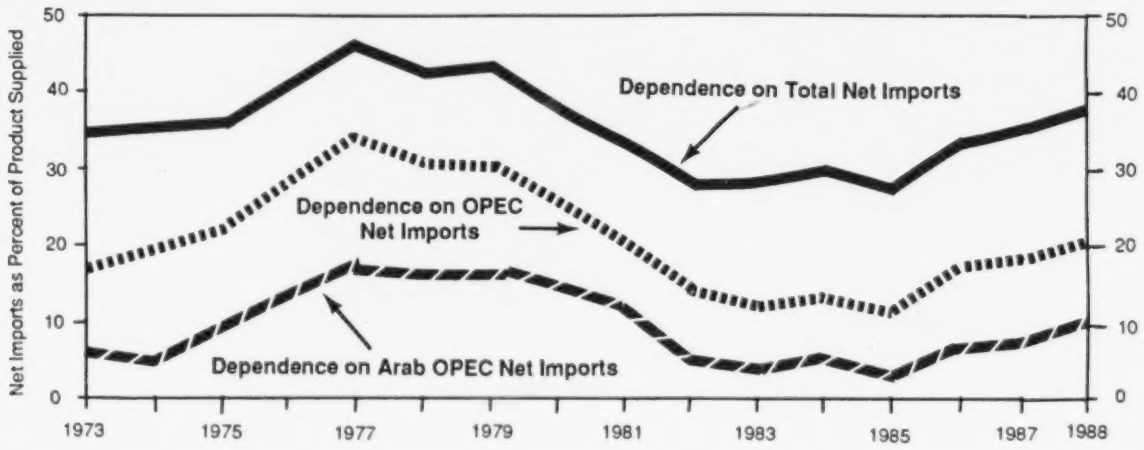
Energy Consumption Estimates Ranked by State, 1987 continued

Rank	Residential Sector		Commercial Sector		Industrial Sector		Transportation Sector		Consumption per Capita	
					Trillion Btu				Million Btu	
1	California	1,218.9	California	1,134.2	Texas	5,049.2	California	2,611.3	Alaska	900.8
2	Texas	1,083.5	Texas	975.7	Louisiana	2,218.5	Texas	2,042.6	Louisiana	766.6
3	New York	980.8	New York	939.5	California	1,842.3	Florida	1,040.2	Wyoming	763.8
4	Ohio	812.0	Illinois	608.4	Ohio	1,480.4	New York	896.5	Texas	545.3
5	Pennsylvania	808.0	Florida	590.9	Pennsylvania	1,318.0	Pennsylvania	819.3	North Dakota	458.5
6	Illinois	806.0	Ohio	550.6	Illinois	1,222.1	New Jersey	804.3	Indiana	429.1
7	Florida	717.8	Pennsylvania	485.9	Indiana	1,123.4	Ohio	803.2	Kansas	408.1
8	Michigan	662.1	Michigan	459.6	Michigan	798.4	Illinois	722.6	Montana	396.6
9	New Jersey	496.9	New Jersey	422.7	Alabama	693.0	Michigan	662.4	West Virginia	386.9
10	North Carolina	428.2	Virginia	357.8	New York	658.9	Georgia	659.1	Oklahoma	384.9
11	Indiana	416.3	Massachusetts	296.8	Washington	581.8	Louisiana	657.8	Alabama	381.2
12	Virginia	411.5	North Carolina	293.6	Georgia	577.5	Indiana	572.1	Washington	376.3
13	Georgia	402.7	Georgia	283.9	North Carolina	572.5	Virginia	557.8	Kentucky	357.2
14	Massachusetts	385.9	Washington	280.2	Tennessee	568.3	North Carolina	541.8	Tennessee	348.7
15	Missouri	372.9	Tennessee	276.7	Kentucky	540.2	Washington	504.1	Delaware	341.9
16	Tennessee	366.9	Missouri	266.8	New Jersey	528.3	Tennessee	481.6	Idaho	338.0
17	Washington	343.2	Indiana	260.8	Oklahoma	523.3	Missouri	457.2	Ohio	337.9
18	Wisconsin	332.8	Louisiana	243.0	South Carolina	470.7	Massachusetts	400.0	New Mexico	335.1
19	Maryland	306.4	Colorado	221.4	Wisconsin	439.2	Alabama	373.1	Nevada	334.7
20	Alabama	291.0	Wisconsin	205.3	Virginia	427.9	Kentucky	351.1	Mississippi	331.1
21	Louisiana	290.7	Alabama	199.8	Minnesota	420.7	Maryland	334.0	South Carolina	327.5
22	Minnesota	284.9	Arizona	192.6	Florida	410.8	Minnesota	331.7	Oregon	313.4
23	Kentucky	265.0	Kentucky	173.6	Kansas	395.0	Oklahoma	330.5	Nebraska	311.3
24	Oklahoma	229.9	Maryland	172.4	Maryland	392.6	Wisconsin	318.3	Iowa	310.8
25	South Carolina	229.3	Oklahoma	170.7	West Virginia	385.7	Arizona	311.9	Georgia	308.8
26	Connecticut	218.0	Minnesota	168.9	Missouri	347.7	Mississippi	299.2	Arkansas	297.2
27	Iowa	203.8	Connecticut	164.2	Iowa	322.6	Colorado	281.0	Virginia	296.7
28	Colorado	199.8	Kansas	158.6	Mississippi	292.0	Kansas	278.1	New Jersey	293.4
29	Arizona	189.2	South Carolina	150.5	Oregon	252.0	South Carolina	271.6	Illinois	289.9
30	Oregon	186.1	Oregon	149.3	Arkansas	237.9	Oregon	266.3	Pennsylvania	287.3
31	Kansas	178.1	Iowa	126.6	Massachusetts	236.9	Iowa	224.4	North Carolina	286.4
32	Mississippi	163.0	Mississippi	114.5	Alaska	231.2	Arkansas	216.4	Minnesota	284.1
33	Arkansas	157.0	Nebraska	106.9	Wyoming	225.4	Connecticut	208.3	Utah	283.7
34	West Virginia	126.7	Arkansas	98.3	Colorado	180.7	New Mexico	177.4	Missouri	282.8
35	Nebraska	120.0	New Mexico	83.6	New Mexico	167.4	Nebraska	147.0	Michigan	280.5
36	Utah	93.6	Utah	82.5	North Dakota	157.7	Utah	146.2	South Dakota	279.0
37	Maine	79.6	West Virginia	78.1	Arizona	157.0	West Virginia	143.7	District of Columbia	277.6
38	New Mexico	73.0	District of Columbia	76.4	Utah	154.3	Alaska	135.9	Maine	277.5
39	New Hampshire	71.2	Alaska	65.2	Connecticut	138.2	Nevada	126.4	Wisconsin	269.5
40	Idaho	70.0	Idaho	64.1	Montana	134.4	Hawaii	125.7	Colorado	268.0
41	Nevada	69.4	Nevada	47.3	Nebraska	122.3	Maine	107.8	Maryland	265.8
42	Rhode Island	61.8	Montana	45.8	Idaho	121.8	Montana	82.5	Arizona	250.2
43	Montana	58.2	Maine	44.7	Maine	97.0	Idaho	82.0	California	246.1
44	South Dakota	53.0	Rhode Island	43.8	Nevada	93.6	Wyoming	77.6	New Hampshire	229.7
45	North Dakota	49.1	New Hampshire	38.3	Delaware	85.3	New Hampshire	75.0	Florida	229.5
46	Delaware	44.5	Wyoming	35.3	New Hampshire	58.0	North Dakota	67.3	Vermont	227.7
47	Alaska	39.7	North Dakota	33.5	Hawaii	57.4	Delaware	61.8	Connecticut	226.8
48	Wyoming	36.0	South Dakota	30.6	South Dakota	52.5	South Dakota	61.7	Massachusetts	225.3
49	District of Columbia	35.8	Delaware	30.0	Rhode Island	41.2	Rhode Island	60.8	Hawaii	216.8
50	Vermont	35.1	Hawaii	29.4	District of Columbia	31.1	Vermont	42.4	Rhode Island	210.5
51	Hawaii	22.1	Vermont	23.7	Vermont	23.4	District of Columbia	29.0	New York	194.9
	United States	**15,577.4**	**United States**	**12,153.1**	**United States**	**27,666.3**	**United States**	**21,380.0**	**United States**	**315.4**

Source: State Energy Data System 1987.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy. State Energy Data Report: Consumption Estimates 1960-1987. Table 3. P.11.

An Example of World Interdependence -- IN 1988, 42.7% OF THE PRIMARY ENERGY THE U.S. CONSUMED WAS PETROLEUM. 38.1% OF THAT PETROLEUM WAS IMPORTED (DOWN FROM A HIGH OF 46.5% IN 1977, BUT THE 5TH INCREASE IN THE LAST SIX YEARS).



Net Imports[a] as Percent of U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied

	From Arab OPEC[b] Countries	From All OPEC[c] Countries	From All Countries
		Percent	
1973 Average	5.3	17.3	34.8
1974 Average	4.5	19.7	35.4
1975 Average	8.5	22.0	35.8
1976 Average	13.9	29.0	40.6
1977 Average	17.3	33.6	46.5
1978 Average	15.7	30.5	42.5
1979 Average	16.5	30.4	43.1
1980 Average	14.9	25.2	37.3
1981 Average	11.5	20.6	33.6
1982 Average	5.6	14.0	28.1
1983 Average	4.1	12.1	28.3
1984 Average	5.2	13.0	30.0
1985 Average	3.0	11.6	27.3
1986 Average	7.1	17.4	33.4
1987 Average	7.6	18.3	35.5
1988 Average	10.6	20.3	38.1

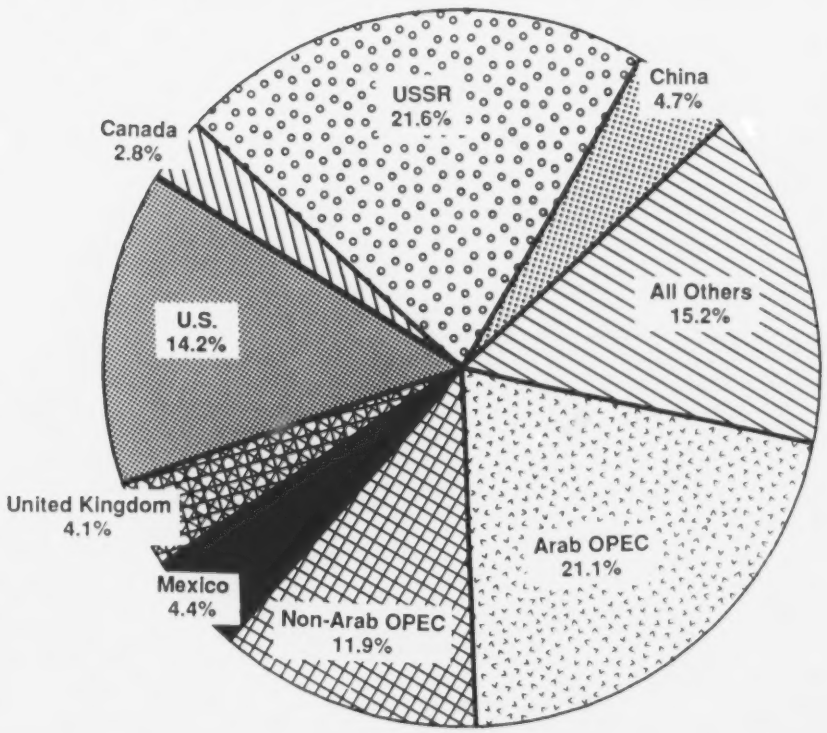
a Net imports equals imports minus exports. Imports from members of OPEC exclude indirect imports, which are petroleum products imported primarily from Caribbean and West European areas and refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

b The Arab members of OPEC are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Net imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in net imports from "Arab OPEC".

c OPEC consists of Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy. Monthly Energy Review, May 1988 and May 1989. Pp. 13 & 19.

THE U.S. HAS APPROXIMATELY 3% OF THE WORLD'S ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF OIL, BUT PRODUCED 14.2% OF WORLD'S OIL IN 1988*



* Reserves

Some others:

(percent of World Production)

Saudi Arabia	18.7%
Iraq	11.0
UAE	10.8
Iran	10.2
Kuwait	10.1
USSR	6.4
Venezuela	6.4
Mexico	6.0
Rest of World	17.4

Estimated World Oil Production, 1988

Total World Production (1,000 b/d): 57,703.0

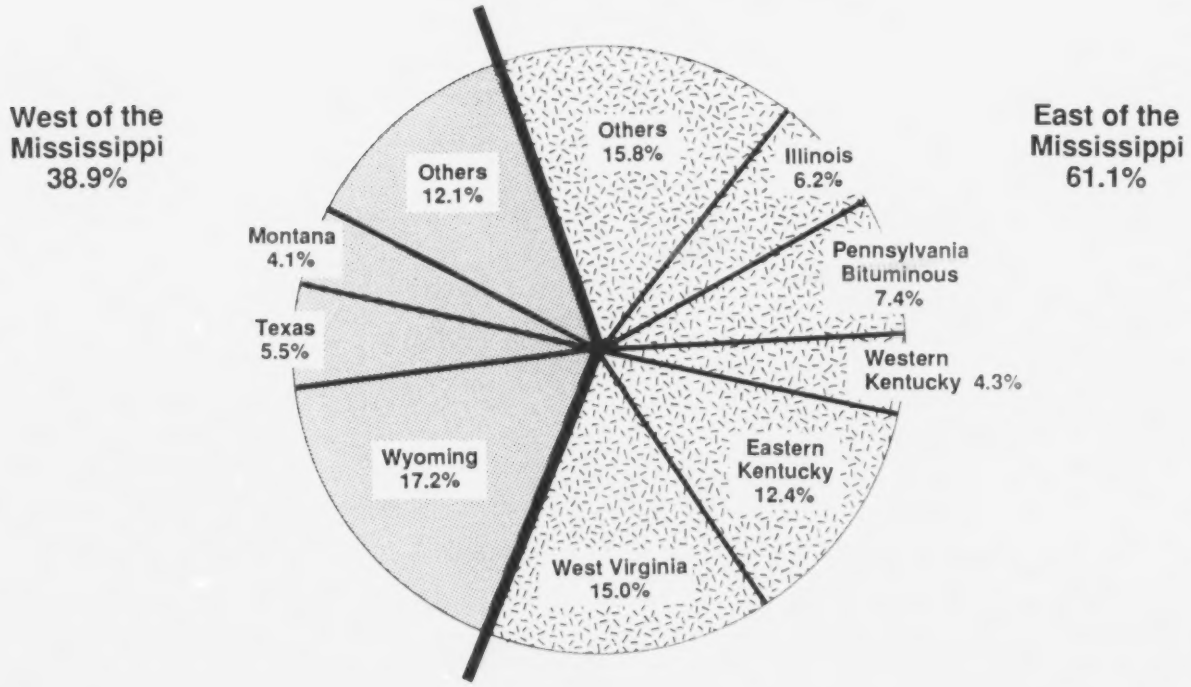
World Shares Produced by the 13 OPEC Member Nations

(Percent of World Production)

Arab OPEC		Non-Arab OPEC	
Algeria	1.2%	Ecuador	0.5%
Iraq	4.6	Gabon	0.3
Kuwait	2.2	Indonesia	2.0
Libya	1.8	Iran	3.8
Qatar	0.6	Nigeria	2.4
Saudi Arabia	8.2	Venezuela	2.9
UAE	2.5	TOTAL	11.9%
TOTAL	21.1%		

World Eagle chart and table. Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil and Gas Journal, December 26, 1988.

HERE ARE THE STATES THAT PRODUCE THE U.S. COAL SUPPLY



U.S. Coal Production by State, 1988

(Preliminary Data)

Bituminous Coal[2] and Lignite (Thousand Short Tons)

West of the Mississippi	369,598
Alaska	1,551
Arizona	12,398
Arkansas	290
Colorado	15,845
Iowa	338
Kansas	747
Louisiana	2,880
Missouri	3,973
Montana	38,873
New Mexico	21,719
North Dakota	29,783
Oklahoma	2,214
Texas	52,254
Utah	18,082
Washington	5,144
Wyoming	163,497

East of the Mississippi	576,705
Alabama	25,896
Illinois	59,081
Indiana	31,563
Kentucky	158,250
Kentucky, Eastern	117,656
Kentucky, Western	40,594
Maryland	3,219
Ohio	32,290
Pennsylvania Bituminous	69,874
Tennessee	6,180
Virginia	47,417
West Virginia	142,936
Bituminous and Lignite Total	946,304
Pennsylvania Anthracite	3,458
U.S.TOTAL	949,761

2 Also includes subbituminous coal.

Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

2 6

World Eagle chart. Table from U.S. Department of Energy, Weekly Coal Production: Production for Week Ended April 29, 1989.

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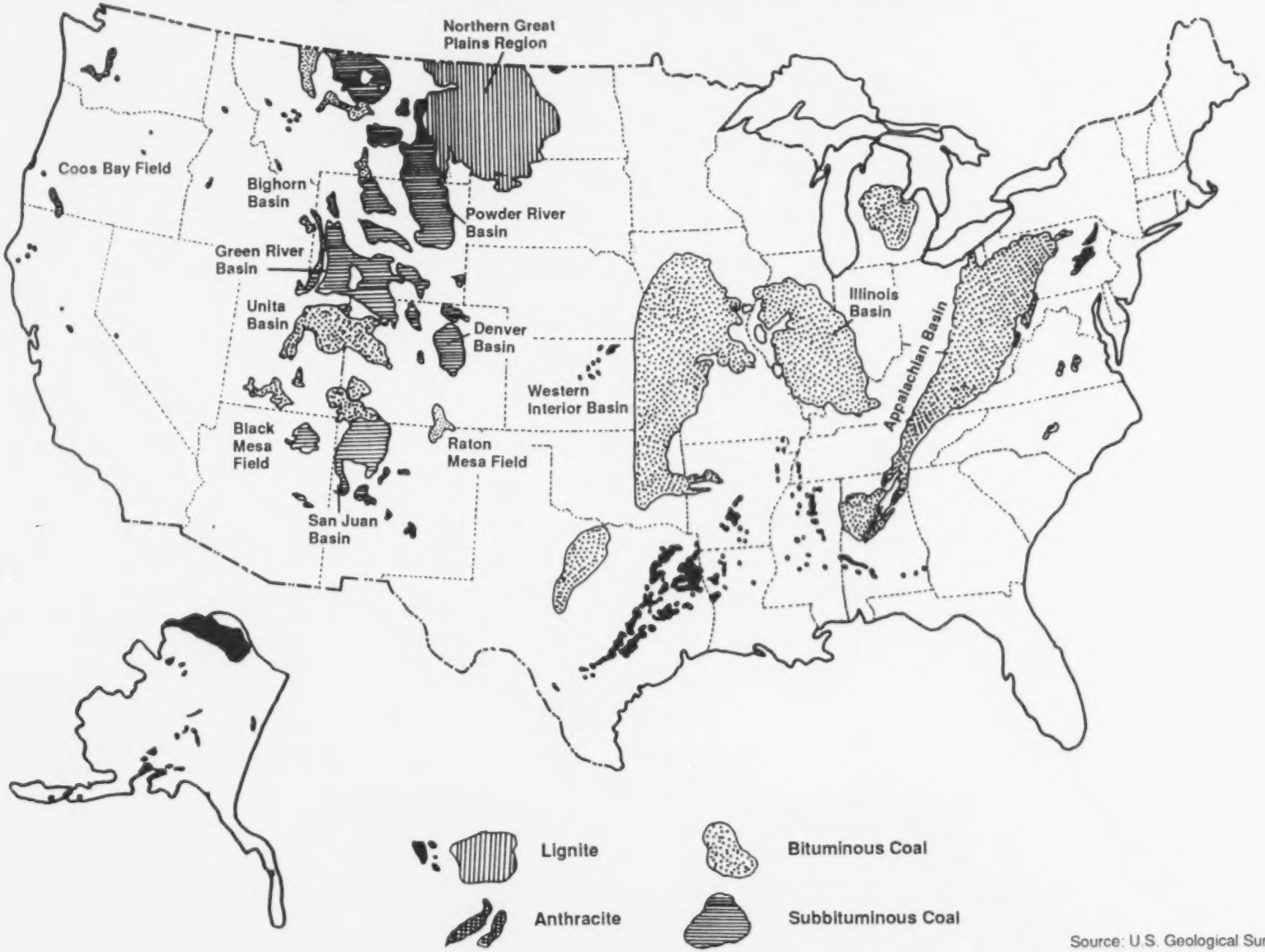
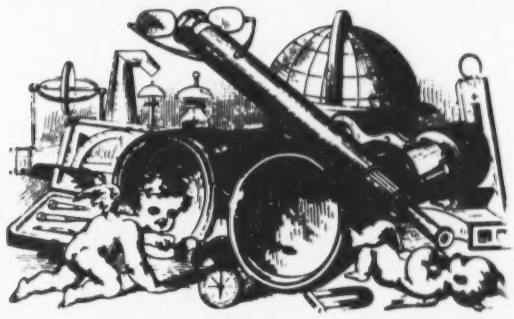
COALFIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES



Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

I See by the Globe ...



Reprinted with permission from the May-June 1988 issue of Harvard Magazine. In turn, "I See by the Globe" was reprinted from that magazine's October 1975 issue. Mr. Ogburn is a 1932 graduate of Harvard College and the author of many articles and books, including "The Mysterious William Shakespeare", published by Dodd, Mead and Company in 1984.

An advertisement for an atlas I once read posed an interesting question as a test of the reader's grasp of geography. If a traveler went due east from Venice, what point would he reach on the Pacific coast? Well, I was not able to say, exactly, but it would have to be somewhere on the coast of China—south China. Would the reader like to have a go at it? The answer is:

MWVIPLMNABZDPBIQWVPOONOSPPTZXOVBK

You read every third letter to extract the name.

Incredible but true.

If I had been as unobservant as that about geographical relationships, what other surprises might the globe have to offer?

I began with my native city, Atlanta. It turned out that Atlanta, Georgia, is closer to Detroit, to Chicago, and to Keokuk, Iowa, than it is to Miami, Florida. Hardly a stupefying discovery, but a pleasant one. It is not that I have anything against Miami (and it is not that I haven't, either). It was a matter of gratification at the attestation to the size of the South.

There were others. Take North Carolina. If you rotated the state on its northeast corner it would reach to Boston—Boston, Massachusetts, not just Boston, Virginia. Or you could rotate it on its southwestern corner. In that case it would extend 160 miles past Boston—Boston, Indiana, that is—or all the way to Lake Michigan. Even unrotated, Virginia goes to extraordinary lengths. Would you have guessed that its western tip is 25 miles west of Detroit? Or that its northern is north of Atlantic City, New Jersey? Indeed, until Mr. Lincoln divided it in 1863, establishing the precedent for the division of Germany and Korea, it extended as far north as New York City. I must say I was astonished to find that even *West Virginia* does so.

The whole of Chesapeake Bay is north of Cairo, Illinois.

But the South goes far south, too. If you went due west from Beaufort, South Carolina, where would you hit the Pacific coast? I should have said around Los Angeles (which, as everyone knows, is east of Reno, Nevada, as San Diego is east of all but the thinnest sliver of Oregon and Washington). But no. Mexico.

And far west, too. If you went due north from Rome, Georgia, do you know in which Great Lake you would enter Canada? Superior—the westernmost.

But the Northeast has striking oddities. Consider Connecticut, a soundly New England state, even though the southwestern corner is a New Yorker's Sudetenland. Nevertheless, the entire state is south of northernmost Pennsylvania, a Middle Atlantic state. But that is not all. Also south of northernmost Pennsylvania is that *fons et origo* of Massachusetts, Cape Cod—the whole works.

Southernmost Canada is not only also south of northernmost Pennsylvania [illegible] is within 138 miles of being as far south as the Mason-Dixon Line. (*Alors, Pepe!* Fetch ol' Mars a julep!)

New England is not only south of what you might think but also north of it. Most of Vermont and New Hampshire along with the top 110 miles of New York and virtually all Maine are north of Cape Sable, Nova Scotia.

Lovely surprises come about because of the eastward displacement of South America. By that I mean its displacement eastward from where it *ought* to be, from where we *picture* it.

It is common knowledge that the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal is west of the Pacific end, but not everyone is aware that the canal is due south of Charleston, South Carolina. Or that virtually the entire continent of South America is east of Savannah, Georgia. This has some queer consequences.

One is that Boston is nearer by sea to Rio de Janeiro than New Orleans is. "Aha," you exclaim, "he means Boston, Georgia, the Hub of Thomas County!" That, yes, but also Boston, Mass.

And—which may be equally surprising—Boston, England. Though a hundred miles north of London and the latitude of Labrador, it, too, is at least as near to Rio by sea as New Orleans is, within a few miles, anyhow.

I have saved my best till last. It is one you can bet on and clean up.

If you traveled in a straight line—that is, on the great-circle route—from Miami through Portland, Oregon, and continued on the same line out to sea, what would be the next land you would reach? You can afford to give lopsided odds on this. Almost no one allows for the size of the Pacific Ocean and for the earth's surface being spherical, not flat like the surface of a map. The Aleutian Islands, Siberia, Japan: those are the answers you can count on, in about that order of preference. The actual answer is:

APNIXSSNGERENCDOWADBVNHGIEW,
SPMEZABTREPKLDSEQZCLE

Again, please read every third letter, only this time from right to left.

Of course, to win money on the question now, you will have to consort with people who do not read this magazine. But perhaps it would be worth it if you set the stakes high enough.

—Charlton Ogburn

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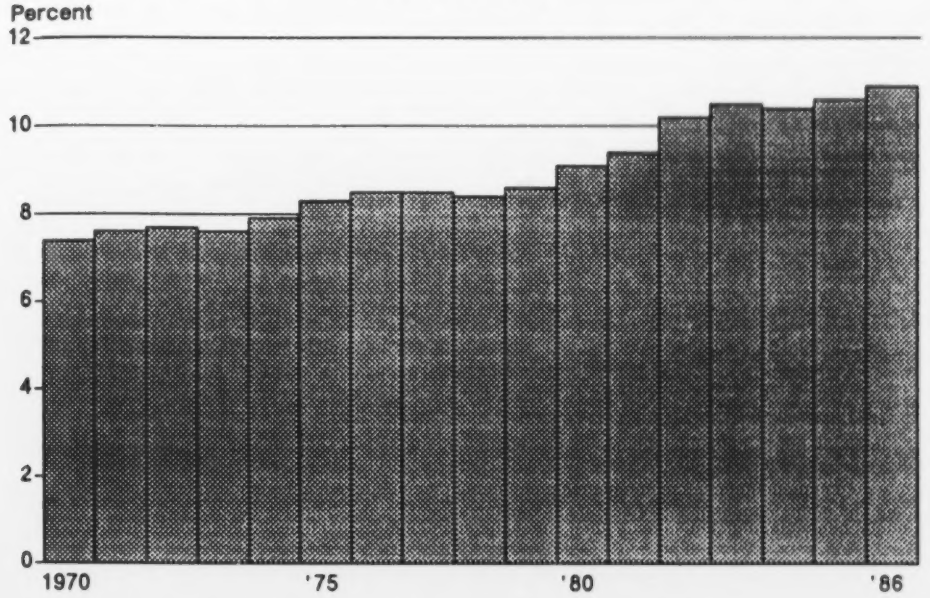
ALMOST EVERY YEAR WE SPEND AN INCREASED SHARE OF OUR GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT ON HEALTH

National Health Expenditures as Percent of Gross National Product: 1970 to 1986



Source: Chart prepared by U.S. Bureau of the Census. For data see table 135.

National Health Expenditures: 1970 to 1986

[Includes Puerto Rico and outlying areas]

YEAR	TOTAL [1]			HEALTH SERVICES AND SUPPLIES							
				Private				Public			
					Direct patient payments		Insurance premiums [4] (bil. dol.)	Total [5]		Medical payments	
	Total (bil. dol.)	Per capita (dol.)	Percent of GNP [2]	Total [3] (bil. dol.)	Total (bil. dol.)	Percent of total private		Total (bil. dol.)	Percent of total health exp	Medicare (bil. dol.)	Public assistance (bil. dol.)
1970	75.0	349	7.4	44.7	26.5	59.3	16.9	24.9	33.2	7.5	6.3
1971	83.5	384	7.6	48.9	28.1	57.4	19.3	28.4	34.0	8.3	8.1
1972	94.0	428	7.7	55.3	30.6	55.4	22.2	32.1	34.1	9.1	9.1
1973	103.4	467	7.6	60.7	33.3	54.8	24.7	35.8	34.6	10.1	10.3
1974	116.1	521	7.9	65.8	36.2	55.0	27.9	42.9	36.9	13.1	12.1
1975	132.7	590	8.3	73.0	38.1	52.2	33.2	51.3	38.6	16.3	15.1
1976	150.8	665	8.5	84.5	42.0	49.8	40.4	57.3	38.0	19.3	16.9
1977	169.9	743	8.5	96.7	46.4	48.1	48.0	64.0	37.7	22.5	18.9
1978	189.7	822	8.4	106.6	50.7	47.6	53.6	73.3	38.7	25.9	21.1
1979	214.7	921	8.6	120.4	55.8	46.4	62.0	83.8	39.0	30.3	24.3
1980	248.1	1,054	9.1	138.7	63.0	45.5	72.6	97.5	39.3	36.8	28.1
1981	287.0	1,207	9.4	160.6	72.6	45.2	84.4	11[illegible]	39.4	44.8	32.3
1982	323.6	1,348	10.2	182.2	79.6	43.7	98.7	12[illegible]	39.3	52.4	34.9
1983	357.2	1,473	10.5	202.8	88.7	43.7	109.7	13[illegible]	38.9	58.9	37.7
1984	391.1	1,597	10.4	224.7	98.4	43.8	121.5	150.8	38.6	64.4	38.3
1985	422.6	1,710	10.6	240.7	105.3	43.7	130.1	166.5	39.4	72.3	42.2
1986	458.2	1,837	10.9	262.5	116.1	44.2	140.7	179.5	39.2	77.7	45.8

[1] Includes medical research and medical facilities construction. [2] GNP = Gross national product, see table 688. [3] Includes other sources of funds not shown separately. [4] See footnote 3, table 136. [5] Includes other programs, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Health Care Financing Administration, *Health Care Financing Review*, Summer 1987

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States 1989. Figure 3.1 on p 91, and Table 135

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN THE U.S.

■ Life expectancy at birth has increased substantially since 1900 for all Americans, regardless of race or sex. As a result, the majority of Americans born today can expect to live past age 70.

■ Increases in life expectancy at birth during the first half of this century occurred mainly because of reductions in infant and childhood mortality. These reductions meant that more Americans survived to middle age. By contrast, increases in longevity in recent years have largely resulted from decreasing mortality from chronic diseases among the middle-aged (45–64 years of age) and elderly populations (65–84 years of age).

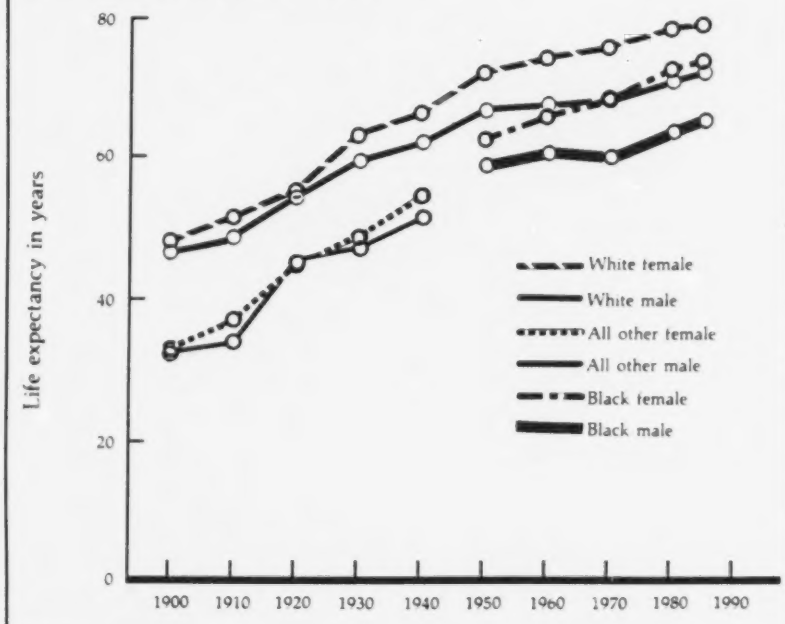
■ Throughout the 85-year period, white females have had the highest and (with one exception) black males the lowest life expectancy of the four race-sex groups. Around 1970, black females surpassed white males in life expectancy.

■ Black females experienced the largest increase in life expectancy since 1900, some 40 years gained. A black female born in 1900 could expect to live only 33.5 years, increasing to 62.7 years in 1950 and to 73.5 years in 1985.

■ Black males experienced the second largest increase in life expectancy since 1900, some 33 years. A black male born in 1900 had a life expectancy of 32.5 years compared with a life expectancy of 58.9 years in 1950. Between 1950 and 1970 life expectancy did not increase much for black males, but between 1970 and 1985 the increase was more than 5 years (60.0 to 65.3).

■ For white females, life expectancy at birth has increased by 30 years since 1900, from 48.7 in 1900 to 72.2 in 1950 and 78.7 in 1985.

Life expectancy at birth, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1900-85



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

■ White males have experienced the smallest total gain (25 years) in life expectancy since 1900. A white male born in 1985 can expect to live 71.9 years, whereas a white male born in 1900 could expect to live only 46.6 years. Similar to black males, life expectancy for white males did not improve much between 1950 and 1970.

■ Between 1900 and 1985, racial differences in life expectancy have narrowed. In 1985, white females could expect to live 5.2 years longer than black females compared with a difference of 15.2 years in 1900. Among males the black-white gap in life expectancy was 6.1 years in 1985 compared with 14.1 years in 1900.

■ Differences in life expectancy at birth between males and females widened considerably over the period 1900–75 and then narrowed somewhat during the past decade. Among white persons, females could expect to live 2.1 years longer than males in 1900 compared with differences of 7.8 years in 1975 and 6.8 years in 1985. Black females could expect to live only 1 year longer than black males in 1900 in contrast to 8.9 years longer in 1975 and 8.2 years longer in 1985.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. Health United States 1987. P.8.

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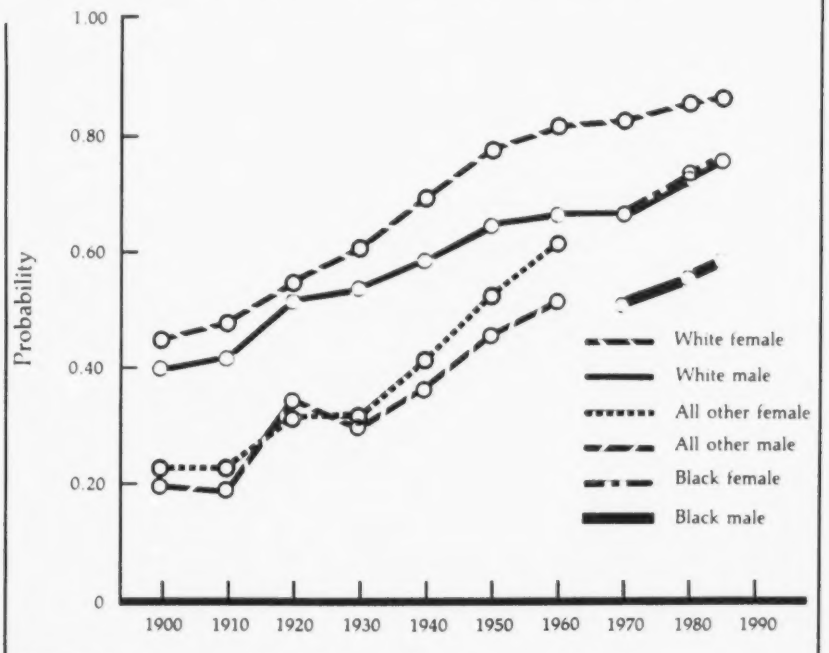
continued →

PROBABILITY OF SURVIVING TO AGE 65 IN THE U.S.

- The probability of surviving to age 65 has increased substantially since 1900 for all four race-sex groups.
- Since 1900, black females have experienced more than a threefold increase in the probability of surviving to age 65. A black woman born in 1900 had only a 22-percent chance of surviving to age 65; a black woman born in 1985 has a 75-percent chance.
- Since 1900, black males have experienced a threefold increase in the chance of surviving to age 65. A black man born in 1900 had only a 19-percent chance of surviving to age 65, whereas a black man born in 1985 has a 58-percent chance. Despite the appreciable increases since 1900, a black man born in 1985 still has a much smaller chance of living to age 65 than do individuals in the 1985 birth cohorts of the other three race-sex groups.
- Throughout this century, white females have had the best chance of any of the four race-sex groups of surviving to age 65. Among white females in the 1985 birth cohort, 86 percent can expect to reach age 65, almost double the survival chance of the 1900 birth cohort, which was 44 percent.
- Over the past 85 years, white males experienced almost a twofold increase in the chance of surviving to age 65; white men born in 1900 had a 39-percent chance of surviving; those born in 1985 have a 75-percent chance.

Probability of surviving to 65 years of age, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1900-85



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

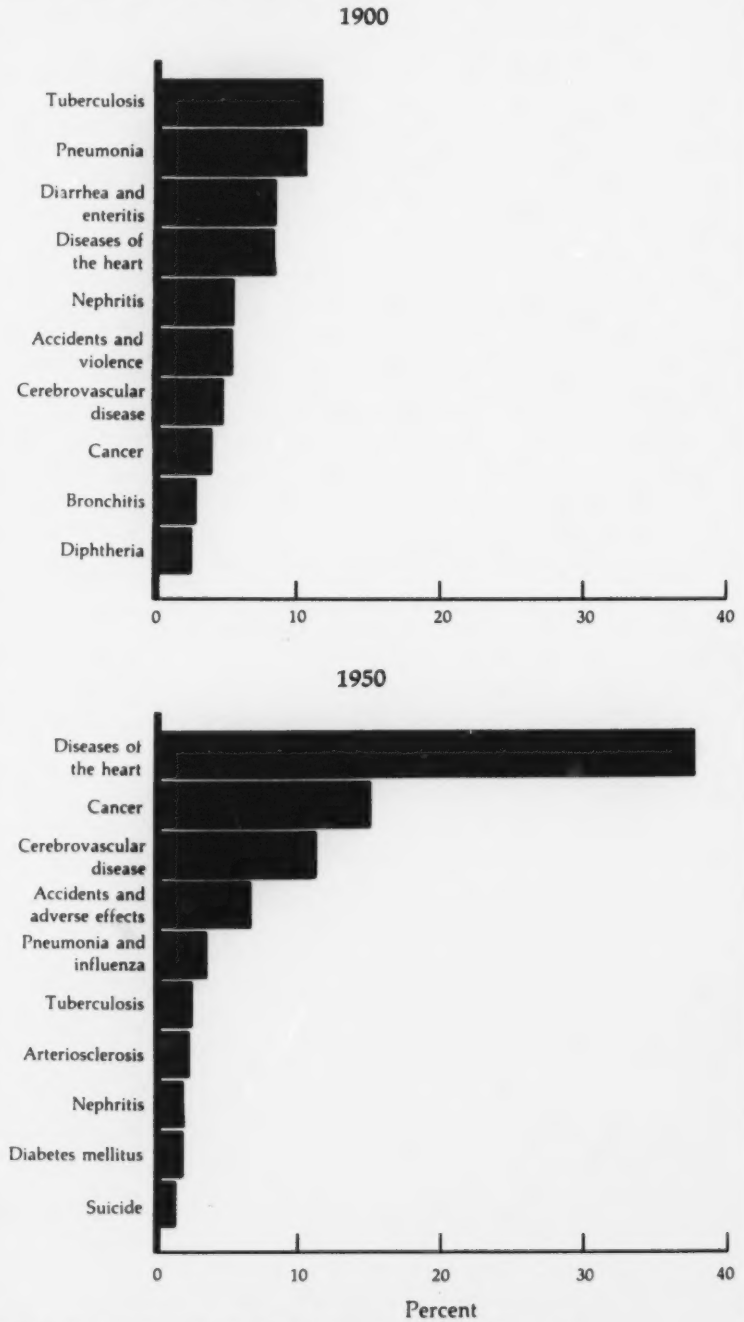
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. Health United States 1987. P.9.

continued

10 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE U.S.

- The 10 leading causes of death in the United States have changed markedly since 1900 as a result of advances in public health and medical science and of the resultant aging population. The most striking change in the list of causes is the shift from infectious to noninfectious diseases. In 1900, 5 of the 10 leading causes were infectious diseases and 4 were noninfectious diseases. In 1950, 2 of the 10 causes were infectious diseases and 6 were noninfectious diseases; in 1985, only 1 of the 10 was an infectious disease and 7 were noninfectious diseases.
- In 1900, tuberculosis was the leading cause of death, accounting for 11 percent of total deaths. This disease dropped to sixth place in 1950, accounting for only 2 percent of total deaths. In 1985, tuberculosis caused only 1,700 of the 2 million deaths in the United States.
- Pneumonia was the second leading cause of death in 1900, accounting for 10 percent of total deaths. Pneumonia and influenza was the fifth leading cause in 1950 and the sixth leading cause in 1985. This infectious disease is the only one still on the top 10 list for 1985. The percent of deaths in 1985 attributed to pneumonia and influenza is one-third of that in 1900.
- Diseases of the heart, cancer, and cerebrovascular disease were ranked fourth, eighth, and seventh leading causes of death in 1900. In 1950 and in 1985, they had moved up to first, second, and third places, respectively.

The 10 leading causes of death as a percent of all deaths: United States, 1900, 1950, 1985



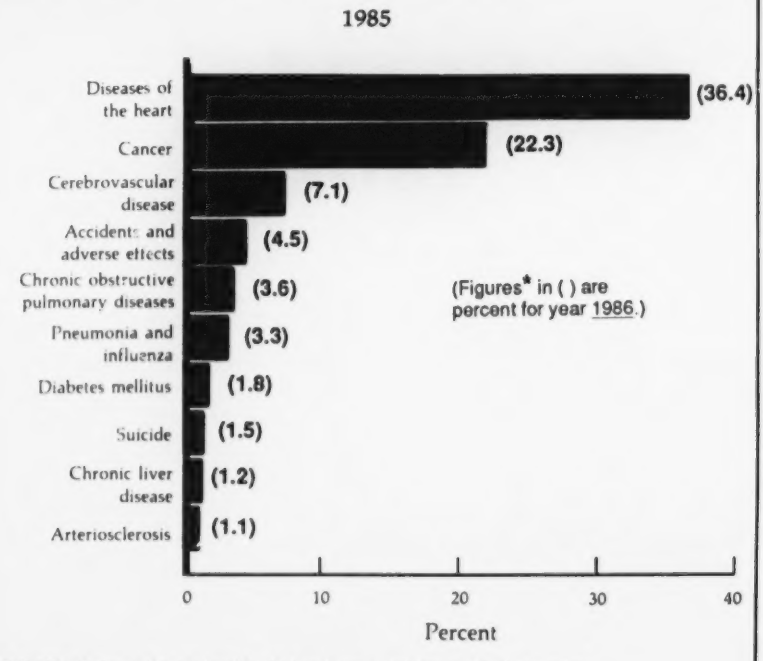
SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. Health United States 1987. P.10.

continued →

CAUSES OF DEATH continued

The 10 leading causes of death as a percent of all deaths: United States, 1900, 1950, 1985—Continued



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

■ Another change in the mortality pattern since 1900 has been the increase in the proportion of total mortality accounted for by the two leading causes of death. In 1900, tuberculosis and pneumonia accounted for just over one-fifth of total deaths. In 1950, heart disease and cancer accounted for over one-half of total deaths, and in 1985, they accounted for almost 60 percent of total deaths.

■ Injury is the leading cause of premature death in the United States. In 1984, injuries resulted in 3.6 million potential years of life lost before age 65, more than the 3.4 million for cancer and heart disease combined. Each year, more than 140,000 Americans die from injuries (accidents and adverse effects, suicide, and homicide); approximately 10,000 of these fatalities occur on the job, and 50,000 deaths are intentional injuries (suicide and homicide). (Centers for Disease Control. 1986. *MMWR*, Vol. 35 Supplement No. 2S).

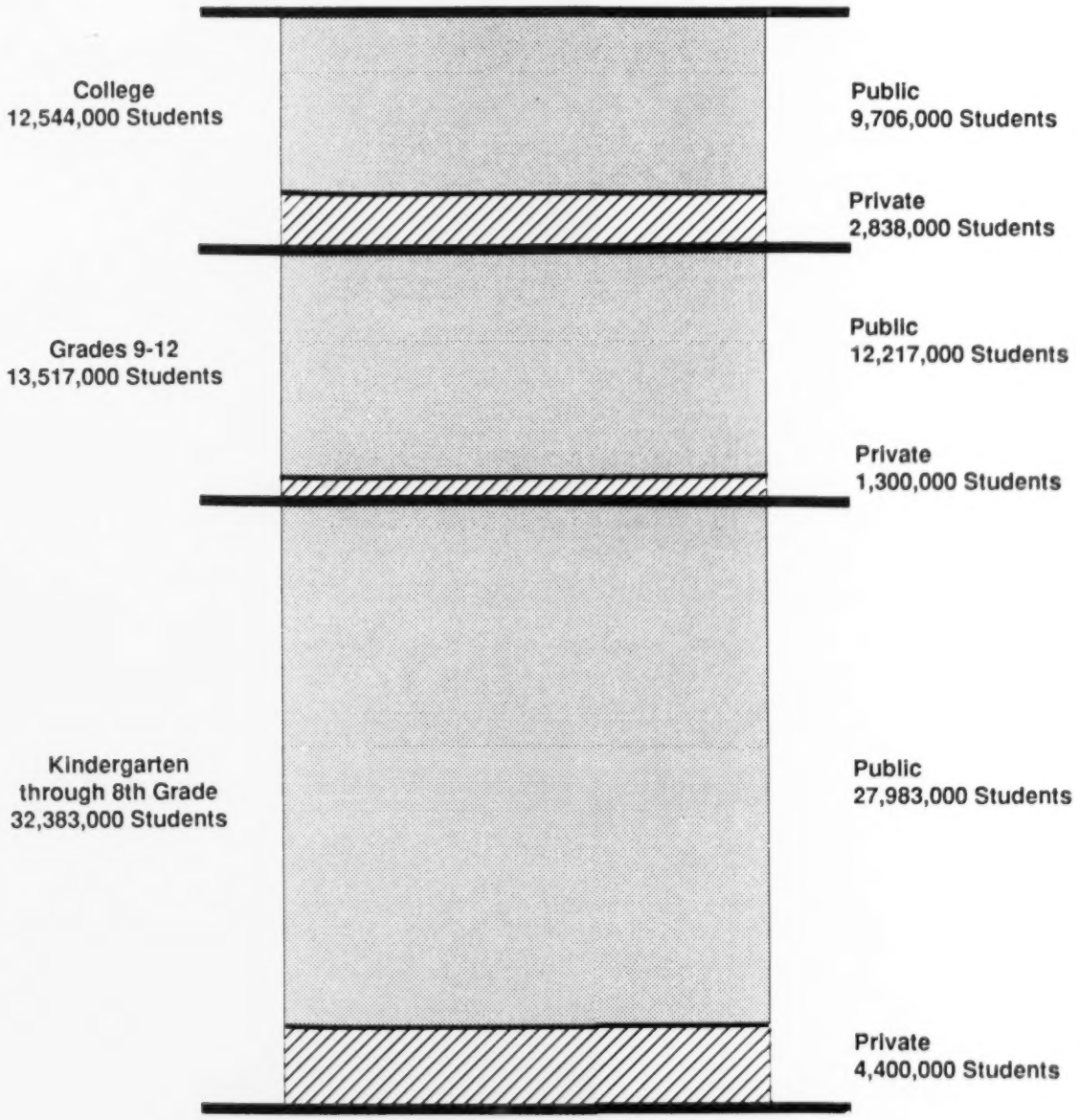
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. Health United States 1987. P.11.

* From 1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Table 120.

MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(As of fall. Data are for regular day school and exclude independent nursery schools and kindergartens, residential schools for exceptional children, subcollegiate departments of colleges, Federal schools for Indians, and federally operated schools on Federal installations. College data include degree-credit and nondegree-credit enrollment.)

- Estimated Figures for 1987 -



Total Number of Students in 1987 (estimated)
58,444,000

World Eagle chart. Data and headnote from 1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Table 203.

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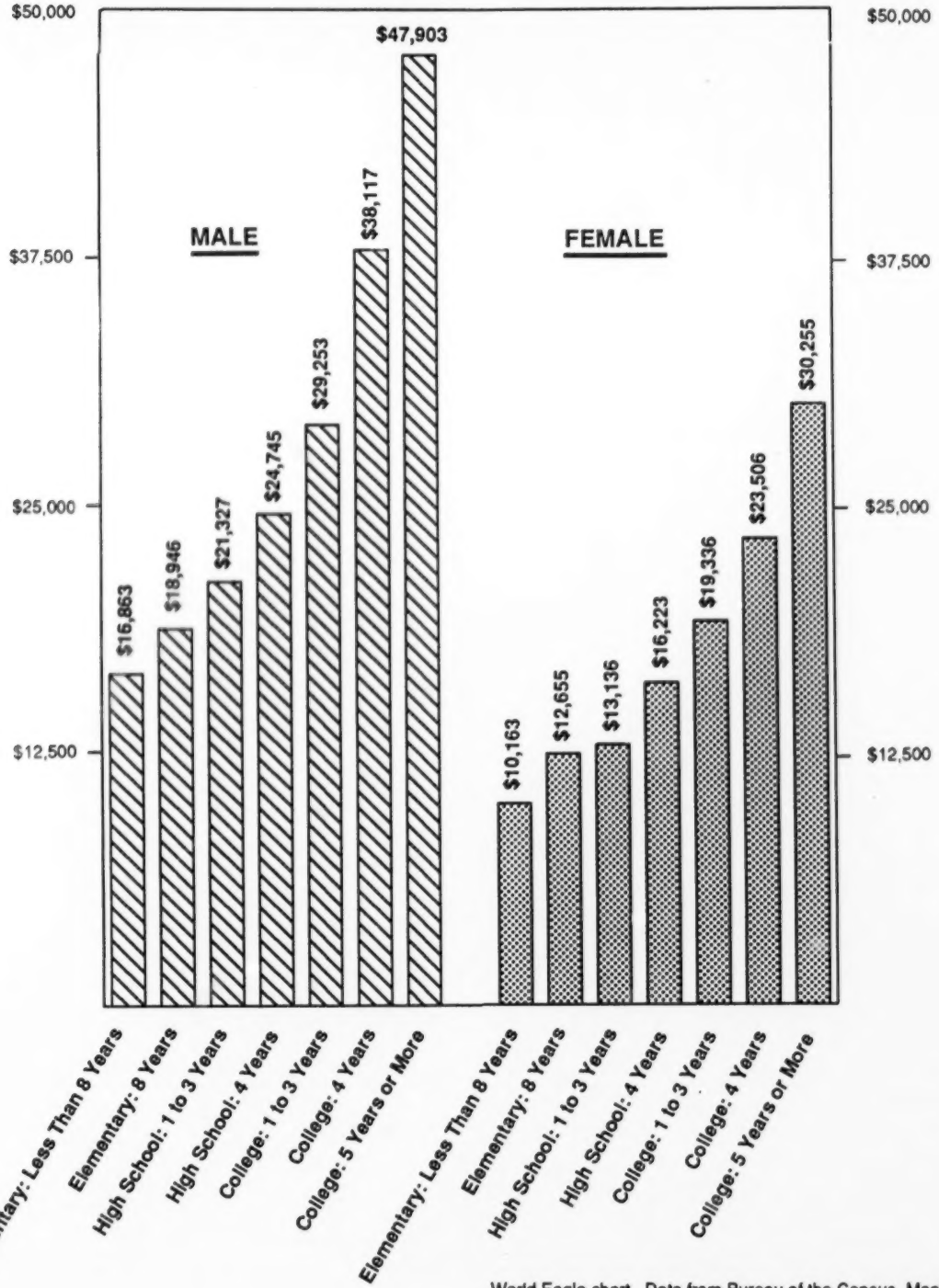
THE MORE EDUCATION, THE MORE DOLLAR INCOME (AND IT HELPS IF YOU'RE MALE)

Mean Dollar Earnings of Year-Round, Full-Time Workers in the U.S. 18 Years and Over, Year 1987



World Eagle chart. Data from Bureau of the Census. Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1987. Current Population Reports. Consumer Incomes. Series P-60. No. 162. February 1989. Table 36.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED

MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

TREND: 20,675 offenses in 1988 (8.4 per 100,000 inhabitants) +2.9% versus 1987.

FORCIBLE RAPE, as defined in the Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

TREND: 92,486 in 1988 (37.6 per 100,000 inhabitants) +1.5% versus 1987.

ROBBERY is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

TREND: 542,968 in 1988 (220.9 per 100,000 inhabitants) +4.9% versus 1987.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

TREND: 910,092 in 1988 (370.2 per 100,000 inhabitants) +6.4% versus 1987.

BURGLARY: The Uniform Crime Report Program defines Burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary in this Program is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

TREND: 3,218,077 in 1988 (1,309.2 per 100,000 inhabitants) -0.6% versus 1987.

LARCENY-THEFT is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category inasmuch as it is a separate Crime Index offense.

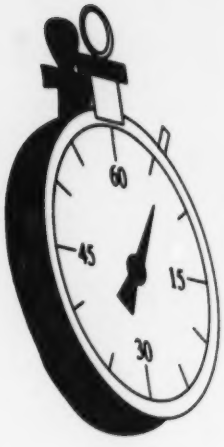
TREND: 7,705,872 in 1988 (3,134.9 per 100,000 inhabitants) +2.7% versus 1987.

THEFT OR ATTEMPTED THEFT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE: this offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motorscooters, snowmobiles, etc. The definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

TREND: 1,432,916 in 1988 (582.9 per 100,000 inhabitants) +11.2% versus 1987.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reports. Crime in the United States 1988. Release Date August 6, 1989. Pp.8, 15, 18, 23, 27, 32, 38.

U.S. "CRIME CLOCK" FOR THE YEAR 1988



See Definitions on previous page

one CRIME INDEX OFFENSE every 2 seconds

one VIOLENT CRIME every 20 seconds

one MURDER every 25 minutes

one FORCIBLE RAPE every 6 minutes

one ROBBERY every minute

one AGGRAVATED ASSAULT every 35 seconds

one PROPERTY CRIME every 3 seconds

one BURGLARY every 10 seconds

one LARCENY-THEFT every 4 seconds

one MOTOR VECHICLE THEFT every 22 seconds

The crime clock should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of UCR data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Index Offenses. This mode of display should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of the Part I Offenses; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reports. Crime in the United States 1988. Release Date August 6, 1989. P.7.

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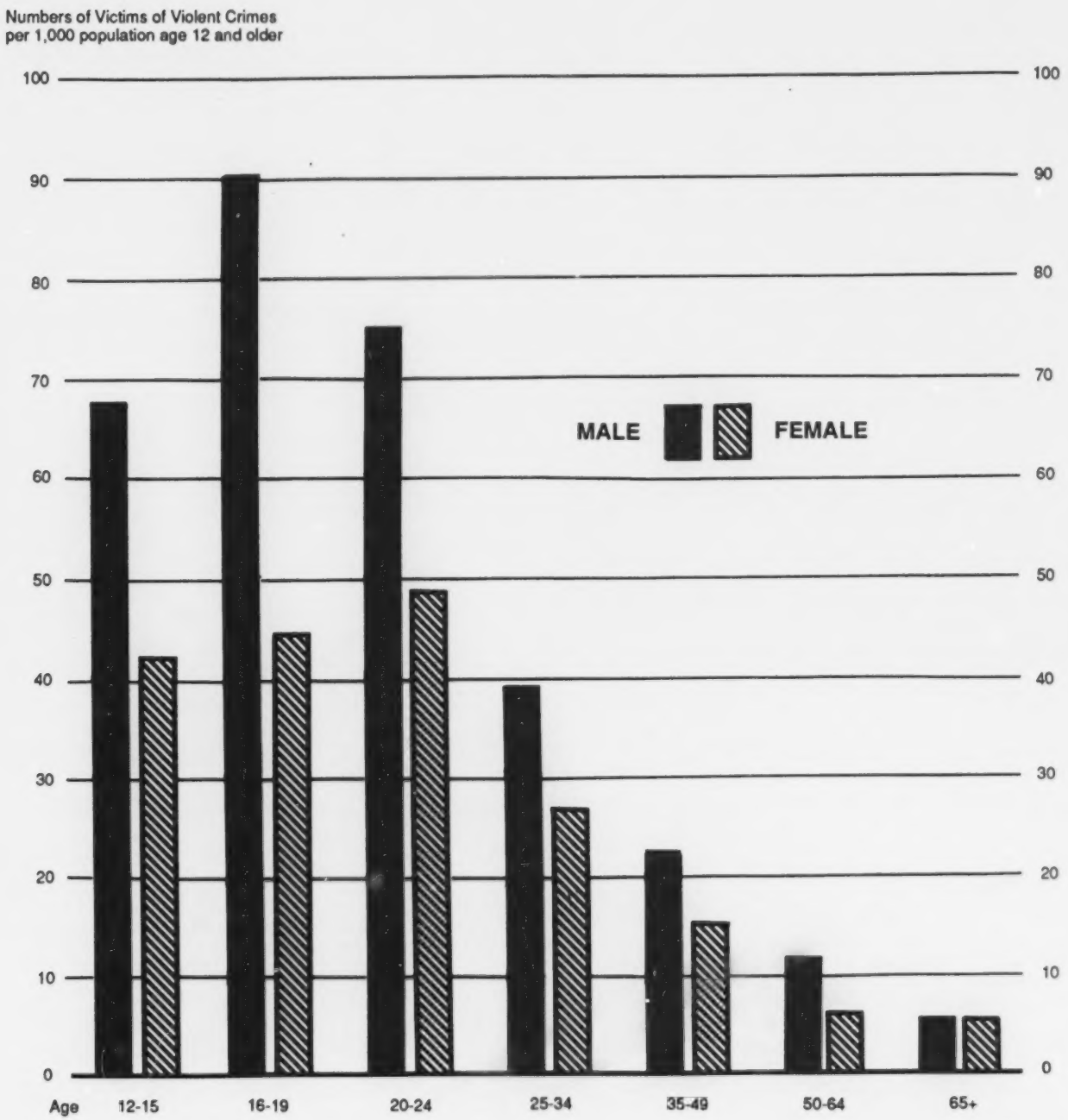
CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1987



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, June 1989, Cover 1.

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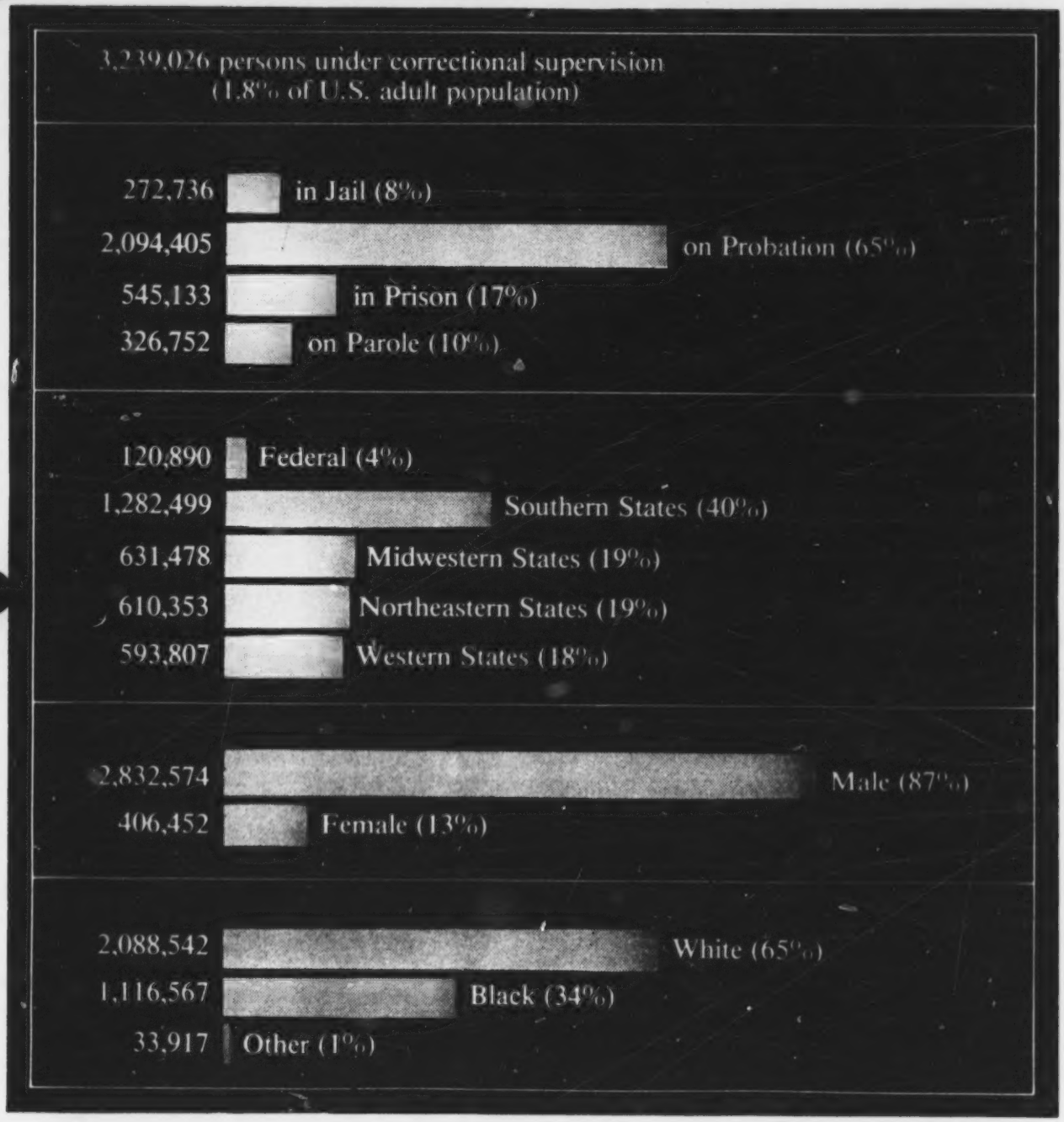
CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1986



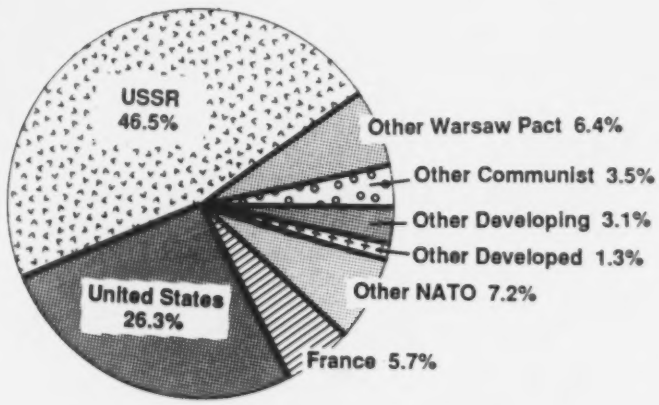
Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. April 1989.

USSR and U.S. Dominate The World Arms Export Market. In 1987, They Sold 73% Of The Total of $47.380 Billion.

- **Total world military spending passed the one trillion dollar mark in 1987.** With nearly 5-1/2 percent of the world's aggregate product going to military purposes, this milestone dramatizes the immense resources the world is investing in national security.

- **However, world military spending virtually stopped growing in 1987 for the first time since 1971.** This gives cause for some optimism because it took place even before events in 1988 that reduced East-West tensions and regional conflicts.

Shares of World Arms Export Market, 1987



Percentage Shares of Those Buying Those Exports, Year 1987

World		100.0
	Developed	17.8
	Developing	82.2
Organization		
	NATO, All	8.6
	Warsaw Pact	7.5
	OPEC	27.6
	OECD	15.4

Region					
	Africa	10.5		Latin America	7.3
	East Asia	12.5		Middle East	37.7
	Europe	18.7		North America	1.6
	NATO Europe	6.9		Oceania	1.4
	Warsaw Pact	7.5		South Asia	9.9
	Other	4.3			

The Middle East remains the world's principal market for arms and military equipment. In 1987, the region as a whole imported some $17.9 billion in arms -- almost 38% of the world market. This region's arms trade reflects the overall world trend; it shows an increase over the previous year but not yet a return to the record highs of 1983-1984.

The USSR continued to be the number one arms supplier to the region in 1987 by providing almost 34% of all arms imports to the region. This dominant market position was enjoyed by the USSR throughout the entire decade. In 1983-1987, the Soviet Union's principal clients in the Middle East included Iraq ($13.9 billion), Syria ($8.9 billion), The Yemens (Aden $1.9 billion, Sanaa $1.3 billion) and Jordan ($0.8 billion).

The next largest arms suppliers to the Middle East in 1983-1987 were the United States and France who supplied 18.7% and 16.5% respectively. The list of the United States' clients includes Saudi Arabia ($7.2 billion), Israel ($4.3 billion), Egypt ($3.4 billion), and Jordan ($0.7 billion). French arms went primarily to Saudi Arabia ($6.4 billion), Iraq ($4.8 billion), Egypt ($1.6 billion), and Kuwait and Qatar ($0.5 billion each).

For the entire period 1977-1987, as well as for 1983-1987 and 1987 alone, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Syria stand out as the region's largest importers of arms. These three countries accounted for 33.2%, 20.4%, and 11.6% respectively, of the region's arms imports in 1983-1987.

Source: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1988. (Released June 1989.) Pp. iii, 6,7,8,10,and 69.

Can You Pass This Environmental Literacy Text Published by The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)?

Public opinion poll data indicate that Americans are, generally speaking, highly concerned about environmental problems, and certainly public opinion plays a key role in the process of determining environmental priorities and policies. Clearly, then, it is important for the public to be adequately informed on environmental issues.

To assist *Journal* readers in assessing their own understanding of current environmental issues, the following 20 questions are offered as a kind of "environmental literacy test." Readers are invited to take the test by simply circling the proper answer for each question. Answers are given on page 37.

(Questions and answers prepared by Arthur Koines, Regulatory Integration Division, in EPA's Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation.)

1. Which of the following phenomena is believed to be associated with the greenhouse effect?
- a. global warming
- b. melting of the polar icecaps
- c. sea level rise
- d. all of the above

2. Which of the following gases is believed to cause the greenhouse effect?
- a. oxygen
- b. carbon monoxide
- c. carbon dioxide
- d. all of the above

3. Today, 18 years after the passage of the Clean Air Act, nearly all major cities in the United States are in compliance with national air quality standards.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Which of the following environmental problems has EPA found to be the most threatening to public health?
- a. hazardous waste sites
- b. radon in homes
- c. toxic chemicals in drinking water
- d. leaking underground storage tanks

5. Which of the following environmental problems is the American public most concerned about?
- a. hazardous waste sites
- b. radon in homes
- c. contaminants in drinking water
- d. leaking underground storage tanks

6. Which of these is a major source of air pollution in homes?
- a. building materials and furnishings
- b. electrical heating and cooking appliances
- c. tobacco smoke
- d. none of the above

7. Ozone is beneficial to our environment at high altitudes, yet harmful at low altitudes.

☐ True ☐ False

8. If dioxin is such a serious public health threat, why doesn't EPA just ban it?
- a. It is a key material in the production of vital consumer products.
- b. Industries that use dioxin are able to exert a powerful political influence on Congress.
- c. EPA is unable to ban dioxin because it is an unwanted by-product of many industrial activities.
- d. None of the above.

9. The federal government provides the majority of funding for implementing environmental programs.

☐ True ☐ False

10. In what way can people be exposed to lead in the environment?
- a. in their drinking water
- b. in dust from lead paint in their homes
- c. in lead-contaminated soils
- d. all of the above

11. What adverse health effects have been associated with human exposure to lead?
- a. anemia
- b. learning disabilities in children
- c. hypertension in adult males
- d. all of the above

12. Nationally, which of the following is the biggest polluter of our air?
- a. the chemical industry
- b. automobiles
- c. hazardous waste incinerators
- d. none are big polluters.

13. Which of the following is the source of radon in homes?
- a. ultraviolet radiation
- b. defective home heating systems
- c. uranium in naturally occurring rock formations
- d. none of the above

14. Which of these answers comes close to the amount of garbage created annually by the average American?
- a. 10 pounds
- b. 100 pounds
- c. 1,000 pounds
- d. none of the above

15. What do we do with all the garbage we create?
- a. dispose of it in landfills
- b. burn it in incinerators
- c. recycle it
- d. all of the above

16. A ground-water aquifer is most like:
- a. an underground lake
- b. an underground river
- c. an underground sponge
- d. none of the above

17. Which of the following best describes an estuary?
- a. a large inland water body
- b. an ancient river bed
- c. the confluence of fresh water and salt water bodies
- d. none of the above

18. Estuaries are important because they:
- a. are major sources of drinking water
- b. are vital marine habitats
- c. normally occur near large population centers
- d. all of the above

19. Although the pollutants causing acid rain are generated mainly in the Midwest, what region of the United States has experienced the worst *effects* from acid rain?
- a. the Northwest
- b. the Northeast
- c. the Southeast
- d. the Southwest

20. In the past, which of these groups has enjoyed cost savings from inadequate pollution controls?
- a. industry
- b. the American consumer
- c. federal, state, and local governments
- d. all of the above

Answers on Next Page →

Source: Environmental Protection Agency. EPA Journal, July/August 1988. P. 28.

ANSWERS TO ENVIRONMENTAL LITERACY TEST

1. The answer is d. These phenomena are believed to be causally related. The greenhouse effect causes global warming. Gradually rising temperatures may be expected to cause some melting of the polar ice caps, which, in turn, causes sea level rise.

2. The answer is c. Of the choices given, only carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas.

3. This statement is false. In fact, just the opposite is true: today, most major cities are *not* in compliance with national air quality standards.

4. The answer is b. In the study "Unfinished Business: A Comparative Assessment of Environmental Problems," EPA staff and managers identified radon in homes as the most threatening public health problem of the choices given for this question.

5. The answer is a. According to a recent Roper Poll, 65 percent of the American public felt that active hazardous waste sites were a "very serious" environmental problem. None of the other choices for this question was rated as very serious by as large a percentage. Radon in homes was rated very serious by only 21 percent.

6. The answer is c. Tobacco smoke is acknowledged to be a major source of air pollution in homes where at least one smoker lives and smokes.

7. The statement is true. At high altitudes ozone acts as a shield against harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun. At ground level, ozone can cause respiratory ailments in people and adverse effects on plant life.

8. The answer is c. Dioxin is an unwanted by-product of industrial activities. The best known examples are its chemical formation in paper manufacturing and in the incineration of municipal waste.

9. This statement is false. Federal funds now account for less than half of most state environmental program budgets. The federal share is decreasing as state programs grow while federal grants to state governments remain constant or are reduced.

10. The answer is d. All of the choices are known routes of human exposure to lead.

11. The answer is d. All of the choices represent adverse human health effects that have been associated with lead exposure through epidemiological studies.

12. The answer is b. Nationally, of the choices given, automobiles are acknowledged to be the biggest polluter of our air.

13. The answer is c. Radon is formed by the radioactive decay of uranium in naturally occurring rock formations.

14. The answer is c. The United States has a population of about 240 million people and generates about 140 million tons of garbage annually. The average is 1,167 pounds (or roughly 1,000 pounds) per person.

15. The answer is d. While landfilling is still by far the most common waste management practice, both incineration and recycling are used by some communities.

16. The answer is c. An aquifer is a soil formation capable of absorbing and storing water. It therefore functions like a sponge.

17. The answer is c. An estuary is the confluence of a river and a salt water body. Some well-known examples of estuaries are the Chesapeake Bay, the Puget Sound, and San Francisco Bay.

18. The answer is b. Estuaries result when a river disgorges into a salt water body. The river supplies nutrients from the land to marine life. The estuary thus creates a vital habitat for marine animals in need of those nutrients.

19. The answer is b. The most serious effects of acid rain have thus far been observed in the Northeast United States.

20. The answer is d. In a narrow sense, all have enjoyed cost savings from inadequate pollution controls. Industry has saved as a consequence of lower production costs; some of these savings have been passed on to consumers in the form of lower prices on goods and services. Governments have saved from lower costs in the production of public goods and services, such as municipal garbage and sewage disposal. In a broader sense, however, all of these cost savings came at the expense of a clean environment—a cost that our society as a whole must now bear.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency. EPA Journal, July/August 1988. P. 37.

HERE ARE THE 50 U.S. INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES WHICH HAD THE HIGHEST SALES IN 1988

-- List is Topped by General Motors' $121 Billion --

Rank	Company	Headquarters	Sales ($ Millions)
1	GENERAL MOTORS	Detroit	$121,085.4
2	FORD MOTOR	Dearborn, MI	92,445.6
3	EXXON	New York	79,557.0
4	INT'L BUSINESS MACHINES	Armonk, NY	59,681.0
5	GENERAL ELECTRIC	Fairfield, CT	49,414.0
6	MOBIL	New York	48,198.0
7	CHRYSLER	Highland Park, MI	35,472.7
8	TEXACO	White Plains, NY	33,544.0
9	E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS	Wilmington, DE	32,514.0
10	PHILIP MORRIS	New York	25,860.0
11	CHEVRON	San Francisco	25,196.0
12	AMOCO	Chicago	21,150.0
13	SHELL OIL	Houston	21,070.0
14	OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM	Los Angeles	19,417.0
15	PROCTER & GAMBLE	Cincinnati	19,336.0
16	UNITED TECHNOLOGIES	Hartford	18,087.8
17	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD	Los Angeles	17,626.0
18	EASTMAN KODAK	Rochester, NY	17,034.0
19	BOEING	Seattle	16,962.0
20	RJR NABISCO	Atlanta	16,956.0
21	DOW CHEMICAL	Midland, MI	16,682.0
22	XEROX	Stamford, CT	16,441.0
23	USX	Pittsburgh	15,792.0
24	TENNECO	Houston	15,707.01
25	MCDONNELL DOUGLAS	St. Louis	15,072.0
26	PEPSICO	Purchase, NY	13,007.0
27	WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC	Pittsburgh	12,499.5
28	ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL	El Segundo, CA	11,946.3
29	ALLIED-SIGNAL	Morristown, NJ	11,909.0
30	DIGITAL EQUIPMENT	Maynard, MA	11,475.4
31	PHILLIPS PETROLEUM	Bartlesville, OK	11,304.0
32	GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER	Akron	10,810.4
33	LOCKHEED	Calabasas, CA	10,667.0
34	MINNESOTA MINING & MFG	St. Paul	10,581.0
35	CATERPILLAR	Peoria, IL	10,435.0
36	SARA LEE	Chicago	10,423.8
37	WEYERHAEUSER	Tacoma	10,004.2
38	UNISYS	Blue Bell, PA	9,902.0
39	HEWLETT-PACKARD	Palo Alto, CA	9,831.0
40	ALUMINUM CO. OF AMERICA	Pittsburgh	9,795.3
41	GENERAL DYNAMICS	St. Louis	9,551.0
42	INTERNATIONAL PAPER	Purchase, NY	9,533.0
43	GEORGIA-PACIFIC	Atlanta	9,509.0
44	CONAGRA	Omaha	9,475.0
45	JOHNSON & JOHNSON	New Brunswick, NJ	9,000.0
46	ANHEUSER-BUSCH	St. Louis	8,924.1
47	UNOCAL	Los Angeles	8,853.0
48	SUN	Radnor, PA	8,612.0
49	COCA-COLA	Atlanta	8,337.8
50	UNION CARBIDE	Danbury, CT	8,324.0

Data from FORTUNE Magazine, April 24, 1989. P. 354.

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NOT EVERY LARGE COMPANY MAKES MONEY EVERY YEAR. HERE ARE 42 COMPANIES WHICH LOST MONEY IN 1988 EVEN THOUGH THEIR SALES PLACED THEM IN THE TOP 500 U.S. INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION.

Company	Sales Rank	LOSS
LTV	56	$3,153,600,000
MANVILLE	190	1,314,300,000
EAGLE-PICHER INDUSTRIES	379	465,800,000
HONEYWELL	60	434,900,000
AVON PRODUCTS	132	404,500,000
COMBUSTION ENGINEERING	131	245,200,000
COOPER COS.	349	207,400,000
MAXUS ENERGY	460	131,600,000 *
ATARI	400	84,800,000
XIDEX	427	82,100,000 *
AFFILIATED PUBLICATIONS	477	80,900,000
NATIONAL GYPSUM	292	79,600,000
SUNDSTRAND	251	76,600,000
YORK HOLDINGS	290	72,700,000
CUMMINS ENGINE	135	63,400,000
OWENS-ILLINOIS	129	59,000,000
AVERY	479	58,600,000 *
FRUEHAUF	196	56,500,000 *
TRIANGLE INDUSTRIES	111	54,300,000
HENLEY GROUP	148	47,000,000
UNITED MER. & MFRS.	393	37,000,000 *
LOUISIANA LAND & EXPL.	395	33,300,000
H.S. ROBERTSON	494	28,300,000
IBC HOLDINGS	365	27,300,000
AMERICAN STANDARD	123	26,300,000
ALLEGHENY INT'L	341	25,100,000 *
LONE STAR TECHNOLOGIES	406	24,800,000 *
BURLINGTON HOLDINGS	174	23,800,000
POLAROID	218	22,600,000
AM INTERNATIONAL	280	20,400,000
MOHASCO	373	18,100,000
TEXTRONIX	261	16,700,000
DATA GENERAL	272	15,500,000 *
SSMC	414	15,500,000
INT'L CONTROLS	401	10,800,000
OXFORD INDUSTRIES	456	9,800,000
ANCHOR GLASS CONTAINER	340	8,500,000
BANNER INDUSTRIES	473	7,000,000
MEMOREX TELEX	358	6,500,000
AMSTAR	325	5,700,000
CAMERON IRON WORKS	498	5,400,000 *
WARNACO	420	5,100,000 *

* **Also lost money in 1987**

Data from FORTUNE Magazine, April 24, 1989. P. 354.

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